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M. Imtiaz Shahid

1 PAPER MCQs GUIDE

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معزز ممبران: آپ کا وٹس ایپ گروپ ایڈ من "**اردو بکس**" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

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GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Which of the following is the landlocked?
(a) Nigeria (b) Kenya
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Uganda

2. Capital of Zimbabwe is:
(a) Harare (b) Seoul
(c) Pretoria (d) None of these

3. Communist Revolution took place in Russia in the month of:
(a) March (b) June
(c) October (d) November

4. Pulitzer is an American Award in the field of:
(a) Sports (b) Scuba
(c) Letters and journalism (d Music

5. Fifth Column refers to:
(a) Huge pillar (b) long writing
(c) Loyalty (d Treachery

6. The cheapest source of electricity is:
(a) Hydel (b) Nuclear
(c) Solar (d) Thermal

7. Colossium, an amphitheatre was built in:
(a) Athens (b) Naples
(c) Rome (d) Milan

8. Moorish Kingdom of Granada (Spain) surrendered to Christians in the year:
(a) 1453 (b) 1492
(c) 1526 (d) 1556

9. Blind Dolphins are found in:
(a) Ganges River (b) Nile River
(c) Yangtze River (d) None

10. The cash balance of the company is more than the cash balance of US:
(a) Apple (b) Microsoft
(c) Bechtel (d) DuPont

11. On 18th May 1974 India exploded first nuclear devise under the code name of:
(a) Operation Blue Star Rakshak
(b) Operation Gibraltar
(c) Operation Smiling Buddah
(d Operation

12. Which crop is longest according to period between cultivation and harvest?
(a) Cotton (b) Sugarcane
(c) Rice (d) Wheat

13. Furakha Dam on river Ganga is disputed between:
(a) India and Pakistan
(b) India and Nepal
(c) India and China
(d) India and Bangladesh

14. Which dam is constructed by India under the violation of "Indus Water Treaty"?
(a) Sallasal dam (b) Baghlihar dam
(c) Wullar dam (d) All of above

15. What is meant by causeway?
(a) A raised path (b) Marsh soil
(c) Salty ocean (d Road on Hill

16. "Night Watch" paintings belongs to:
(a) Michelangelo (b) Picasso
(c) Leonardo (d) Rembrandt van Rijn

17. What is Big Ben?
(a) Clock (b) Tower
(c) Cinema (d) Road

18. Which is the wisest bird in European countries?
(a) Owl (b) Eagle
(c) Parrot (d) Sparrow

19. Which of the following Russian's oil and gas company which provides oil and gas to European countries?
(a) BSGO Company
(b) Gazprom Company
(c) Gestapo Company
(d) Philips Oil and Gas Company

20. In which year European rulers captured Palestine from the Muslims in Crusade War?
(a) 1095 (b) 1099
(c) 1115 (d 1199

21. What is Ivy League?
(a) A group of Eight Universities in USA
(b) A group of People in Switzerland
(c) A football league tournament
(d) A group of Islands in Atlantic Ocean

22. Talban's movement was started in 1994 from which city of Afghanistan?
(a) Kabul (b) Hirat
(c) Kandhar (d) None of these

23. Digital Divide term is related with:
   (a) Economics
   (b) Socio economic difference technology era
   (c) Political Science
   (d) Journalism

24. What is the name of the place where World Trade Centre (USA) was located?
   (a) Ground Zero
   (b) Paradise Point
   (c) Golden Point
   (d) Golden City Point

25. The Muslim people of Xinjiang province are called:
   (a) Uighur (b) Bantu
   (c) Hutu (d Berber

26. What is "Ikebana"?
   (a) Japanese Art of flower arrangement
   (b) Greek Art of fighting
   (c) Art of dancing and music
   (d) None of the above

27. Gestapo was the secret police organization of:
   (a) Italy (b) Russia
   (c) Germany (d) USA

28. Which of the following colours are primary colours?
   (a) Red, Blue, Green
   (b) White, Red Black
   (c) Black, Red, Blue
   (d) Green, Red Black

29. Which of the following inventions is the oldest?
   (a) Clock (b) Microscope
   (c) Barometre (d) Cycle

30. What is Holocaust?
   (a) Killing of Jews during World War I
   (b) Killing of Jews during World War II
   (c) Killing of Germans during World War II
   (d) Killing of Japanese during World War II

31. What is Choreography?
   (a) Art of dancing (b) Art of music
   (c) Art of gardening (d) Art of fight

32. A-writ direct to the person detaining another and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner at a certain time and place with the day and cause of his caption and detention is called:
   (a) Writ of Quo Warrants
   (b) Writ of Certiorari
   (c) Writ of Prohibition
   (d) Writ of Habeas Corpus

   (a) Utar Perdesh (b) Madhia Perdesh
   (c) Banarass (d) Madrass

34. Which of the following woman Prime Ministers has longest tenure?
   (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Banizir Bhutto
   (c) Bandaranaike (d) None of these

35. Herry Poter is the famous character of:
   (a) J.K Rowling (b) J.F Marshal
   (c) R.V Menin (d) None of these

36. Which of the following civilization were located on the banks of Tigris?
   (a) Indus civilization
   (b) Samarian civilization
   (c) Egyptian civilization
   (d) Greek civilization

37. Who defeated the Mongols in 14th century?
   (a) Khawarzim Shah
   (b) Rakn-ud-Din Berber
   (c) Zaheer-ud-Din Babar
   (d) None of the above

38. What is the meaning of "Vishnu"?
   (a) The preserver (b) The helper
   (c) The destroyer (d) The creator

39. In which year Egypt nationalized Suez Canal?
   (a) 1950 (b) 1954
   (c) 1956 (d) 1960

40. What is "Armageddon"?
   (a) A final battle between nations which will end the world
   (b) A last day of Universe
   (c) A name of film
   (d) None of the above

41. Pinpoint the correct statement?
   (a) Canada has maple leaf on its flag
   (b) Chow is the type of dog found in China
   (c) Synagogue is Jewish place of worship
   (d) All of these

42. Skylab was space laboratory launched in 1973. It belonged to:
   (a) USSR (b) USA
   (c) Britain (d) China

43. In which year Sky Lab did brock up in the atmosphere and fell back to the earth?
   (a) 1977 (b) 1970
   (c) 1980 (d) 1979

44. The majority of 'Kurd Population' is living in:
   (a) Afghanistan (b) Turkey
   (c) Iraq (d) Jordan

45. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by United Nations on:
   (a) 10 December 1954

(c) 10 December 1951
(d) 10 December 1952

46. What are called the members of the majority ethnic group of both Burundi and Rwanda?
(a) Barbs (b) Hutu
(c) Bantu (d) Somalia

47. The Ikhwan-us-Safa, a secret Arab organization, was founded in:
(a) Baghdad Iraq (b) Basra, Iraq
(c) Tehran, Iran (d) Ankara, Turkey

48. Anthropology is the study of *man*. What is Kleptomania?
(a) study of human behaviour
(b) study of child behaviour
(c) an irrational urge to steal
(d) irrational urge to eat

49. "Guru Granath Sahib" is the holy book of Sikhs, "Gita or Vedas" is the holy book of Hindus and "Trpitak" is the holy book of:
(a) Buddhists (b) Confucius
(c) Jews (d) none of these

50. Which term denotes 'Palestinian uprising'?
(a) HAMAS (b) PLO
(c) Intikada (d) Intifada

51. The largest ethnic group in Cambodia is:
(a) Cambodian (b) Khmer
(c) Bantu (d) Rouge

52. Kurds are fighting against Turkey. With which troops they fought in 1970s unsuccessfully for self-government?
(a) Iran (b) Kuwait
(c) Iraq (d) Syria

53. 'Long March' was the historic 9600-km journey in 1934. Who undertook the 'Long March'?
(a) Chinese Communists
(b) Soviet Red Army
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

54. The secret society that is reputed to control organized crime founded in Sicily in 1980's:
(a) Mafia (b) Vikings
(c) Interpol (d) Freemason

56. Which charter King John finalized at Runnymede in 1215?
(a) John Accord
(b) Runnymede Accord
(c) Magna Carta
(d) None of these

57. The websites ending with .pk will be based in:
(a) Pakistan (b) Peiking
(c) Paris (d) none of these

58. When did Mercury Project, first manned space programme of USA, carry the first American into space?
(a) 5th May 1961 (b) 5th August 1961
(c) 5th May 1960 (d) 5th July 1961

59. Term the upsurge in racial and political intolerance in Western Europe of the early 1990s?
(a) European Nazis (b) Neo-Nazism
(c) Fascism (d) Modern Nazis

60. Alfred Bernhard Nobel started Nobel Prize. To which country did he belong?
(a) Germany (b) Sweden
(c) Netherlands (d) USA

61. The first Nobel prizes were awarded on:
(a) 10 December 1904
(b) 10 December 1903
(c) 10 December 1901
(d) 10 December 1902

64. What was Pan-Islam, originated in 1880 in Ottoman Empire?
(a) Movement for uniting the Islamic Nations
(b) Movement for uniting the Arabic Nations
(c) Movement for uniting the Islamic Asian nations
(d) Movement for re-establishing Caliphate

66. What those laws are called that God gave to Moses (Musa)?
(a) Ten Commandments
(b) Commandments
(c) Sacred Commandment
(d) Ten Sacred Commandment

67. Titanic struck an iceberg and sank during her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York City, USA in the North Atlantic. Mention the date?
(a) 14 April 1910 (b) 14 April 1912
(c) 14 April 1911 (d) 14 April 1913

68. What is Tour de France?
(a) French road race for professional cars
(b) French road race for professional motorcyclists
(c) French road race for professional cyclists
(d) French road race for professional bus drivers

69. Vostok I carried first man in space. Vostok 6, last of series of Russian spacecraft, took first women Valentine Tereshkova into space. When Vostok 6 was launched?
(a) 16 June 1962 (b) 16 June 1963
(c) 16 June 1961 (d) 16 June 1960

70. Series of scandals in America in 1972 involving President Richard Nixon and his administration is called:
(a) Watergate scandal
(b) Nixon Scandal
(c) Serial Scandal
(d) None of these

74. Name the Persian (Iranian) religion which survives today among the Parses (Parsees) of Pakistan and India?
(a) Ismaili (b) Buddhism
(c) Zoroastrianism (d) Taoism

75. Which statement is true?
(a) Alexandria is the seaport of Egypt
(b) Dickson is the seaport of Malaysia
(c) Seattle is the seaport of USA
(d) All of these

79. If you dwelt in igloo you would be among:
(a) German (b) Eskimos
(c) French (d) Dutch

80. What is Blitzkrieg?
(a) Sudden military offensive
(b) Horrible attack
(c) Notorious attack
(d) none of these

81. "Dragon" is the symbol of china and the "Bear" is the symbol of:
(a) Poland (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) Romania

83. Which countries share the water of Caspian Sea?
(a) Iran, Russia, Azerbaijan
(b) Iran, India, Pakistan
(c) Russia, USA, India
(d) Pakistan. Afghanistan, Azerbaijan

85. When was the second Islamic Summit conference held in Lahore, while the first was held in 1969 at Rabaat?
(a) 1972 (b) 1971
(c) 1974 (d) 1973

86. Term the newly born babies joined together by a fold of skin?
(a) Michelangelo (b) Siamese-twins
(c) Siamese (d) clones

87. Russian equivalent of American Pentagon is:
(a) Cahokia (b) Kremlin
(c) Guiana (d) none of these

88. Marie Curie is that female scientist who twice won Nobel Prize. What the female astronomer Caroline Hershel discovered?
(a) Isotopes (b) six comets
(c) Lens (d) none of these

89. The lens at the end of the compound microscope is called objective. What was first seen by compound microscope?
(a) Protozoa (b) Proton
(c) Bacteria (d) Neutron

90. Ronald Amundsen was the first man who reached at South Pole on 16th December 1911. What Francisco Fernandez introduced in Europe in 1503?
(a) Tea (b) Coffee
(c) Tobacco (d) none of these

92. When mobile phone was started?
(a) 1985 (b) 1982
(c) 1980 (d) 1977

93. The study, theory, and practice of prison management and criminal rehabilitation is called:
(a) Criminology
(b) Crime management
(c) Criminal sciences
(d) Penology

94. What is the length of India China border?
(a) 3,380 km (b) 4,380 km
(c) 2,380 km (d) 5,380 km

95. Cyprus gained independence from Britain in 1960. When was it divided into two parts - Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and Greek Cyprus?
(a) 1970 (b) 1965
(c) 1960 (d) 1974

96. Taxidermy is the art of stuffing of birds and animals and Philately is:
(a) hobby of stamp collecting
(b) form of Abstract art
(c) Zeal of travelling
(d) none of these

97. Louis B Mayer of Metro Goldwin-Mayer found Academy Award in 1927. How has it been nicknamed since 1931?
(a) US Award (b) Oscar Award
(c) Gold Award (d) Louis Award

98. A.D. means "in the year of our Lord". What is referred by A.C.?
(a) After the death
(b) Afterward
(c) Events that took place after the birth of Christ
(d) Events that took place after the death of Christ

99. What is referred by the term B.C.?
(a) Events took place before the Christianity
(b) Events took place after the Christianity
(c) Events took place before death of the Christ
(d) Events took place before the birth of Christ.

100. Who became the first black president of South Africa, his party was banned in 1961 and he was given life imprisonment?
(a) Nelson Mandela
(b) Robert Mogabe
(c) Eddi Amin
(d) Martin Luther King

101. 'Amal' is radical Lebanese Shi'ite military force. Who established it in 1970s?
(a) Abu Musa (b) Hassan Bana

(c) Abu Sadr (d) Musa Sadr

102. Term the belief that women subordination to men should be end?
(a) Apartheid (b) Feminism
(c) Segregation (d) none of these

103. Mention the nickname of Atomic bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945?
(a) Fat Boy (b) Daisy cutter
(c) Big Giant (d) Sharp boy

104. "Balfour Declaration" helped to form the basis for the foundation of Israel in 1948. This letter was prepared in March 1917. When was it issued?
(a) 2 November 1917
(b) 2 November 1918
(c) 2 December 1917
(d) 2 November 1919

105. What is Baptist?
(a) A religion
(b) A branch of the Christianity
(c) A branch of the Jewish religion
(d) A branch of the Buddha religion

106. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Legend of Robin Hood is associated with the Sherwood forest in England
(b) Legendry hero William Tell belongs to Switzerland
(c) none of these
(d) both of these

107. When the Yugoslavian city Skoplije was destroyed by earthquake?
(a) 1960 (b) 1963
(c) 1980 (d) 1970

108. Who founded Buddhism in India?
(a) Cyrus
(b) Guatama Buddha
(c) Ashoka
(d) Alexander the Great

109. What is bootlegging?
(a) form of smuggling
(b) form of drug
(c) form of Indian religion
(d) none of these

110. What is cartography?
(a) Art of drawing sketches
(b) Art of making maps and charts
(c) Art of making pots
(d) Art of making charts

111. When did Challenger's, one of 4 space shuttle programme of NASA, two astronauts become the first human beings to fly freely in space?
(a) June 3, 1985 (b) January 28 1986
(c) January 28, 1985 (d) January 28, 1987

112. Pick out true statement?
(a) River boat Gondola is used in Italy's city Venice
(b) Hydaspes River is now called the Jhelum River
(c) both of these (d) none of these

113. Which religion Chinese people practise?
(a) Confucianism (b) Buddhism
(c) Socialism (d) Narvon

114. Term the use of military expeditions in Western Europe from 11th to 14th against Muslim?
(a) Holy War (b) Crusades
(c) Holy Attacks (d) Holy expeditions

115. The word dinosaur means 'terrible' Lizard. The heaviest dinosaur was of 51 tons and 24 m from head to tail. Name it?
(a) Brachiosaurus (b) Dionoline
(c) Dra Vosuraus (d) None of these

116. Ukulele is a:
(a) Guitar (b) Ship
(c) Animal (d) Legend

117. Which language was devised in 1887 as an international language by Ludwig L. Zamenth?
(a) Esperanto (b) German
(c) UK English (d) US English

118. Term killing and forced expulsion of one ethnic group by another, particularly of Muslim in Bosnia-Herzegovina?
(a) Ethnic cleansing
(b) Muslim cleansing
(c) Balkan cleansing
(d) Crusade cleansing

119. What is referred by the term Fax?
(a) Transmission of images over a microwave link
(b) Transmission of images over a teleprinter link
(c) Transmission of images over a telecommunications link
(d) Transmission of images over a computer link

120. Fresco is a method of painting on plaster (usually a wall). What is the meaning of Fresco?
(a) Plaster (b) New
(c) Fresh (d) Wet wall

121. Which craft is heavier than air and flies in similar way to an aeroplane but has no engine?
(a) Helicopter (b) Slider
(c) Glider (d) None of these

122. Greenwich Mean Time was established in:
(a) 1864 (b) 1880
(c) 1884 (d) 1892

123. Greenwich is situated near:
(a) New York (b) Tokyo

(c) Paris (d) London

124. What is Greenwich?
(a) Standard time for calculating time all over in Northern hemisphere
(b) Standard time for calculating time all over in USA
(c) Standard time for calculating time all over the world
(d) Standard time for calculating time in USA

125. Which of the following statement is true regarding England's city London?
(a) Due to plague 68,596 people were killed in 1665
(b) Half of this city was burnt in 1666 by a huge fire
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

126. What is called agricultural trend that has greatly increased crop production in Pakistan, India, and Turkey?
(a) Agra Revolution
(b) Green Revolution
(c) Agro Revolution
(d) Asian Revolution

127. What is called the killing of nearly six million Jews by Nazis in Second World War?
(a) Mass killing (b) Ethnic cleansing
(c) Jews cleansing (d) Holocaust

128. Name the youngest elected president of USA.
(a) Hanry Truman (b) John F. Kennedy
(c) Andrew Jackson (d) None of these

129. Homer was the greatest poet of the language namely:
(a) Greek (b) Latin
(c) English (d) Spanish

130. Research and study that are closely related to history are called:
(a) Histology (b) Sociology
(c) Archaeology (d) None of these

131. The first long distance telephone line was installed in 1884 between:
(a) California and Maryland
(b) Boston and New York
(c) Texas and Virginia
(d) None of the above

132. The wireless telegraphy was pioneered in 1894 by:
(a) William Thomas (b) Rose Wittle
(c) Gulielmo Marconi (d) Charles Thomes

133. In which language the Holy Qur'an was first translated?
(a) Arabic (b) Persian
(c) Latin (d) None of them

134. "Shadow Cabinet" is:
(a) A specialized group of critics formed by the opposition party in the parliament
(b) Some ministers very close to the Prime Minister
(c) Cabinet announced by the majority party in the parliament before forming government
(d) None of the above

135. USA consists on how many states?
(a) 52 (b) 55
(c) 50 (d) 49

136. India consists on how many states?
(a) 23 (b) 25
(c) 28 (d) 29

137. Which is the largest state (Population Wise) of India?
(a) Keralla (b) Uttar Perdesh
(c) Madhia Pardesh (d) None of these

138. Name the economist whose theory of population describes that population increases faster than the means of support?
(a) Thomas Robert Malthus
(b) Adam Smith
(c) Keynes
(d) None of them

139. Which Indian state is called communist state?
(a) Utar Perdesh (b) Kerala
(c) Madras (d) None of these

140. Which is the second largest oil consumer country in the world?
(a) Japan (b) Russia
(c) China (d) India

141. Who is the founder of Wikileaks?
(a) Jimmy Wales
(b) Rown Descartes
(c) Bill Gates
(d) Julian Assange (Australian)

142. Which country suffered the maximum in World War II?
(a) UK (b) Germany
(c) Japan (d) Russia

143. 'Naxalites' movement is in:
(a) India (b) Nepal
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh

144. Which of the following states share the water of "Aral Sea"?
(a) Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan
(b) Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
(c) Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan
(d) Iran and Turkmenistan

145. "Fire Temple" is the place of worship for:
(a) Jew (b) Buddhist
(c) Parsi (d) Shinto

146. Which of the following American Presidents

has remained in office for more than 12 years?
(a) Lincoln
(b) Franklin D. Roosevelt
(c) Theodore Roosevelt
(d) Eisenhower

147. "Magna Carta" is:
(a) A basic document of the British constitution
(b) An organization of African countries
(c) A war museum in Moscow
(d) None of the above

149. Who was the President of USA during World War I?
(a) Woodrow Wilson (b) George Truman
(c) Abraham Lincoln (d) None of these

150. New Zealand was the first country in the world to grant women the right to vote, in 1893, but women did not get the right to run for the New Zealand legislature until:
(a) 1930 (b) 1920
(c)1947 (d) 1919

151. East Timor was the colony of Portugal before Indonesia's occupation. When Indonesia captured it?
(a) 1920 (b) 1975
(c) 1940 (d) 1890

152. When Taiwan separated from China?
(a) 1949 (b) 1951
(c) 1961 (d) 1970

153. On Minicoy Island which pair of countries have dispute?
(a) India and Maldives
(b) India and Nepal
(c) Nepal and Sri Lanka
(d) Sri Lanka & Bangladesh

154. Which statement is true?
(a) American Naval Base "Diego Garcia" is in Europe
(b) American Naval Base "Diego Garcia" is in Indian Ocean
(c) American Naval Base "Diego Garcia" is in Arctic Ocean
(d) American Naval Base "Diego Garcia" is in Iraq

155. Name the first country who made silk about 4000 years ago?
(a) Egypt (b) Japan
(c) China (d) India

156. Chachnama was originally written in:
(a) Persian (b) Arabic
(c) Turkish (d) Sindhi

157. The Muslim leader who advised the Muslims not to participate in the meetings of all India national congress was
(a) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali
(c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal

158. Which statement is correct?
(a) Cessation of hostilities between two countries is known as *Détente*
(b) Condominium is an area, over which more than one external power rules
(c) None of these
(d) Both of these

159. New Zealand's Mr. Don McKinnon was the first secretary general of:
(a) Commonwealth (b) UNO
(c) SAARC (d) Asia Watch

160. What are "Negroid", "Mongoloid", "Aryan", and the "Caucasian"?
(a) Ancient nations
(b) Leading human races
(c) Wars of 18th century
(d) Seaports

161. Which of the following animals can hear ultrasonic sound?
(a) Cat (b) Rat
(c) Bat (d) Squirrel

162. The acid rain destroys vegetations because it contains:
(a) Sulphuric acid (b) Ozone
(c) Carbon monoxide (d) Nitric acid

163. The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with
(a) France (b) Germany
(c) Russia (d) England

164. Who is the founder of Wikipedia?
(a) Jimmy Wales
(b) Rowne Descartes
(c) Bill Gates
(d) None of the above

165. A mobile phone sends and receives messages through
(a) Sound waves (b) Micro waves
(c) U/V waves (d) Radio waves

166. Which gas is used in decoration lighting?
(a) Oxygen (b) Hydrogen
(c) Nitrogen (d) Neon

167. The first optical fiber cable was installed in 1977 in
(a) California (USA)
(b) London (UK)
(c) Maryland (USA)
(d) Paris (France)

168. With which the filament of an electric bulb is made?
(a) Tungsten (b) Titanium
(c) Iron (d) none of these

169. The meters installed in our homes measure the electricity in:
(a) frequency (b) KW
(c) KWH (d) metre

170. The Statue of Liberty was a gift to the American people from which country?
(a) France (b) Greece
(c) Great Britain (d) Switzerland

171. The faction Ulster Unionists wants to retain British rule in:
(a) Eastern Ireland
(b) Western Ireland
(c) Northern Ireland
(d) Falkland

172. Parliament in which no party has majority is called Hung Parliament. What is "Anti-Semitism"?
(a) Suspended parliament
(b) Animosity towards Jews
(c) Illegal parliament
(d) Animosity towards Muslims

173. The Monroe Doctrine was intended to:
(a) Safeguard peace in Europe
(b) Enforce freedom of navigation on the High Seas
(c) Safeguard American interests
(d) None of these

174. In which year Suez Canal was nationalized?
(a) 1956 (b) 1958
(c) 1869 (d) 1954

175. Who led Pakistani Cricket Team in World Cup 2011?
(a) Shahid Afridi (b) Misbah ul Haq
(c) Younas Khan (d) Salman Butt

176. Pakistan lies of the tropic zone of?
(a) Cancer (b) Equator
(c) Capricorn (d) none of them

177. One Horse Power is equal to ___ watts?
(a) 846 W (b) 746 W
(c) 766 W (d) 756 W

178. Who gave the idea of "Peaceful co-existence"?
(a) Nikita Khrushchev
(b) Leonid Brezhnev
(c) Molotov
(d) None of these

179. Who introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse?
(a) Clive (b) Cornwallis
(c) Hastings (d) Dalhousie

180. Where Das Man Palace is located?
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Indonesia
(c) Kuwait (d) Sri Kanka

181. What do you understand by Inter Se?
(a) Between ourselves
(b) Between themselves
(c) On the way
(d) None of these

182. Martin Cooper is known for his invention of
(a) Digital Camera (b) Solar Energy
(c) X-Ray (d) Mobile Phone

183. Ryanair is an airline of Ireland and 'Lufthansa' is the name of airline of
(a) Australia (b) France
(c) China (d) Germany

184. The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by:
(a) Guru Nanak
(b) Khawja Ghareb Nawaz
(c) Acharya Rakeshprasad
(d) Hazrat Mian Mir

185. The doctrine of Wahdatul-Wajood was presented by:
(a) Ibn-e- Arabi
(b) Mujadid-alf-Saani
(c) Ibne Yazid
(d) Sheikh Sirhindi

186. Before Referendum Sylhet was the part of
(a) Assam (b) Bihar
(c) Chitagong (d) U.P

187. Which Pakistani prime minister visited china first?
(a) Liaqat Ali Khan
(b) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi
(c) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(d) Muhammad Ali Bogra

188. Mullah Do Piazza was a
(a) Religious reformist in Shah Jahan's era
(b) Akbar's chief advisor and one of Navratnas
(c) A mystical character of Tasleem hosharba
(d) None of these

189. Which bank provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of Pakistan?
(a) UBL (b) NB
(c) MCB (d) Habib Bank

190. When the banks were nationalized in Pakistan?
(a) 1971 (b) 1972
(c) 1973 (d) 1974

191. Where is Kallar Kahar situated?
(a) Sialkot (b) Chakwal
(c) Murree (d) Jehlum

192. When Pakistan introduced National Identity cards (NIC)?
(a) 1971 (b) 1972
(c) 1973 (d) 1974

193. Who first pioneered the idea of a blood bank?
(a) Booker T. Washington
(b) George Washington Carver
(c) Jonas Salk
(d) Charles Drew

194. The only US President who received all the electoral votes
(a) George Washington
(b) James Monroe
(c) Andrew Johnson
(d) Theodore Roosevelt

195. "Dark ages" refers to the decline of science and culture. Which period put an end to "Dark Ages"?
(a) Enlightenment
(b) Light Ages
(c) Industrial Revolution
(d) Renaissance

196. Napoleon is known as "Man of Destiny" and "Little Corporal". Who is called the Man of "Iron and Blood"
(a) Prince Bismarck
(b) US President Ford
(c) Lenin
(d) Karl Mark

197. The only US President who elected president of US for Four times?
(a) George Washington
(b) James Monroe
(c) Andrew Johnson
(d) Franklin D. Roosevelt

198. With which war is the name of Florence Nightingale associated?
(a) World War I(b) World War II
(c) Crimean War(d) Battle of Leipzig

199. UAN stands for
(a) Urgent Access Number
(b) Universal Access Number
(c) Universe Access Number
(d) None of the above

200. Which is the most populous state in the USA?
(a) Washington (b) Alaska
(c) California (d) Florida

201. Which is the largest area wise state in the USA?
(a) Washington (b) Alaska
(c) California (d) Florida

202. Democracy Wall is located in:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Japan (d) China

203. Archaeologists in Israel have discovered 20000 years old village under the mud of:-
(a) Dead Sea (b) Red Sea
(c) Bering Sea (d) Galilee Sea

204. Blind Dolphins are found in which river of Pakistan?
(a) Sutlej (b) Chenab
(c) Hub (d) Sindh (Indus)

205. President of USA during the Gulf War?
(a) George Bush (b) Jimmy Carter
(c) Grover Clever (d) Howard Taft

206. During the Second World War, which of these islands was awarded a medal for gallantry?
(a) Cyprus (b) Malta
(c) Jersey (d) Hawaii

207. Which of these imaginary lines is mainly vertical?
(a) Equator
(b) International Date Line
(c) Tropic of Capricorn
(d) Tropic of Cancer

208. Who was the President of USA during World War II?
(a) Franklin D. Roosevelt
(b) George Truman
(c) Abraham Lincoln
(d) None of these

209. Who was the President of USA at the time of creation of Pakistan?
(a) Franklin D. Roosevelt
(b) Henry Truman
(c) Abraham Lincoln
(d) None of these

210. Who among the following Europeans was first to come to India to establish trade relations with their country?
(a) Dutch (b) British
(c) Portuguese (d) French

211. Which of the following is the sweetest sugar?
(a) Sucrose (b) Glucose
(c) Fructose (d) Maltose

212. In nuclear reactors, graphite is used as a/an:
(a) Fuel (b) Lubricant
(c) Moderator (d) Insulator

213. The dinosaurs first appeared on the earth surface during the:
(a) Permian (b) Jurassic
(c) Cretaceous (d) Triassic

214. The 'Aurora Borealis' occurs in the:
(a) Exosphere (b) Ionosphere
(c) Ozonosphere (d) Stratosphere

215. The island of Socotra belongs to:
(a) Yemen (b) UAE
(c) Oman (d) Saudi Arabia

216. The line joining the points of equal height above sea level is known as:
(a) Isobar (b) Isotherm
(c) Isohyet (d) Contour

217. Gunpowder consists of a mixture of:
(a) Sand and TNT
(b) TNT and charcoal
(c) Nitre, sulphur and charcoal
(d) Sulphur, sand and charcoal

218. 'Widal test' is used for susceptibility of:
(a) Malaria (b) Typhoid

(c) Yellow fever (d) Cholera

219. The Fourteen Points were enunciated at:
(a) The conference of Westphalia
(b) The conference of Versailles
(c) The end of World War II
(d) None of these

220. "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" was the slogan during:
(a) The American War of Independence
(b) The French Revolution
(c) The Russian October Revolution
(d) None of these

221. Apartheid is:
(a) An international association
(b) A medical term
(c) A policy of racial discrimination
(d) None of these

222. The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in
(a) 1960 (b) 1961
(c) 1962 (d) 1964

223. Which President of USA ordered to drop the atom bomb on Nagasaki and Hiroshima?
(a) Franklin D. Roosevelt
(b) Henry Truman
(c) Abraham Lincoln
(d) None of these

224. SIM stands for:
(a) Single in-line module
(b) Single in-line memory
(c) Subscriber identity module
(d) None of these

225. American's plan of "Greatest Middle East Initiative Plan" for purpose of:
(a) Democracy (b) Help of Israel
(c) Kingship (d) None of these

226. Which Muslim country has lowest per capita income?
(a) Somalia (b) Kenya
(c) Uganda (d) Afghanistan

227. Spartly islands are disputed between China and:
(a) Vietnam (b) Malaysia
(c) Philippine (d) All of above

228. Which country has more inventions after USA in last two decades?
(a) France (b) Switzerland
(c) Germany (d) UK

229. Braille education system was introduced by Braille for:
(a) Blinds (b) Deaf
(c) Dumb (d) All of above

230. Which month of Hindi Year is called brother of March?
(a) Chate (b) Basakh
(c) Magh (d) Phaggan

231. Second largest ethnic group in Afghanistan after Pushtun:
(a) Uzbek (b) Hazaras
(c) Tajik (d) Taztars

232. Religion Shintoism is followed in:
(a) China (b) Thailand
(c) Nepal (d) Japan

233. Which country's Constitution is not in a written form?
(a) USA (b) Denmark
(c) New Zealand (D) United Kingdom

234. What is Holocaust?
(a) Killing of Jews during World War I
(b) Killing of Jews during World War II
(c) Killing of Germans
(d) Killing period of American during war

235. Word "Tsunami" belongs to language:
(a) Japanese (b) Urdu
(c) English (d) Greek

236. Where was Babari Mosque situated?
(a) Ayadhya(U.P) (b) Agra
(c) Dehli (d) Calcutta

237. Gandhara civilization was situated between the rivers:
(a) Chenab and Jhelum
(b) Ravi and Chenab
(c) Jhelum and Kabul
(d) Indus and Jhelum

238. Which Hindu Leader supported 'Pakistan Resolution'?
(a) Raj Gopalacharia
(b) Abul Kalam Azad
(c) M.K. Gandhi
(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

239. Gandhi's son which embraced Islam:
(a) Devdas (b) Manilal
(c) Harilal (d) Ramdas

240. What is the height of Mount Everest according to new map survey (its previous height was 29028 feet (8848 metre)?
(a) 29031 feet (8849 metre)
(b) 29042 feet (8852 metre)
(c) 29035 feet (8850 metre)
(d) 29038 feet (8851 metre)

241. Which water body is the saltiest water body (lake) in the world (mostly people considered Dead Sea as the saltiest lake but it is incorrect)?
(a) Assal lake (b) Red sea
(c) Bosporus Strait (d) Dead sea

242. A place where government records are kept is called:
(a) Headquarter (b) Aquarium
(c) Archives (d) Chalet

243. Eagle is the national emblem of:
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Spain (d) Germany

244. China's Ts'al Lun invented something closer to modern paper in 105 AD. Now from which substance paper is made?
(a) Sea substances (b) Chemicals
(c) Water and Salt (d) Trees

245. What is "Good Friday"?
(a) Day of fasting in observance of Christ's crucifixion
(b) Day of mourning in observance of Christ's crucifixion
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

246. Which of the following is/are known as pioneers of Pop music?
(a) Elvis Presley (b) Bill Haley
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

247. Who is Pope?
(a) Head of the Roman Catholic Church
(b) Head of the Protestants
(c) Head of the US Catholic church
(d) Head of the English Church

248. Who invented the printing?
(a) French (b) Egyptians
(c) Chinese (d) Spanish

249. Which of the following is the largest Pyramid built in ancient Egypt?
(a) Great Pyramid at Giza
(b) Pharaoh Pyramid at Giza
(c) High Pyramid at Giza
(d) Great Pyramid at Cairo

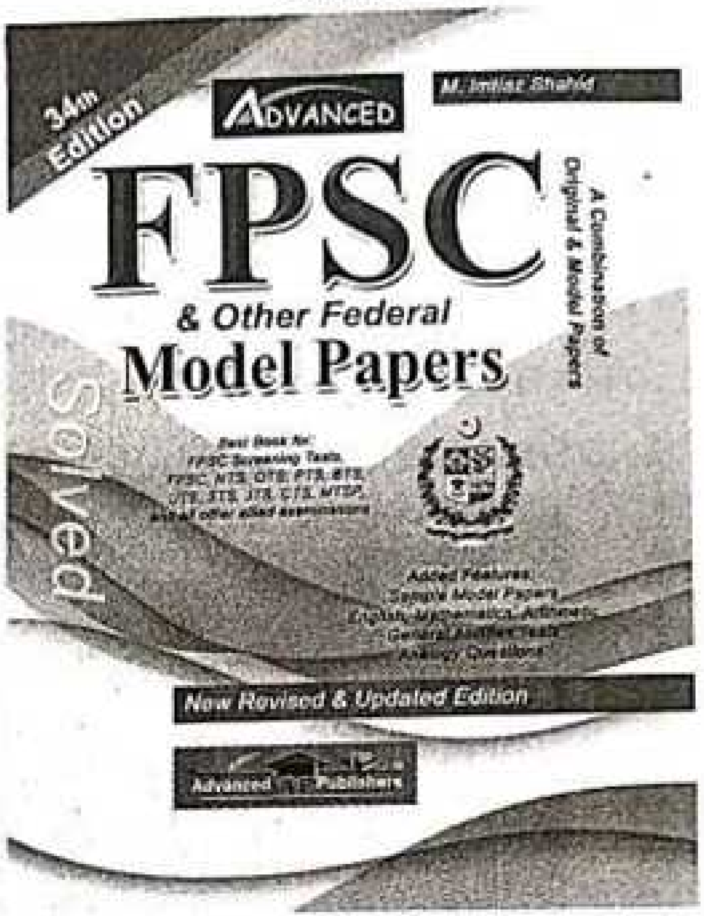
250. What is "Saint Vitus Dance"?
(a) A Game
(b) A Herb
(c) An Egyptian dance
(d) A disease

251. Term belief in superiority of one's own race or ethnic group?
(a) Ethnics (b) Racism
(c) Superiors (d) Culturist

252. The resin is:
(a) Sticky liquid that emits from plants
(b) Sticky liquid that emits from fish
(c) Sticky liquid that emits from whale
(d) Sticky liquid that emits from elephant

253. Falkland Islands (*also called* Islas Malvinas) belong to:
(a) Korea (b) Germany
(c) Britain (d) France

254. Who formed the famous company of Rolls Royce?
(a) Charles Rolls (b) Frederick Royce
(c) Both of them (d) None of them



255. The founder of Indian religion Sikhism is:
(a) Baba Ashok
(b) Guru (teacher) Nanak
(c) Guru Akal
(d) Guru Sat Sri

256. A mass of ice originating in mountains in snowfields above the snowline is called:
(a) Mountain River
(b) Glacier
(c) Lakes and water falls
(d) None of the above

257. Name the secret agency of Afghanistan
(a) Gestapo (b) NDS
(c) SAWAK (d) None of these

258. Hinduism is state religion of
(a) India (b) Bhutan
(c) Nepal (d) None of the above

259. Treaty of serves was concluded in:
(a) 1979 (b) 1920
(c) 1921 (d) 1922

260. Statue of Liberty was gifted by France to US in the year:
(a) 1886 (b) 1896
(c) 1906 (d) 1976

361. Oldest Monarchy of the world is:
(a) England (b) Norway
(c) Japan (d) Nepal

262. Rohingya's crisis is brewing in Myanmar:
(a) Rakhine (b) Yangon

(c) Shan (d) Sagaing

263. Boston tea party is a landmark in the history of US, when did it occur:
(a) 1770 (b) 1773
(c) 1774 (d) 1780

264. What is the name of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima
(a) Fat man (b) Little boy
(c) Obnoxthe (d) US bomb

265. What is the name of Bill Gates NGO
(a) Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
(b) Melina and Bill Foundation
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of the above

266. British fought opium war with
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) Russia (d) None of these

Answer Key

1.	d	35.	a	69.	b	103.	a	137.	b	171.	c	205.	a	239.	c
2.	a	36.	b	70.	a	104.	a	138.	a	172.	b	206.	b	240.	c
3.	a	37.	b	71.	c	105.	b	139.	b	173.	c	207.	b	241.	a
4.	c	38.	a	72.	a	106.	d	140.	c	174.	a	208.	a	242.	c
5.	d	39.	c	73.	a	107.	b	141.	d	175.	a	209.	b	243.	c
6.	a	40.	a	74.	c	108.	b	142.	c	176.	a	210.	c	244.	d
7.	c	41.	d	75.	d	109.	a	143.	a	177.	b	211.	c	245.	c
8.	b	42.	b	76.	a	110.	b	144.	a	178.	a	212.	c	246.	c
9.	a	43.	d	77.	b	111.	b	145.	c	179.	d	213.	b	247.	a
10.	a	44.	b	78.	d	112.	c	146.	b	180.	c	214.	b	248.	c
11.	c	45.	b	79.	b	113.	a	147.	a	181.	b	215.	a	249.	a
12.	b	46.	b	80.	a	114.	b	148.	d	182.	d	216.	d	250.	d
13.	d	47.	b	81.	c	115.	a	149.	a	183.	d	217.	c	251.	b
14.	d	48.	c	82.	a	116.	a	150.	d	184.	d	218.	b	252.	a
15.	a	49.	a	83.	a	117.	a	151.	b	185.	a	219.	b	253.	c
16.	d	50.	d	84.	a	118.	a	152.	a	186.	a	220.	b	254.	c
17.	a	51.	b	85.	c	119.	c	153.	a	187.	b	221.	c	255.	b
18.	a	52.	c	86.	b	120.	c	154.	b	188.	b	222.	c	256.	b
19.	b	53.	a	87.	b	121.	c	155.	c	189.	d	223.	b	257.	b
20.	b	54.	a	88.	b	122.	c	156.	d	190.	d	224.	c	258.	c
21.	a	55.	d	89.	a	123.	d	157.	c	191.	b	225.	a	259.	b
22.	c	56.	c	90.	c	124.	c	158.	d	192.	d	226.	a	260.	a
23.	b	57.	a	91.	a	125.	a	159.	a	193.	d	227.	d	361.	c
24.	a	58.	a	92.	a	126.	b	160.	b	194.	a	228.	c	262.	a
25.	a	59.	b	93.	d	127.	d	161.	c	195.	d	229.	a	263.	b
26.	a	60.	b	94.	a	128.	b	162.	a	196.	a	230.	a	264.	b
27.	c	61.	c	95.	d	129.	a	163.	c	197.	d	231.	c	265.	c
28.	a	62.	a	96.	a	130.	c	164.	a	198.	c	232.	d	266.	b
29.	a	63.	b	97.	b	131.	b	165.	d	199.	b	233.	d		
30.	b	64.	a	98.	c	132.	c	166.	d	200.	c	234.	b		
31.	a	65.	b	99.	d	133.	c	167.	a	201.	b	235.	a		
32.	d	66.	a	100.	a	134.	a	168.	a	202.	d	236.	a		
33.	a	67.	b	101.	d	135.	c	169.	c	203.	a	237.	d		
34.	a	68.	c	102.	b	136.	c	170.	a	204.	d	238.	a		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHAT AND WHERE

1. Tehrir square is situated in:
   (a) Rabat (b) Tehran
   (c) Cairo (d) Istanbul

2. Benghazi is a city in:
   (a) Iraq (b) Syria
   (c) Morocco (d) Libya

3. Greenwich is located in:
   (a) Green Land (b) England
   (c) Holland (d) France

4. Canton is a city in:
   (a) Thailand (b) Germany
   (c) China (d) South Korea

5. Mount Kilimanjaro is located in:
   (a) Kenya (b) Tanzania
   (c) Uganda (d) South Africa

6. Hanging gardens in Babylon were located in modern day:
   (a) Syria (b) Lebanon
   (c) Iraq (d) Jordon

7. Kremlin is a fortress where there are government offices, palaces and churches is in
   (a) Japan (b) China
   (c) Russia (d) Thailand

8. Centre of Tamil Nados of Sri Lanka is:
   (a) Canady (b) Colombo
   (c) Jafana (d) None of these

9. What is Kremlin?
   (a) Offices of Russian Government
   (b) Offices of Sri Lankan Government
   (c) Building in Japan used for theatre
   (d) None of these

10. Babar's tomb is situated in:
    (a) Agra (b) Dehli
    (c) Kabul (d) Lahore

11. Which of the following wonders of world is situated in Iraq?
    (a) Hanging gardens
    (b) Colossus of Rhodes
    (c) Taj Mahal
    (d) The Pharos of Alexandria

12. Series of mountain ranges Caucasus is located in:
    (a) Georgia (b) Armenia
    (c) Azerbaijan (d) All of these

13. Alma-Ata is famous city of Kazakhstan. What does mean by Alma-Ata?
    (a) Father of apples
    (b) Father of Mangoes
    (c) Father of fruit
    (d) New City

14. In which country the river Don flows, with length of 1870km?
    (a) UK (b) Russia
    (c) Georgia (d) Australia

15. Though which countries river Euphrates flows, with the length of 3,600km?
    (a) Syria & Lebanon
    (b) Iraq & Jordan
    (c) Syria & Iraq
    (d) Jordan & Syria

16. What is common between Turkey and Russia?
    (a) Both have not sea port
    (b) Both are equal in size
    (c) Both have same culture
    (d) Both are in Asia & Europe

17. The Ganges is a sacred river for Hindus, and pilgrims flock to the shrines on its banks. Most important area in this regard is:
    (a) Calcutta (b) Benares
    (c) Lackhnow (d) Jamna

18. Israel occupied Golan Heights, that is 1250km in area. To which country did it actually belong?
    (a) Syria (b) Jordan
    (c) Egypt (d) Palestine

19. When Palestinians gained limited autonomy in Gaza strip (42km long and 6.4-8km wide piece of land)?
    (a) 1993 (b) 1991
    (c) 1996 (d) 1994

20. Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario are called Great Lakes. Lake Michigan lies entirely within the United States. Where other four are located?

(a) US-Mexico border (b) US-Hawaii border
(c) US–Canadian border (d) In Canada

21. Himalayas is the highest mountain system in the world. Its length is:
(a) 2, 410 km (b) 2,000 km
(c) 1,410 km (d) 1,600 km

22. USA film industry Hollywood is located in California's city:
(A) San Diego (B) San Francisco
(C) San Jose (D) Los Angeles

23. On 6 August 1945 first ever atomic bomb was dropped at Hiroshima that is the city of:
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) France (d) Russia

24. Which of the following is the largest latitude circle on earth?
(a) Equator
(b) Arctic
(c) Northern Hemisphere
(d) none of these

25. What is the reason of the importance of the rock that is kept in Golden domed mosque in Jerusalem?
(a) Abraham prepared to sacrifice his son
(b) Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) made his ascent into heaven from here
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

26. Which countries have dispute over ownership of the Persian Gulf islands, Greater and Lesser Tunbs?
(a) Iran & UAE (b) Iran & Iraq
(c) UAE & Egypt (d) UAE & Kuwait

27. The possessions of Sakhalin island's mineral wealth is the matter of dispute between Russia and:
(a) Afghanistan (b) Japan
(c) India (d) China

28. In Massachusetts America's first university Harvard is located. When it was established?
(a) 1436 (b) 1536
(c) 1636 (d) 1736

29. Kuril Islands (Japanese *Chishima-rettō*, Russian *Kuril'skiye Ostrova*, from the word *kurit*, "to smoke"), are the subject of a territorial dispute, held by Russia but claimed by Japan. How many volcanic islands are in the chain of Kural Islands?
(a) 56 (b) 60
(c) 70 (d) 80

30. Name the capital of Poland that is located on the river Vistula?
(a) Poland city (b) Warsaw
(c) Vienna (d) Cracow

31. What ancient Greeks called the region between Tigris and Euphrates that now forms part of Iraq?
(a) Baghdad (b) Karhala
(c) Mesopotamia (d) Kufa

32. Ireland or Irish Free State is also called:
(a) Assyria (b) Babylon
(c) Eire (d) None of them

33. In which country the Mississippi river flows?
(a) South Africa (b) Australia
(c) Austria (d) USA

34. Which is the biggest oil field of Iraq?
(A) Kirkuk oil field (B) Mosal oil field
(C) Basra oil field (D) None of these

35. Where the volcanic peak Koh-i-Sultan is located?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka

36. Which strait separates England from France?
(a) Dove Strait (b) Dutch Strait
(c) Dover Strait (d) none of these

37. In which continent Deccan Plateau is located?
(a) Asia (b) Europe
(c) Africa (d) Australia

38. Namib Desert is located in South-West Africa. What is its area?
(a) 10,000 sq km (b) 12,0000 sq km
(c) 15,0000 sq km (d) 14,0000 sq km

39. In short American state Pennsylvania is referred as:
(a) Pen (b) Pa
(c) Penny (d) Py

40. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) On river Danube the capital of Hungry, Budapest is located
(b) On river Siene Paris is located
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

41. The underground passage is called:
(a) Under way (b) Ground way
(c) Secret way (d) Subway

42. When did Japanese aircrafts attack on American Navel Base Pearl Harbour, located in Hawaii?
(a) 7 December 1942
(b) 7 December 1941
(c) 7 December 1945
(d) 10 January 1942

43. The headquarters of the US Department of Defence, Pentagon is located in Arlington. In which state Arlington is situated?
(a) New York (b) Washington D.C
(c) Arlington (d) Virginia

44. Where the Takla Makan (also Taklimakan) Desert is located in China. What is its uniqueness?
(a) it is the most dangerous desert in world
(b) it is the largest desert in Asia
(c) it is the driest desert in world
(d) it is the driest desert in Asia

45. Hindenburg is the boundary line between:
(a) France and Germany
(b) Asia and Europe
(c) Poland and Germany
(d) India and Pakistan

46. Copenhagen (capital of Denmark) is built on the adjacent islands of Zealand and:
(a) Pennies (b) Amager
(c) Atlas (d) none of these

47. Which canal links Red Sea with Mediterranean?
(a) Egypt Canal (b) Panama Canal
(c) Rhine Canal (d) Suez Canal

48. Where river Rhine is located?
(a) Africa
(b) Asia
(c) Western Europe
(d) Central Europe

49. What is the location of Aral Sea?
(a) Central Asia (b) East Asia
(c) Middle East (d) Europe

50. Rocky Mountains or Rockies is the largest mountain system of:
(a) South America (b) East America
(c) North America (d) Canada

51. Which statement is true?
(a) Cathy Pacific is an Island
(b) Cathy Pacific is an inlet of Pacific Ocean
(c) Cathy Pacific is a lake in China.
(d) none of these

52. The mountain range in north–eastern Afghanistan near the Pakistan border is called:
(a) Pamirs (b) Sefid Koh
(c) Karakoram (d) Himalya

53. Among the Seven Wonders of the World which one is located in Istanbul?
(a) Hanging Garden
(b) Mount Khyber
(c) Church of Saint Sophia
(d) none of the above

54. Where the headquarters of Universal Postal Union are located?
(a) Berne (b) Perth
(c) Geneva (d) None of these

55. Which statement is true?
(a) Scotland Yard is British Criminal Investigation Department
(b) Scotland Yard is US Criminal Investigation Department
(c) Scotland Yard is Canadian Criminal Investigation Department
(d) Scotland Yard is British colony

56. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Palk Strait separates India from Sri Lanka
(b) Messina Strait separates Italy from Sicily
(c) both of these
(d) none of these
(d) Eastern part of Punjab region

57. Where the desert Dasht-i-Lut is located?
(a) Iran (b) Iraq
(c) Israel (d) Palestine

58. Where is "Elysee Palace?
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Spain (d) Germany

59. Route through which silk was brought from China to Europe in return for trade goods was known as:
(a) GT Road (b) China Road
(c) Silk Road (d) Central Road

60. Name the area(s) crossed by Silk Road in west?
(a) Samarkand (b) Gobi Desert
(c) Antioch (d) All of these

61. Island St. Helena is famous as place of exile of Napoleon who died there in 1821. Where this island is located?
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Indian Ocean
(c) Atlantic Ocean (d) Red Sea

62. Who acquired the Suez Canal from the Ottoman ruler of Egypt in 1857?
(a) France (b) Britain
(c) US (d) Spain

63. Prompting an invasion by Britain, France and Israel, who nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956?
(a) President Hosni Mubarak
(b) President Anwar Sadaat
(c) President Kamal Pasha
(d) President Gamal Abdel Nasser

64. Name the largest island in Indian Ocean?
(a) Suez (b) Karla
(c) Madagascar (d) None of these

65. In which city of India the Qutub Minar is located?
(a) Hyderabad (b) New Delhi
(c) Mumbai (d) Agra

66. Where the river Mekong flows?
(a) China (b) Siberia
(c) Vietnam (d) none of these

67. Sumatra, an island, was the centre of a Hindu Kingdom in middle ages. Where is it located?
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Malaysia
(c) Bhutan (d) Indonesia

68. Mughal emperor Shah Jehan built Taj Mehal for his wife Mumtaz Mehal. Where is it located?
(a) Calcutta (b) Agra
(c) New Delhi (d) Multan

69. Diego Garcia is a:
(A) A famous airline of Singapore
(B) French surface to Sea Missile
(C) United States military base in Indian
(D) Ocean Disputed island between Russia and Japan

70. Where the river 'Thames' flows?
(a) Southern England

(b) Ireland
(c) Northern England
(d) Germany

71. Where Thar Desert is located?
(a) Northwest India (b) East Pakistan
(c) both of these (d) none of these

72. Tibet is an autonomous region of China in central Asia. Its capital is:
(a) Lhasa (b) Tibet City
(c) Kiang (d) Tie Pie

73. Eiffel Tower is located in Paris and Paris is the city of:
(a) France (b) Germany
(c) Italy (d) Sweden

74. Tigris River is located in Southwest Asia. Its length is:
(a) 3,875 m (b) 4,275 m
(c) 4,875 m (d) 4,600 m

75. Where the Mount Olympus is located?
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Russia (d) Greece

76. Name the mountain range in Russia that is regarded as the boundary between Europe and Asia?
(a) Caucasus (b) Upper Urals
(c) Lower Urals (d) Urals

77. "Volga" is the longest river in Europe. What is its length?
(a) 3,685 km (b) 5,685 km
(c) 4,685 km (d) 6,685 km

78. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Wall Street in New York is famous for Stock Exchange Market
(b) Wall Street in New York is famous for car market
(c) Wall Street in New York is famous for its height
(d) Wall Street in Chicago is famous for Stock Exchange Market

79. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Fleet Street in London is famous for tailoring and Jewellery shops
(b) Fleet Street in Glasgow is famous for tailoring and Jewellery shops
(c) Fleet Street in London is famous for film industry
(d) Fleet Street in London is famous for its Asian inhabitants

80. Between which two countries West Bank is located?
(a) Israel & Jordan
(b) Israel & Lebanon
(c) Jordan & Lebanon
(d) Egypt and Jordan

81. Since which year West Bank, territory of Jordan has been occupied by Israel?
(a) 1965 (b) 1966
(c) 1968 (d) 1967

82. Waterloo is located in:
(a) France (b) Belgium
(c) Switzerland (d) UK

83. The official residence of the President of the USA is White House. In which state of USA it is situated?
(a) New York (b) Washington
(c) Chicago (d) Washington DC

84. River Zambezi flows in:
(a) South Africa (b) Southeast Africa
(c) Central Africa (d) Central Asia

85. Which area in the world is called The Frigid Zone?
(a) within the polar circle area around the South Pole
(b) within the polar circle area around the North Pole
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

86. U.S. Camp David was established as Shangri-La in 1942 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who named it for the Tibetan paradise in James Hilton's novel *Lost Horizon.* President Harry S. Truman made it the official presidential retreat in 1945, and President Dwight D. Eisenhower renamed it Camp David in 1953 for his:
(a) granddaughter (b) grandmother
(c) son (d) grandson

87. Guantánamo Bay, with its airfields and extensive supply, repair, and training facilities, is the chief U.S. naval base in the West Indies. In which country it is located?
(a) Jamaica (b) Puerto Rico
(c) Cuba (d) Antigua

88. Tartus is the seaport of which country?
(a) Jamaica (b) Syria
(c) Iraq (d) Lebanon

89. The Statue of Liberty stands 93 m (305 ft) tall on Liberty Island in New York Harbour. It was designed by French sculptor Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi and commemorating the first centennial of U.S. independence from Britain. This statue was given a gift from the public of:
(a) Germany (b) Netherlands
(c) France (d) Belgium

90. Victoria Falls are located in south central Africa, on the Zambezi River, on the border between Zimbabwe and:
(a) Chad (b) Zambia
(c) South Africa (d) Cuba

91. The house of U.S. Congress in Washington, D.C. is on a hill popularly called:
(a) Camp David (b) Shangri La
(c) Capitol Hill (d) Alps

92. Between which countries border named as McMohan line is situated?
(a) India & Bhutan (b) Nepal & India
(c) China & Tibet (d) China & India

93 With which activity is the Wall Street in New York, USA associated?
(a) Films
(b) Banking and Finance
(c) Defence
(d) Literacy arts

94. Which of the following wonders of the ancient world, was located in the present day Turkey?
(a) Temple of Artemis
(b) The Hanging Gardens of Babylon
(c) Statue of Zeus,
(d) None of the above

95. The world's biggest oil refinery "Abadan" is in:
(a) Saudi Arabia
(b) Iraq
(c) Iran
(d) Kuwait

96. Which of the following cities is famous for Gold Mines?
(a) Kandy
(b) San Francisco
(c)Johannesburg
(d) Havana

97. "Paris" is situated on the bank of river:
(a) Rhine (b) Thames
(c)Seine (d) Danube

98. Pinpoint the correct answer:
(a) New England is the name of a region in USA
(b) New England is the centre of Europe
(c)New England is the industrial zone in Great Britain
(d) New England is an island and a tourist resort in the Atlantic Ocean

99. Hawaiian Islands are situated in:
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) North Sea (d) Bay of Biscay

100. Pyrenees separates Spain from:
(a) Portugal (b) France
(c) Morocco (d) Switzerland

101. Which countries are situated around the Black Sea?
(a) Turkey, Syria, Bulgaria
(b) Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey
(c) Turkey, Syria, Cyprus
(d) Lebanon, Syria, Cyprus, Turkey

102. Indicate the land-locked countries among the following:
(a) Central African Republic, Zaire, Malawi
(b) Zambia, Botswana, Magnolia
(c) Uganda, Somalia, Chad
(d) Niger, Mali, Liberia

103. Fame of Tahrir Square in Egypt, Pearl Square in Bahrain and Green Square in Libya is due to:
(a) protests against governments
(b) biggest squares of the respective countries
(c) busiest squares of the respective countries
(d) none of the above

104. 'Blackwater' belongs to:
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) India (d) USA

105. Asia's one of two principal areas of illicit opium production, located at the crossroads of Central, South, and Western Asia is called:
(a) Golden Crescent
(b) Golden Mine
(c) Golden Triangle
(d) Gold Heaven

106. Golden Crescent overlaps three nations, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and:
(a) Iran (b) China
(c) Tajikistan (d) Uzbekistan

107. Besides Golden Crescent Asia's main illicit opium-producing area is:
(a) Golden Square
(b) Golden Mine
(c) Golden Moon
(d) Golden Triangle

108. The Golden Triangle overlaps the mountains of four countries of Southeast Asia: Burma, Vietnam, Laos, and:
(a) Hong Kong
(b) Mongolia
(c) Thailand
(d) Cambodia

109. The largest opium producer province of Afghanistan is:
(a) Helmand (b) Nangarhar
(c) Badakhshan (d) None of these

110. Helmand is the world's largest opium-producing region, responsible for:
(a) 45% of the world's total production
(b) 55% of the world's total production
(c) 65% of the world's total production
(d) 75% of the world's total production

111. Dome of Rock is located in:
(a) Jerusalem (b) Lebanon
(c) Jordan (d) Iraq

112. 'Broadway Street' is famous for:
(a) Banking
(b) Stock Exchange
(c) Cinema Halls
(d) Shopping Centres

113. 'Fleet Street' is famous for:
(a) Newspapers and press agencies offices
(b) Stock Exchange
(c) Cinema Halls
(d) Shipping Centres

114. 'Fleet Street' is situated in:
(a) New York (b) London
(c) Karachi (d) Mumbai

115. The historic site "Mehrgarh" was discovered on the right bank of the:
(a) Indus river (b) Kabul river
(c) Bolan river (d) Hub river

116. The oldest and only survived wonder is:
(a) Pyramids of Egypt
(b) Hanging Garden of Babylon
(c) Pharaohs lighthouse
(d) None of these

117. Oxford and Cambridge universities are located in Britain. Where is the Harvard University located?
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) USA (d) Italy

118. Where the "Golden River" flows?
(a) Cairo, Egypt (b) Calcutta, India
(c) Alaska, Canada (d) none of these

119. Famous bridge Golden Gate is located in:
(a) San Francisco (b) England
(c) Hawaii (d) Russia

120. Which country's president's official residence is "Queen's House"?
(a) President of Sri Lanka
(b) Indian President
(c) President of Belgium
(d) British Prime Minister

121. Mention the part in London that is famous for public meeting and assemblage?
(a) Downing Street (b) Hyde Park
(c) Hyde Street (d) Red Square

122. Where the Red Square is located?
(a) Washington DC (b) Beijing
(c) New York (d) Moscow

123. Where is Golden Gate situated?
(a) San Francisco (USA)
(b) London (Britain)
(c) Tornado (Canada)
(d) Paris (France)

1248. USA film industry Hollywood is located in:
(a) Maryland (b) Virginia
(c) California (d) New York

125. Which is the biggest oil field of Iraq?
(a) Kirkuk oil field (b) Mosal oil field
(c) Basra oil field (d) None of these

126. Silicon valley is known for IT industry is located:
(a) New York (b) Virginia
(c) California (d) Alaska

127. Al-Azhar University is located in:
(a) Egypt's city Cairo
(b) Saudi Arab's city Makkah
(c) Turkish city Ankara
(d) Iraq's city Baghdad

128. Where the Fortress of Grenada, known as Alhamra, is located?
(a) Greece (b) Iraq
(c) Japan (d) Spain

129. What is Alps?
(a) Australia's largest mountain system
(b) Europe's largest mountain system
(c) Asia's largest mountain system
(d) None of these

130. Name the northernmost region of the world?
(a) Oceania (b) Arctic
(c) North America (d) New World

131. Mention the North Africa's mountain range?
(a) Alps (b) Atlas Mountains
(c) Appalachians (d) None of these

132. The largest single rock in the world, with the length of 6km, height of 348m, width of 2.5km, is known as:
(a) Ayers Rock (b) Atlas Rock
(c) Salt Rock (d) None of these

133. Name the capital of ancient Babylonia?
(a) Baghdad (b) Little Babylonia
(c) Hilla (d) Babylon

134. Babylon is located on the bank of river Euphrates. What of Babylon is one of Seven Wonders of the World?
(a) Strange shaped mountains
(b) River Euphrates
(c) Fertile land
(d) Hanging gardens

135. In Bermuda Triangle many ships and planes are vanished without any evidence of any unusual phenomenon. Where this triangle is located?
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Arctic Ocean
(c) Dead Sea (d) Arabian Sea

136. Where the mountain range "Blue Mountains" is situated?
(a) Australia (b) South Africa
(c) New Zealand (d) Central Asia

137. Buckingham palace is the residence of British king and Queen. Where is it situated?
(a) London (b) Glasgow
(c) Manchester (d) St James Park

138. Where is Koh-e-Jodi?
(a) Iran (b) Iraq
(c) Turkey (d) Saudi-Arab

139. Where is Koh-e-Adam?
(a) India (b) Turkey
(c) Egypt (d) Sri Lanka

140. Sharm al Sheikh is resort of:
(a) Audi-Arab (b) Egypt
(c) Sudan (d) Syria

141. The length of Siachen in miles:
(a) 24 miles (b) 47 miles
(c) 3.47 miles (d) none of the above

142. Silicon valley is known for IT industry is located:
(a) New York (b) Virginia
(c) California (d) Alaska

143. Bering Strait is between USA:
(a) US and Canada
(b) US and Russia
(c) Russia and Poland
(d) None of these

144. Ural mountain is located in:
(a) Russia (b) Kazakhstan
(c) Georgian (d) Both a and b

146. Liverpool is a town in:
(a) USA (b) Belgium
(c) UK (d) None of the above

146. Mount Toor is located in
(a) Iraq (b) Iran
(c) Egypt (d) Israel

147. Normandy is in
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Belgium (d) England

148. Blackpool is city of
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Germany (d) None of the above

149. Mount Sinai is in
(a) Egypt (b) Israel
(c) Syria (d) Iran

Answer Key

1. c	20. c	39. b	58. b	77. a	96. c	115. c	134. d
2. d	21. a	40. c	59. c	78. a	97. c	116. a	135. a
3. b	22. d	41. d	60. d	79. a	98. a	117. c	136. a
4. c	23. a	42. b	61. c	80. a	99. b	118. c	137. a
5. b	24. a	43. d	62. b	81. d	100. b	119. a	138. c
6. c	25. c	44. d	63. d	82. b	101. b	120. a	139. d
7. c	26. a	45. c	64. c	83. d	102. a	121. b	140. b
8. c	27. b	46. b	65. b	84. b	103. a	122. d	141. b
9. a	28. c	47. d	66. c	85. a	104. d	123. a	142. c
10. c	29. a	48. c	67. d	86. d	105. a	124. c	143. b
11. a	30. b	49. a	68. b	87. c	106. a	125. a	144. d
12. d	31. c	50. c	69. c	88. b	107. d	126. c	145. c
13. a	32. c	51. a	70. a	89. c	108. c	127. a	146. c
14. b	33. d	52. b	71. c	90. b	109. a	128. d	147. b
15. c	34. a	53. c	72. a	91. c	110. d	129. a	148. a
16. d	35. b	54. a	73. a	92. d	111. a	130. b	149. a
17. b	36. c	55. a	74. c	93. b	112. c	131. b	
18. a	37. a	56. c	75. d	94. b	113. a	132. a	
19. d	38. c	57. a	76. d	95. a	114. b	133. d	

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

WORLD GEOGRAPHY

1. What are called deep trenches on ocean floor?
   (a) Ocean Plain (b) Abyssal Plain
   (c) Alluvial Plain (d) Swamp
2. By which element the acid rain is produced?
   (a) Sulphur dioxide (b) Nitrogen oxide
   (c) Both of them (d) None of them
3. What is Alpine?
   (a) A mountainous region
   (b) High mountainous regions
   (c) Dense forests
   (d) A kind of forest
4. Term the middle level thick grey clouds that cover the sky?
   (a) Altocumulus (b) Altostratus
   (c) Cumulus (d) Cumulonimbus
5. Term the suitable land for growing crops?
   (a) Agro-land (b) Rural
   (c) Argi-land (d) Arable
6. What is called large group of Islands?
   (a) Arable (b) Lagoon
   (c) Archipelago (d) Vacuum
7. Why a valley in California, USA, is called Death Valley?
   (a) one of the highest place in the world
   (b) one of the lowest place in the world
   (c) one of the dirtiest place in the world
   (d) one of hottest place in the world
8. Where the Arctic Circle or Latitude is located that marks boundary of the zone where the sun never sets during the June Solstice and never rises during the December Solstice?
   (a) Approximately 66^0 30 north of equator
   (b) Approximately 66^0 30 south of equator
   (c) Approximately 50^0 30 north of equator
   (d) Approximately 66^0 30 south of equator
9. What is called that region which receive little rainfall and has a high rate of evaporation?
   (a) Arable (b) Desert
   (c) Arid (d) Semi-aid
10. Shimmering display of shifting coloured lights in the sky is called:
    (a) Spectrum (b) Aurora
    (c) Splinter (d) None of these
11. What is called Low area of Land?
    (a) Bay (b) Bad land
    (c) Basin (d) Bedrock
12. Part of an ocean or lake that is partially surrounded by land is called:
    (a) Port (b) Bay
    (c) Bayon (d) Beach
13. Which parts of the world Bering Strait separates?
    (a) Asia from Europe
    (b) Asia from North America
    (c) Russia from Europe
    (d) none of these
14. What is "Bedrock"?
    (a) The upper layer of the earth
    (b) The Middle layer of the earth
    (c) The solid rock of the earth
    (d) A deep point in a mountain
15. What does mean by "Bore"?
    (a) An animal
    (b) A wave caused by tides
    (c) A wave cause by air
    (d) To extract water from earth
16. Area of land that extends into a large body of water is called:
    (a) Straight (b) Cape
    (c) Bay (d) Aquifer
17. What is Cataract?
    (a) Large waterfall
    (b) Large rush of water
    (c) Both of them
    (d) None of them
18. Deep, steep-sided clefts on earth's surface are called:
    (a) Cirque (b) Chasm
    (c) Crust (d) Crater
19. Land that borders the sea is called:
    (a) Coast (b) Coastal
    (c) Coastline (d) All of these
20. Term the natural stream of water that is generally smaller than a river?
    (a) Creek (b) Channel
    (c) Canal (d) None of these
21. All of the oceans are linked by a clockwise flow around the South Pole. This flow is called the:
    (a) Antarctic gyre (b) current wheel
    (c) both of them (d) none of them
22. "Cresrents" is:
    (a) Movement of canal water

(b) Movement of lake water
(c) Movement of seawater
(d) Large-scale movement of sea water

23. Desiccation is:
(a) Losing of productivity
(b) Losing of water or moisture
(c) Losing of minerals
(d) Losing of upper layer of soil

24. Eastern Hemisphere includes:
(a) Europe and Asia
(b) Africa and Australia
(c) all of these
(d) none of these

25. Imaginary line of latitude that circles the globe in an east-west direction exactly halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole is called:
(a) Equator (b) Line of attitude
(c) Line of division (d) Half line

26. What is called the process by which the surface of the earth is worn away?
(a) Hurricane (b) Windstorm
(c) Cyclone (d) Erosion

27. Fracture in the earth's crust is called:
(a) Break (b) Crack
(c) Line of fracture (d) Fault

28. What is called the low hill at the base of a mountain?
(a) Lower hill (b) Foothill
(c) Bottom-hill (d) Valley

29. The northern pole (earth's extreme northern point) is located over the frozen Arctic Ocean. Where South Pole (extreme southern point) is located?
(a) Over the continent of Africa
(b) Over the continent of Northern America
(c) Over the continent of Antarctica
(d) Over the continent of Asia

30. What is Equinox?
(a) Grassy Land (b) Forest
(c) Magma (d) Shortest Day

31. Spherical model of the earth is called: -
(a) Dimension (b) Map
(c) Globe (d) Hemisphere

32. What is called an area of ocean that is partly surrounded by the land?
(a) Gulf (b) Bay
(c) Coast (d) Beach

33. Term the half of the earth?
(a) Half pole (b) Hemisphere
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

34. Orographic rainfall is linked to:
(a) Ice (b) Mountain
(c) Land (d) Soil

35. By which elements the innermost core of earth is made?
(a) Iron (b) Nickel
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

36. Area of land smaller than continent and completely surrounded by water is called:
(a) Sub continent (b) Island
(c) Archipelago (d) Atoll

37. When the Earth's axis is titled towards the sun then sun is positioned directly over the Tropic of Cancer. What this process is called?
(a) Tropic Solstice
(b) December Solstice
(c) Cancer Solstice
(d) June Solstice

38. Term the area completely surrounded by land?
(a) Landslide (b) Lockland
(c) Landlocked (d) Landform

39. Term the distance of a point on the earth's surface in relation to the equator?
(a) Latitude (b) Longitude
(c) Meridian (d) None of these

40. Term the distance of a point on the earth's surface in relation to where it lies east or west of prime meridian?
(a) Latitude (b) Axis
(c) Longitude (d) Axiom

41. The Meander is:
(a) a grassy area (b) a barren area
(c) a bend in a river (d) a bend in a canal

42. Name the basic type of cloud that is also called the rain cloud?
(a) Nimbostratus (b) Nimbus
(c) Stratus (d) Cumulus

43. What is Pass?
(a) Transport route in mountain range
(b) narrow channel between two areas of land in water
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

44. A Peninsula is an area of land surrounded by water on:
(a) two sides (b) four sides
(c) two sides (d) three sides

45. Earth's crust is divided into large and rigid segments. What these segments are called?
(a) Steps (b) Plain
(c) Plateau (d) Plate

46. Name the large and nearly level area of elevated land?
(a) Plateau (b) Plain
(c) Massif (d) Ground

47. Term the evergreen forest growing in the regions with high rainfall?
(a) Marshland (b) Tropical forest
(c) Savannah (d) Rainforest

48. Usually damming rivers make natural or artificial lakes. What is it called?
(a) Rapids (b) Pond
(c) Reservoir (d) Lake

49. What is called the average level of the surface of the ocean?
(a) Sea level (b) Dead level
(c) Surface level (d) Average level

50. Name the land that borders a body of water?
(a) Beach (b) Shore
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

51. Term the narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water?
(a) Canal (b) Channel
(c) Tributary (d) Strait

52. What is called the highest point of the mountain?
(a) High (b) Summit
(c) Altitude (d) Cap

53. Term the climate that is neither very cold nor very hot?
(a) Tropical (b) Sub-tropical
(c) Temperate (d) None of these

54. Tide is rise and fall of sea level as the result of forces between:
(a) Earth (b) Moon
(c) Son (d) all of these

55. Term the small stream that flows into a larger stream, river or lake?
(a) Mouth (b) Delta
(c) Tributary (d) Streamline

56. Where is located Tropic of cancer which is the parallel of latitude?
(a) 20^0 20 north of equator
(b) 23^0 27 north of equator
(c) 23^0 27 south of equator
(d) 20^0 20 south of equator

57. Tropic of Capricorn is the southernmost at which sun appears directly overhead. When this process occurs?
(a) During July solstice
(b) During January solstice
(c) During August solstice
(d) During the December solstice

58. Term the disturbance along the Ocean floor that can be an earthquake, a landslide or volcanic eruption?
(a) El-Nino (b) Bulk-wave
(c) Tsunami (d) Giant wave

59. Typhoon is:
(a) Tropical cyclones that form in Arctic Ocean
(b) Tropical cyclones that form in Pacific Ocean
(c) Tropical cyclones that form in Indian Ocean
(d) Tropical cyclones that form in Southern Ocean

60. Term the vegetated area that is permanently or periodically covered by either freshwater or salt water?
(a) Freshland (b) Grasslands

61. Which of the following part of continent Asia is known as the richest fishing ground in the world?
(a) North Asia
(b) South Asia
(c) Western Asia
(d) North Eastern Asia

62. Horticulture is a:
(a) Cultivation of flowers and fruits
(b) Growing of small plants
(c) Cultivation of spices
(d) Savanna grassland

63. Place in river or sea where water moves swiftly in circulation motion is called:
(a) Circular (b) Whirlpool
(c) Tide (d) Wave

64. Tsunami comes from the Japanese meaning harbour and:
(a) Circular (b) Whirlpool
(c) Tide (d) Wave

65. Lines drawn parallel to the equator are called
(a) Latitudes (b) Longitudes
(c) Meridians (d) None of these

66. Lines joining places of equal temperature are called
(a) Isotherms (b) Isohytes
(c) Isomeres (d) Isobars

67. Places experiencing equal impact of an earthquake are called
(a) Snow lines (b) Seismic lines
(c) Isobars (d) Belts

68. When the days and nights are equal the rays of the sun directly fall on the:
(a) Equator (b) Tropic of Cancer
(c) South Pole (d) North Pole

69. Which of the following rivers crosses the Equator twice?
(a) Amazon (b) Congo
(c) Nile (d) Ganga

SEVEN CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD

70. What is the area of Asia?
(a) 11, 390, 959 Sq. Km
(b) 33, 390, 959 Sq. km
(c) 22, 390, 959 Sq. Km
(d) 44, 390, 959 Sq. km

71. Asia is about 30 percent of the world's total land area. Its peoples account for three-fifths of the world's population. How many countries are there in it?
(a) 50 (b) 48
(c) 38 (d) 29

72. Which term geographers use to refer Europe and Asia as a single continent?
(a) Asiatic (b) Asiana

73. Africa is the second largest continent. How many nations are there in it?
(a) 50 (b) 60
(c) 58 (d) 54

74. What is the total area of the continent Africa?
(a) 20, 243, 910 sq. Km
(b) 30, 243, 910 sq. km
(c) 25, 243, 910 sq. Km
(d) 45, 243, 910 sq. km

75. Europe is also known as Europa. What is the total area of this continent?
(a) 10, 354, 590 sq. Km
(b) 30, 354, 590 sq. Km
(c) 20, 354, 590 sq. Km
(d) 40, 354, 590 sq. Km

76. According to modern geographers which point(s) draw boundary between Europe and Asia?
(a) Ural Mountains and River Ural
(b) Part of the Caspian Sea
(c) Caucasus Mountains
(d) All of these

77. What is the total area of South America?
(a) 27, 820, 950 sq. Km
(b) 47, 820, 950 sq. Km
(c) 37, 820, 950 sq. Km
(d) 17, 820, 950 sq. Km

78. Mention the isthmus that joins the Central and North America?
(a) Isthmus of Panama
(b) Isthmus of America
(c) Isthmus of Ecuador
(d) Isthmus of Death Valley

79. The total area of the continent Antarctica is:
(a) 22, 393, 000 sq. Km
(b) 12, 393, 000 sq. Km
(c) 32, 393, 000 sq. Km
(d) 42, 393, 000 sq. km

80. In which continent animal Kangaroo is abundantly found?
(a) Antarctica (b) Africa
(c) Australia (d) Europe

81. Continent Australia is the only continent occupied by single nation named as Australia. What is the area of this continent?
(a) 7,686,810 sq. Km
(b) 8,686,810 sq. Km
(c) 6,686,810 sq. Km
(d) 5,686,810 sq. Km

82. Name the continent that has a lowest population density, with about sixteen million people living in a country almost as large as the US?
(a) North America (b) Europe
(c) Australia (d) None of these

NOTABLE PLATEAUS

83. Which is called 'Roof of the World'?
(a) The Alps
(b) Andes
(c) The Apinines
(d) The Pamir Plateau

84. Decan plateau is in:
(a) France (b) India
(c) Australia (d) South Africa

85. The highest plateau of the world is:
(a) Potohar plateau
(b) Balochistan plateau
(c) Pamir Plateau (Tibet)
(d) Dacan plateau

86. Valdai Plateau is located in:
(a) France (b) India
(c) Australia (d) Russia

87. In which region Sahara is located that occupies more than one quarter of Africa's land?
(a) Northern Plateau
(b) Eastern Desert
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

FAMOUS GRASSLANDS OF WORLD

88. The most fertile parts of Italy watered by the river Po is called:
(a) Lombardy (b) Parkland
(c) Llanos (d) Steppes

89. The grassland of Asia is called:
(a) Downs (b) Veldt
(c) Pampas (d) Steppes

90. The swampy plains near the poles in the extreme north of America Asia Europe is called:
(a) Downs (b) Parkland
(c) Tundra (d) Steppes

91. Veldt is the name of:
(a) Valley in mountain areas
(b) South Africa's grasslands
(c) New Zealand's grass lands
(d) Savanna grassland

92. The Central North American planes are known as:
(a) Downs (b) Veldt
(c) Prairie (d) Steppes

93. Down plains is grassland plains present in:
(a) USA (b) New Zealand
(c) Australia (d) Russia

94. Grass land plains present in Argentina are called:
(a) Prairies (b) Downs
(c) Steppes (d) Pampas

95. Canterbury plains are present in:
(a) New Zealand (b) Australia
(c) Russia (d) USA

96. Which one of the following regions is called "the bread basket of the world"?

(a) Temperate grassland
(b) Tropical monsoonal region
(c) Mediterranean region
(d) Savanna grassland

FAMOUS MOUNTAIN PASSES

97. What is a Stripka?
(a) Mountain Pass of Russia
(b) Mountain Pass of Nepal
(c) Mountain Pass of Bulgaria
(d) Mountain Pass of Spain

98. Brenner is a mountain pass (4508 ft high) situated in:
(a) Italy-France (b) Italy-Austria
(c) France-Germany (d) Italy-Britain

99. Alpine Pass is located in:
(a) India (b) China
(c) USA (d) Switzerland

100. Montekao Pass is located in:
(a) China (b) Nepal
(c) Chile (d) Canada

101. Bodpola is the highest mountain pass of the world with the height of 19412 ft situated in:
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Nepal (d) Tibet (China)

102. Great St. Bernard is a mountain pass situated in:
(a) Italy-France (b) Italy-Switzerland
(c) United Kingdom (d) USA-Canada

103. Which is the second highest pass in world situated in Myanmar with the height of 15300 ft is:
(a) Namni pass (b) Col de Rstefond
(c) Donner pass (d) Myanmar pass

104. Col de Restefond is a mountain pass situated in:
(a) USA (b) France-Spain
(c) Italy-Spain (d) France

105. Baroghil pass is situated in:
(a) Karakoram range
(b) Himalayan range
(c) Hindukhush range
(d) None of these

NOTABLE DESERTS

106. "Dasht-e-Lut" desert is located in:
(a) China (b) Libya
(c) Iraq (d) Iran

107. Great Sandy Desert is situated in:
(a) Australia (b) South Africa
(c) Chad (d) China

108. Taklamakan Desert is located in:
(a) Mongolia (b) Russia
(c) Kazakhstan (d) China

109. Oasis term is associated with
(a) Glaciers (b) Desert

110. The Kalahari Desert, which stretches over 1, 40,000 miles, is in
(a) Australia (b) South Africa
(c) East Africa (d) Saudi Arabia

111. Atacama Desert is located in:
(a) Chile (b) China
(c) Japan (d) Peru

112. Great Victoria Desert is present in:
(a) New Zealand (b) England
(c) Australia (d) South Africa

113. Karakum desert is located in:
(a) Iran-Iraq
(b) Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan
(c) China and India
(d) Russia and China

114. Taklimakan desert is located in:
(a) Magnolia (b) China
(c) Kazakhstan (d) None of these

115. Namibian desert is situated in:
(a) China (b) Libya
(c) North Africa (d) None of these

116. Kyzyl-Kum Desert is located in
(a) Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan
(b) China & Pakistan
(c) Kazakhstan & Russia
(d) Morocco

117. Which desert is considered the largest desert of the world?
(a) Thar Desert (b) Sahara Desert
(c) Gobi Desert (d) Dasht-e-Lut

118. Sahara Desert is situated in:
a) Australia (b) USA
(c) Africa (d) Asia

119. Gibson Desert is present in:
(a) Australia (b) USA
(c) France (d) Ethiopia

120. Death Valley is located in USA in:
(a) Michigan (b) California
(c) Alaska (d) New York

121. Gobi desert is situated in:
(a) Magnolia (b) India
(c) Russia (d) Syria

122. Which is the second largest desert of the world?
(a) Arabian Desert (b) Gobi Desert
(c) Sononon Desert (d) Namibian Desert

123. Simpson Desert is situated in:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Morocco (d) Australia

OCEANS OF WORLD

124. The deepest point in the Pacific Ocean is:
(a) Tonga Trench
(b) Mariana trench
(c) Porto Rico Trench
(d) Java Trench

(a) Mariana Trench
(b) Puerto Rico Trench
(c) Isle Trench
(d) Sunda Trench

126. The deepest trench 'Mariana Trench' is in:
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Indian Ocean
(c) Arctic Ocean (d) Pacific Ocean

127. What is the total area covered by all oceans?
(a) 523, 100, 000 sq. Km
(b) 461, 100, 000 sq. km
(c) 811, 100, 000 sq. Km
(d) 361, 100, 000 sq. km

128. What is the average depth of oceans?
(a) 2, 730 metres (b) 4, 730 metres
(c) 3, 730 metres (d) 5, 730 metres

129. How much per cent of water covered by earth?
(a) 60% (b) 71%
(c) 80% (d) 90%

130. Name the largest ocean of the world?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Arctic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) None of these

131. How much area is cover by Pacific Ocean?
(a) 266 Million sq. Km
(b) 466 Million sq. km
(c) 366 Million sq. Km
(d) 166 Million sq. km

132. The average depth of Pacific Ocean is:
(a) 1,280 m (b) 2,280 m
(c) 3,280 m (d) 4,280 m

133. Identify the total area of Indian Ocean:
(a) 63 Million sq. km
(b) 83 Million sq. km
(c) 73 Million sq. km
(d) 93 Million sq. km.

134. Identify the smallest Ocean:
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Antarctic Ocean
(c) Arctic Ocean (d) Atlantic Ocean

135. Average depth of Arctic Ocean is 1,300 m. Point out its maximum depth?
(a) 5,450 m (b) 7,450 m
(c) 6,450 m (d) 8,450 m

136. Arctic Ocean is located in:
(a) Southern Hemisphere
(b) Northern Hemisphere
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

137. Which is the second largest ocean of the world?
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) None of these

138. Which is the deepest ocean in the world?
(a) Arctic (b) Atlantic
(c) Pacific (d) Indian

139. Which of the following Oceans was called "Bahr-e-Zulamat" by Allama Iqbal?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) Arabic Ocean

140. Chile has the longest shore along:
(a) Atlantic Sea
(b) Black Sea
(c) Mediterranean Sea
(d) Pacific Ocean

FAMOUS SEAS

141. Which is the largest Sea of the world?
(a) Black Sea (b) Red Sea
(c) Baltic Sea (d) South China Sea

142 Which of the following Sea separates Asia from Africa?
(a) Arabic Sea (b) Yellow Sea
(c) Red Sea (d) None of these

143. Identify the canal which links Red Sea, busiest waterways carrying much of the traffic between Europe and Asia?
(a) Suez Canal
(b) Panama Canal
(c) European Canal
(d) None of these

144. Red Sea is between:
(a) Germany and Scandinavia
(b) Arabia and Africa
(c) China and Japan
(d) Turkey and Russia

145. Which is the smallest Sea of the world?
(a) Black Sea (b) Red Sea
(c) Baltic Sea (d) China Sea

146. Yellow Sea lies between:
(a) Singapore and Malaysia
(b) Vietnam and Philippine
(c) China and Japan
(d) Australia and New Zealand

147. Which of the Sea is located in Central Asia?
(a) Red Sea (b) Aral Sea
(c) Baltic Sea (d) None of these

148. Caspian Sea, Dead Sea and Aral Sea are actually:
(a) Lakes (b) Rivers
(c) Part of Oceans (d) Artificial Seas

149. Which is the deepest Sea of the world?
(a) Caribbean Sea
(b) Mediterranean Sea
(c) Baltic Sea
(d) Andaman Sea

150. Which is the shallowest Sea of the world?
(a) North Sea
(b) Hudson Bay
(c) Gulf of St. Lawrence
(d) Red Sea

151. A ship met with an accident at 30°E and 35°N. The ship was sailing in the:
(a) Baltic Sea
(b) Black Sea
(c) Mediterranean Sea

(d) Red Sea

152. What are the two Seas linked by Suez Canal?
(a) The Mediterranean and the Red Sea
(b) The Red Sea and the Caspian
(c) The Red Sea and the Black Sea
(d) The Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea

153. How far is the Dead Sea before Mediterranean?
(a) 250 metres (b) 300 metres
(c) 400 metres (d) 1000 metres

154. Which one of the following seas has banks of waters?
(a) Rose Sea (b) Sargasso Sea
(c) Black Sea (d) Tassman Sea

FAMOUS ISLANDS OF WORLD

155. Which of the following is the largest island?
(a) Cuba (b) Great Britain
(c) Greenland (d) Sri Lanka

156. Bali is an Island of:
(a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia
(c) Australia (d) India

157. Archipelago is a cluster of:
(a) Flowers (b) Islands
(c) Stars (d) Fish

158. Cuba is in:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Black sea (d) Red sea

159. Falkland Islands are disputed between England and:
(a) Japan (b) Argentina
(c) USA (d) Russia

160. Java Island is located in:
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Sea of Japan (d) Sea of China

161. Which is the second largest island of world?
(a) Borneo Island
(b) Baffin Island
(c) New Guinea Island
(d) Madagascar

162. 'Mauritius' is an island state in the:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Arctic Ocean

163. Great Britain is a island located in:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) None of these

164. Diego Garcia is an:
(a) Important site on the moon
(b) Island in Indian Ocean with a large Naval base of USA
(c) Island in the Caribbean Sea with a large military base of USA
(d) None of these

165. The islands of Seychelles are located in the:
(a) Arctic Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean

166. After losing the battle of Waterloo in 1815 Napoleon was exiled to:
(a) Elba (b) Stratford
(c) St. Helena (d) Ulster

167. Sumatra Island is under the control of:
(a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia
(c) Russia (d) Japan

168. Honshu Island is the part of:
(a) China (b) Thailand
(c) Japan (d) Russia

169. The largest island of Indian Ocean is:
(a) Madagascar (b) Sumatra
(c) Baffin (d) Borneo

170. Which is the largest archipelago of the world?
(a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia
(c) West Indies (d) Japan

FAMOUS GULFS & BAYS OF WORLD

171. Gulf of Siam is located in:
(a) Southern Thailand
(b) Northern Russia
(c) USA
(d) Northern UK

172. Persian Gulf is located in:
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Arabian Sea (d) Both a & c

173. Gulf of Tonkin is situated near;
(a) China (b) Thailand
(c) Vietnam (d) None of these

174. Name the Gulf which contains more tha half of the world's proven reserves petroleum and natural gas?
(a) Persian Gulf (b) Indian Gulf
(c) Arabian Gulf (d) None of these

175. Gulf of Sidra is present in:
(a) Libya (b) Liberia
(c) Macedonia (d) None of these

176. Gulf of lion is present in:
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Germany (d) UK

177. Which is the largest gulf of the world?
(a) Gulf of Mexico (b) Gulf of Aden
(c) Gulf of Riga (d) Gulf Sian

178. The Bay of Pigs is located in:
(a) Cuba (b) USA
(c) Iran (d) Spain

179. Which is the largest bay of the world?
(a) Hudson Bay (b) Baffin Bay
(c) Bay of Biscay (d) Botany Bay

180. Baffin Bay is located in:
(a) Greenland
(b) Northern Canada
(c) Southern Panama
(d) Eastern China

(a) Northern Morocco and Western France
(b) Northern Spain and Western France
(c) Southern Italy
(d) None of them

182. Bay of Riga is present in:
(a) Red sea (b) Baltic Sea
(c) Northern Spain (d) None of these

183. Hudson Bay is situated in:
(a) Northern China (b) Northern USA
(c) North Canada (d) None of these

184. Shark Bay is located in:
(a) Canada
(b) Western Australia
(c) Northern USA
(d) None of these

185. Thunder Bay is located between:
(a) Canada and USA
(b) France and England
(c) France and Italy
(d) New Zealand and Australia

186. Korea Bay lies in:
(a) Sea in Japan (b) East China Sea
(c) Bering sea (d) Yellow sea

187. Saint Lawrence bay is situated near:
(a) Canada (b) Cuba
(c) China (d) Russia

188. This bay is an inlet of the South Pacific Ocean on the south border of the city of Sydney, Australia. It was the scene of the first landing on Australian soil by English explorer James Cook in 1770.
(a) Cardigan Bay (b) False Bay
(c) Sir Francis Bay (d) Botany Bay

FAMOUS STRAITS OF WORLD

189. Indonesia and Malaysia are separated:
(a) Inaccessible mountain (b) Gulf of Malaya
(c) Malacca Strait (d) None of these

190. Morocco and Spain are separated by:
(a) Pyrenees Hills (b) Alps
(c) Strait of Gibraltar (d) River Rhine

191. Bosphorus strait connects the black sea with:
(a) Aegean Sea (b) Marmara Sea
(c) Red Sea (d) Java Sea

192. Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea are connected by:
(a) Bosphorus Strait (b) Suez Canal
(c) Malacca Strait (d) Palk Strait

193. The Bosphorus or Bosporus, also referred to sometimes as the Istanbul Strait, is a strait that forms part of the boundary between:
(a) Europe and Australia
(b) Africa and Asia
(c) Europe and Africa
(d) Europe and Asia

194. The world's narrowest strait used for international navigation:
(a) Bosphorus Strait
(b) Strait of Hormuz
(c) Europe and Africa
(d) Palk Strait

195. The North American strait that connects San Francisco Bay to the Pacific Ocean is called:
(a) Messina Strait
(b) Strait of Gibraltar
(c) Golden Gate
(d) None of these

196. Cook strait separates South New Zealand from:
(a) North Australia
(b) North New Zeeland
(c) Papua
(d) None of these

197. English Channel separates England from:
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Sicily

198. Which of the following strait separate Asia from North America?
(a) Bering Strait (b) Palk Strait
(c) Harmoz Strait (d) None of these

199. ______ separates Italy form Sicily:
(a) Palk strait (b) Sunda Strait
(c) Messina strait (d) Magellan strait

200. It separates Spain form Africa and connects Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean:
(a) Gibraltar (b) Johor
(c) Florida (d) Davis

201. Strait of Malacca separates:
(a) Sumatra and Malaysia
(b) Java and Brunei
(c) Sumatra and Java
(d) Malaysia and Brunei

202. Which of the following straits separate Malaysia from Singapore?
(a) Dover (b) Johor
(c) Sunda (d) Palk

203. Strategically important strait between the Gulf of Oman in the southeast and the Persian Gulf that is the only sea passage to the open ocean for large areas of the petroleum-exporting Persian Gulf:
(a) Bab el Mandeb (b) Strait of Hormuz
(c) Strait of Malacca (d) Palk Strait

204. Sea of Marmara and Aegean Sea are connected by the strait:
(a) Davis (b) Mozambique
(c) Dardanelles (d) Malacca

205. Bass strait separates Australia from:
(a) New Zealand (b) New Guinea
(c) Tasmania (d) China

206. The Strait of Malacca connects the:
(a) Pacific Ocean to Indian Ocean
(b) Pacific Ocean to Atlantic Ocean

(c) Both a and b
(d) None of these

07. The Strait which separates Africa from Europe is
(a) Cook Strait (b) Strait of Gibraltar
(c) Palk Strait (d) Bering Strait

208. Which is the longest strait of the world?
(a) Northumberland Strait
(b) Malacca Strait
(c) Messina Strait
(d) Bosporus Strait

209. Which body of water connects the Sea of Marmara with the Black Sea?
(a) Northumberland Strait
(b) Malacca Strait
(c) Messina Strait
(d) Bosporus Strait

210. Which of the following straits separate Asia from Africa?
(a) Bering Strait
(b) Bab-al-Mandab
(c) Bosporus Strait
(d) Northumberland Strait

211. The strait which connects the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal is the:
(a) Palk strait (b) Davis strait
(c) Cook strait (d) none of these

FAMOUS CANALS OF WORLD

212. Red Sea is connected with Mediterranean Sea through the canal:
(a) Volga Canal (b) Suez Canal
(c) Panama Canal (d) Germany Canal

213. Which city is called City of Canals?
(a) Venice (b) London
(c) Berlin (d) Rome

214. Volga Canal is located in:
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) Germany (d) France

215. What is the length of the Suez Canal?
(a) 140 km (b) 190 km
(c) 170 km (d) 155 km

216. The longest canal in the world is:
(a) Volga Baltic
(b) Beloye-More Baltic
(c) Suez Canal Grand China canal
(d) Panama Canal

217. Which of the following is called the "Gateway to the Pacific"?
(a) Suez Canal (b) Panama Canal
(c) Bering Sea (d) Gulf of Alaska

218. Which is the longest Canal of Pakistan?
(a) Loiyed Canal (b) Thar Canal
(c) Sadiqia Canal (d) K.B Link Canal

219. The Panama Canal links:
(a) Canada with Greenland

(d) None of the above

220. The Keil canal links the:
(a) Pacific and Atlantic Ocean
(b) Mediterranean and Red Sea
(c) Mediterranean and Black Sea
(d) North Sea and Baltic Sea

221. Kiel Canal of Germany was opened in 1895. What is its length?
(a) 57.3 miles (b) 67.3 miles
(c) 61.3 miles (d) 66.1 miles

222. Suez Canal was constructed in:
(a) 1897 (b) 1869
(c) 1898 (d) 1895

223. When was Panama Canal Officially opened?
(a) 1914 (b) 1919
(c) 1916 (d) 1918

224. Gota Canal is situated in:
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Sweden (d) Germany

FAMOUS LAKES

225. Which country is known as *The Land of the Thousand Lakes?*
(a) Finland (b) USA
(c) UK (d) Russia

226. The Caspian Sea, the largest inland sea or lake in the world, is located:
(a) Wholly in the Continent of Europe
(b) Wholly in the Continent of Asia
(c) Partly in Europe and partly in Asia
(d) Partly in Africa and partly in Asia

227. What is the total area of world's largest Lake Caspian Sea?
(a) 394,299 sq. km (b) 294,366 sq. km
(c) 354,000 sq. km (d) None of these

228. Ontario Lake is situated in:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Italy (d) France

229. Which is the biggest fresh water lake in the world?
(a) Chilka Lake (b) Caspian Lake
(c) Dal Lake (d) Lake Superior

230. Total number of great lakes of USA and Canada are:
(a) Four (b) Seven
(c) Five (d) Three

231. The Great Bear Lake is situated in:
(a) North America (b) Canada
(c) Siberia (d) None of these

232. Which one of the following lakes forms an international boundary between Tanzania and Uganda?
(a) Chad (b) Malawi
(c) Victoria (d) Zambezi

233. The world's highest lake is:
(a) Lake Baikal, Asia

(c) Lake Como, Europe
(d) Caspian Lake

234. Michigan Lake is located in:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Italy (d) Britain

235. Which of the following countries are situated around the lake Caspian Sea?
(a) Russia, Iran, Turkey, Tajikistan
(b) Russia Syria Turkey Kazakhstan
(c) Azerbaijan, Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan
(d) Azerbaijan India, China, Russia

236. Which is the saltiest lake of the world?
(a) Titicaca lake (b) Dead Sea
(c) Assal Lake (d) Caspian Sea

237. Which is the deepest lake in the world?
(a) Titicaca (b) Victoria
(c) Baikal (d) Superior

238. Aral Sea is located in:
(a) Central Asia (b) South Asia
(c) West Asia (d) East Asia

NOTABLE WATERFALLS

239. Which is the world's highest Falls?
(a) Victoria Falls (b) Angel Falls
(c) Niagara Falls (d) Boyoma Falls

240. The height of Angel Falls is 979 m (3230 ft). In which country it is situated?
(a) Switzerland (b) Venezuela
(c) USA (d) Canada

241. Tugela Falls is the world's second highest at 947 m (3110 ft). Where we can see this falls?
(a) South Africa (b) Canada
(c) China (d) USA

242. Victoria Falls, on the Zambezi River, is on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe. Which statement is true about this falls?
(a) it is word's highest falls
(b) it is world's widest falls
(c) it is word's most dangerous falls
(d) it is world's most beautiful falls

243. Gocta Falls is the fifth highest in the world at 771 m (2533 ft). In which country it is located?
(a) Peru (b) China
(c) Bhutan (d) New Zealand

244. Niagara Falls is on the border between the United States and Canada. What is its uniqueness?
(a) it is most voluminous in South America
(b) it is highest in North America
(c) it is most voluminous in North America
(d) it is most voluminous in the world

245. Rhine Falls is Europe's largest falls. In which country it is situated?
(a) Switzerland (b) Belgium
(c) France (d) UK

246. Jurong Falls is said to be the tallest man-made waterfall in the world. Where it is located?
(a) Singapore (b) Malaysia
(c) Thailand (d) Indonesia

NOTABLE SEAPORTS

247. Hiffa is the Seaport of:
(a) Israel (b) Lebanon
(c) Egypt (d) Canada

248. Which is the world's busiest port by cargo tonnage?
(a) Portugal (b) Rome
(c) Port of Shanghai (d) Nehru Port

249. In which country Alexandria Seaport is situated?
(a) Egypt (b) Greece
(c) France (d) USA

250. Which is the main port of Malaysia (it is the 7th busiest port in the world)?
(a) Penang (b) Antwerp
(c) Cardiff (d) Port Klang

251. Aqaba is the famous seaport. Where it is located?
(a) Jordan (b) Syria
(c) Iran (d) Egypt

252. Port of Erdemir is one of the most important ports of western Black Sea. To which country it belongs?
(a) Cardiff (b) Liverpool
(c) Bristol (d) all of these

253. Which is the second busiest seaport in the United States and the tenth busiest port in the world?
(a) The Port of Long Eye
(b) The Port of New York
(c) Rotterdam Port
(d) The Port of Long Beach

254. What is the importance of the Port of Vancouver?
(a) It is the largest port in Canada and the Pacific Northwest
(b) It is second largest port on the West Coast of North America
(c)It is the most diversified port on the continent
(d) all above

255. Mention the seaport(s) situated in Pakistan?
(a) Karachi (b) Bin Qasim
(c) Gawadar (d) all of these

256. Pick out the seaports situated in United Kingdom
(a) Cardiff (b) Liverpool
(c) Bristol (d) all of these

257. Antwerp is the seaport of Belgium. Name the seaport of Netherlands?
(a) Naples (b) Montreal
(c) Manila (d) Amsterdam

258. Naples is the seaport of:

(a) Switzerland (b) Italy
(c) Spain (d) Canada

259. The Le Havre seaport is situated at the mouth of the Seine. Of which country this seaport belongs?
(a) Portugal (b) Italy
(c) France (d) Spain

260. Penang is the seaport, lying off the western coast of the Malay Peninsula in the Strait of Malacca, belongs to which country?
(a) Philippines (b) Indonesia
(c) Malaysia (d) USA

261. Latakia, on the Mediterranean Sea, is the seaport of:
(a) Syria (b) Japan
(c) China (d) Russia

262. Honolulu is the seaport of which country?
(a) USA (b) China
(c) Thailand (d) Vietnam

263. Seattle seaport is situated in which of the following countries?
(a) UK (b) China
(c) Malaysia (d) USA

264. Port Said, a port on the Mediterranean Sea, at the entrance to the Suez Canal is the seaport of:
(a) China (B) Japan
(c) Egypt (d) Syria

265. Chittagong seaport is situated on the Karnaphuli River, near the Bay of Bengal. It is the seaport of which country?
(a) India (b) Bangladesh
(c) Myanmar (d) Malaysia

266. Which is the most beautiful harbour in the world?
(a) Singapore (b) Seattle
(c) Sydney (d) Tripoli

267. Dammama, on the Persian Gulf, is the seaport of:
(a) Syria (b) Iran
(c) Qatar (d) Saudi Arabia

268. Rotterdam seaport is situated on the Maas River in:
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Netherlands (d) Italy

IMPORTANT RIVERS

269. Nile is the longest river in the world. Mention the river which is the principal to Egypt and northeastern Africa?
(a) Amazon River (b) Nile
(c) The Amur (d) Congo River

270. The average discharge of the Nile River is 5,100 m^3/s and its drainage area is 2,870,000 km^2. What is its length?
(a) 6690 km (b) 6090 km
(c) 7790 km (d) 5590 km

271. River Nile originates from?
(a) Lake Nyasa
(b) Cherangany mountains
(c) Lake Victoria
(d) Springs in Kenya

272. The longest river is located in:
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Latin America (d) North America

273. Latani River is located in which country?
(a) Syria (b) Lebanon
(c) Turkey (d) Sudan

274. Which of the following rivers crosses the Equator twice?
(a) Amazon (b) Congo
(c) Nile (d) Ganga

275. Which is the largest river in the world, in terms of volume and water cubic meters/second?
(a) Nile (b) Amazon River
(c) Indus (d) Yangtze

276. The average discharge of the Amazon River is 219,000 m^3/s and its drainage area is 6,915,000 km^3. What is its length?
(a) 5,387 km (b) 6,387 km
(c) 4,387 km (d) 7,387 km

277. Which is the principal river of eastern Siberia and the border between Russia and China?
(a) The Amu (b) The Amur
(c) The Arno (d) The Danube

278. Mention the river that runs through the Italian cities of Florence, Empoli and Pisa?
(a) The Arno (b) The Danube
(c) The Amu (d) Amazon River

279. The Arvandrud (Shatt al-Arab), is the river that borders two countries. Mention these countries?
(a) Syria and Iraq
(b) Iran and Afghanistan
(c) Iran and Iraq
(d) Iran and Syria

280. Brahmaputra is the principal river in North East India. Which of the following is the principal river in Tibet?
(a) Brahmaputra (b) Yellow River
(c) Yangtze (d) Euphrates

281. The Colorado River is the principal river of the American West. Mention other country where a river with the same name flows?
(a) Argentina (b) Cuba
(c) Syria (d) Mexico

282. Mention the principal river of central Africa?
(a) Congo River (b) Nile
(c) Euphrates (d) The Arno

283. Which of the following is the principal river of central and southeastern Europe?
(a) De la Plata (b) Han-gang
(c) The Danube (d) Amazon River

Torgau, Wittenberg, Dessau, Magdeburg, Wittenberge, and Hamburg are situated?
(a) The Danube (b) Amazon River
(c) The Elbe (d) River Clyde

285. Pick out the river that runs through Seoul?
(a) Han-gang (b) Helmand River
(c) De la Plata (d) Seoul River

286. Which of the following is the principal river of Afghanistan?
(a) Kabul River (b) Amu Darya
(c) Helmand River (d) Tigris

287. Which is the principal river of Pakistan?
(a) Ravi (b) Indus
(c) Jhelum (d) Chenab

288. Mention the river on which sits the English city of Liverpool?
(a) The Danube (b) The Elbe
(c) River Mersey (d) The Liverpool

289. Pick out the principal river of the Washington, D.C. that is one of the main borders between Maryland and West Virginia in the United States?
(a) Amazon River (b) De la Plata
(c) Potomac River (d) Washington River

290. Which of the following river forms part of the border between the United States and Mexico?
(a) Rio Grande (b) The Danube
(c) Potomac River (d) Amazon River

291. Which river runs through Paris?
(a) The Thames (b) The Danube
(c) The Seine (d) River Severn

292. Mention the longest river in Great Britain?
(a) The Thames (b) River Severn
(c) The Seine (d) The Tiber

293. Pick up the river that runs through London?
(a) The Thames (b) The Danube
(c) The Seine (d) River Severn

294. Which river runs through Rome?
(a) The Danube (b) The Thames
(c) The Tiber (d) Potomac River

295. Which river runs through Prague?
(a) The Vltava (b) The Volta
(c) The Volga (d) The Zambezi

296. Which statement about the Volga River is true?
(a) It is the principal river of Russia
(b) It is Europe's longest river
(c) The city of Samara is situated on it
(d) All above

297. What is the name of the longest river in China?
(a) Yangtze (b) Chang Jiang
(c) Both of them (d) none of them

298. Mention the principal river of southeastern Africa?
(a) The Zambezi (b) Euphrates
(c) Nile (d) Amazon River

299. Which of the following is the longest river in Canada?
(a) Macao River (b) The Maple Leaf
(c) Mackenzie River (d) Amazon

300. On which river cities of Khartoum, Aswan, Luxor, and the Giza–Cairo are located?
(a) Euphrates (b) Nile
(c) The Seine (d) Aswan

301. Name the river that runs through the interior of Peru and across Brazil and it enters the Atlantic Ocean at the equator?
(a) Amazon (b) Mackenzie River
(c) The Zambezi (d) Potomac River

302. Yangtze or Chang Jiang, river in China, is the third longest river in the world and the longest river of:
(a) China (b) Asia
(c) None of them (d) Both of them

303. With which name River Zhu Jiangin in China is commonly known?
(a) Silver River (b) Diamond River
(c) Golden River (d) Pearl River

304. Mention the Chinese city situated along the river Yangtze (or Chang Jiang)?
(a) Beijing (b) Shanghai
(c) Chongqing (d) Guangzhou

305. The longest river in Central Asia is the Amu Darya. Which statement about the Amu Darya is true?
(a) it forms the border of Afghanistan and Tajikistan
(b) It forms border between Afghanistan & Uzbekistan and border between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan
(c)It forms the border of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
(d) All above

306. Which of the following statement is true about the river Shatt al-Arab?
(a) it is formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates
(b) Iraqi cities of Basra & Umm Qasr are situated along this river
(c)Iranian cities of Abadan & Khorramshahr are situated along this river
(d) All above

307. The largest city along the Main is:
(a) Copenhagen (b) Amsterdam
(c) Frankfurt (d) Berlin

308. Mention the river that forms a part of the borders of ten countries: Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, and Ukraine?
(a) The Danube (b) The Rhine
(c) The Thames (d) Potomac River

309. Taj Mehal is situated on the bank of:
(a) Jamnna River (b) Ravi

(c) Ganga River (d) Brahmaputra

FAMOUS GLACIERS

310. Burgeon Glacier is located in:
(a) China (b) Nepal
(c) India (d) Chile

311. Hooker glacier is situated in:
(a) Canada (b) France
(c) New Zealand (d) USA

312. Which continent is without glaciers?
(a) Asia (b) Europe
(c) Africa (d) Australia

313. Denman glacier is situated in:
(a) Antarctica (b) Denmark
(c) Greeland (d) Russia

314. Siachen, batoro and chogo lugma glaciers are located in Pakistan these are situated in which mountain range
(a) Himalaya (b) Karakoram
(c) Hindukush (d) Suleimang

315. Clark glacier is located in:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) China (d) Russia

316. What colour is most glacial ice?
(a) Green (b) Gray
(c) Pink (d) Blue

317. Which of these natural wonders was created by glaciations?
(a) Europe's Matterhorn
(b) Norway's fjords
(c) North America's Great Lakes
(d) All of them

318. Siachen glacier, at a height of 20,000 feet or 6,000 meters-plus above sea-level, has been the site of a bitter struggle over boundary demarcation between
(a) Afghanistan and Pakistan
(b) China and Pakistan
(c) India and China
(d) India and Pakistan

319. How is the speed of a glacier measured?
(a) Feet per day (b) Inches per hour
(c) Feet per month (d) Inches per day

320. The largest glacier of the world is:
(a) Lambert Glacier Antarctica
(b) Siachen Glacier
(c) batoro Glacier
(d) None of these

321. In which continent there is no glacier:
(a) Africa (b) Australia
(c) Asia (d) North America

IMPORTANT VOLCANOES

322. Stromboli volcano is located in:
(a) Chile (b) Philippines

323. Volcanic Mt. Etna is located in:
(a) Hawai USA (b) Indonesia
(c) Italy (Sicily) (d) Kenya

324. Fujiyama in Japan is a:
(a) River (b) Lake
(c) Volcano Mountain (d) Plain

325. Which of the following is a post volcanic activity?
(a) Earthquake
(b) Lava ejection
(c) Thermal Spring formation
(d) Typical behaviour of the animals

326. Which ocean has the world's largest number of active volcanoes & so is called 'Ring of Fire'?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) Antarctic Ocean

327. Hibok volcano which exploded in 1951 present in:
(a) Philippines (b) Indonesia
(c) Chile (d) Italy

328. The Devil Tower is present in USA is:
(a) Lake (b) Waterfall
(c) Volcano (d) Hotel's name

329. The largest volcano crator in the world is:
(a) Vesuvius (Italy) (b) Toba (Indonesia)
(c) Etna (Sicily) (d) Stromboli (Sicily)

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS

330. Asia's highest point is Mount Everest (Nepal-Tibet) with the feet elevation of 29,035(according to new map survey). Name the lowest point which is 1,312 feet below the sea level?
(a) Red sea (b) Blue sea
(c) Dead sea (d) Dar sea

331. South America's lowest point is Valdes Peninsula (Argentina) which is 131 feet below the sea level. Its highest point Mount Aconcagua's elevation is 22,834 feet. Where this Mount is located?
(a) Argentina (b) Mexico
(c) Brazil (d) Chile

332. Mount McKinley (Alaska, USA) is the highest point of North America. What is its elevation?
(a) 17,230 feet (b) 20,320 feet
(c) 12,300 feet (d) 10,320 feet

333. Lowest point of North America is California, USA, located 282 feet below the sea level. Name the point?
(a) Death valley (b) Read valley
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

334. Kibo, a peak of Mountain Kiliman Jaro, (Tanzania) with the feet elevation of, 19,340, is the highest point of:

335. Lake Assal (Djibouti) is the lowest point of Africa. It's elevation below the sea level is:
(a) 312 feet (b) 612 feet
(c) 412 feet (d) 512 feet

336. Caspian Sea is the lowest point of Europe, 92 feet below sea level. Mount El'bus is its highest point. What is its elevation?
(a) 14,510 feet (b) 12,510 feet
(c) 18,510 feet (d) 10,510 feet

337. With feet elevation of 16, 684 Antarctica's highest point is:
(a) Chad Massif (b) Venson Massif
(c) Vemon Massif (d) Vishno Massif

338. 52 feet below the sea level Lak Eyre (South Australia) is the lowest point of Australia. Which of the following is highest point of Australia?
(a) Mount Kosciusko
(b) Mount El'bus
(c) Mountain Kiliman Jaro
(d) Mount Aconcagua

339. Feet elevation of Mount Kosciusko is:
(a) 8,310 (b) 6,310
(c) 7,310 (d) 4,310

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

340. Into how many realms Asia is divided?
(a) 6 (b) 14
(c) 5 (d) 7

341. The region including China, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, and Japan is called:
(a) Far East (b) East Asia
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

342. The region including Myanmar (formerly known as Burma), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines is called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) Asia Minor (d) Southeast Asia

343. The region including India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, and Bhutan is called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) South Asia (d) Southeast Asia

344. The region including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Cyprus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait is called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) South Asia (d) Southeast Asia

345. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are commonly called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) South Asia (d) Central Asia

346. When Central Asian Republics (CARs), including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan' independence were recognized?
(a) 1990 (b) 1989
(c) 1991 (d) 1992

347. Kamchatka Peninsula is located in:
(a) Gulf (b) Russia
(c) China (d) Japan

348. Arabian Peninsula with an area of 3,009,600sq.km consists of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, UAE, and:
(a) Qatar (b) Kuwait
(c) both of these (d) none of these

349. Name the Peninsula between the Black and Mediterranean Seas, which forms the Asian part of Turkey?
(a) Asia Minor (b) Anatolia
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

350. Australasia includes Australia, New Zealand and certain other islands. It is a region in:
(a) Australia (b) Austria
(c) Asia Minor (d) South Pacific

351. "Balkans" in Europe falls between Adriatic and Aegean Seas. What is it?
(a) Desert (b) Forest
(c) Isthmus (d) Peninsula

352. Between Maryland and Virginia, states of USA, which federal area lies?
(a) District of Columbia
(b) District of Hawaii
(c) District of Cambodia
(d) none of these

353. Baltic States, constituents of former USSR, consist of:
(a) Estonia, Latvia and Armenia
(b) Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania
(c) Estonia, Latvia and Georgia
(d) Georgia, Latvia and Lithuania

354. Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg are called Benelux. By which other name these are called?
(a) Central Europe (b) High countries
(c) Low Countries (d) Europa

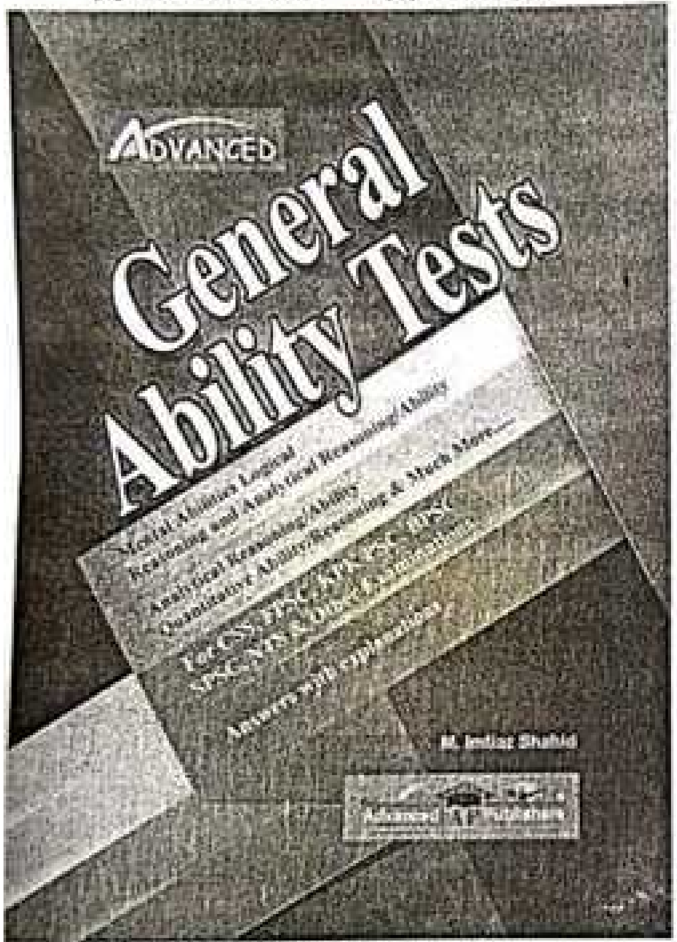
355. "Central America" links Mexico in North America to Colombia in:
(a) South America (b) Africa
(c) America (d) Latin America

356. By which term the region that includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia are called?
(a) South Hemisphere
(b) Northern Hemisphere
(c) Western Hemisphere
(d) Eastern Hemisphere

357. Which coastline is shared by the Gulf States?

358. By which term the territory in the Western hemisphere consisting of Mexico, Central America, South America and the West Indies is denoted?
(a) Latin America (b) Central America
(c) North America (d) South America

359. Name the region including Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, UAE and Yemen Egypt, Sudan Libya and Morocco?
(a) Middle East (b) South Asia
(c) Central Asia (d) Far East



360. What does mean by New World?
(a) Americas
(b) Animals & Plants of Western Hemisphere
(c) both of these
(d) none these

361. Where Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Western Sahara are located?
(a) South Africa (b) North Africa
(c) Central Africa (d) Asia

362. Area in which Bermuda, Canada, Greenland and United States fall is called:
(a) North America (b) South America
(c) East America (d) North America

363. Oceania, consisting of about 25,000 islands, is section of:
(a) Pacific Ocean

364. Which continents are located in the region known as Old World?
(a) Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia
(b) Europe, Asia
(c) Africa, Australia
(d) Europe, Australia, Asia

365. Which countries, collectively, are called Scandinavia or Scandinavian?
(a) Norway, Sweden, Denmark
(b) Norway, Sweden, Belgium
(c) Norway, Sweden, Netherlands
(d) Belgium, Sweden, Denmark

366. Where Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe are located?
(a) South Africa (b) North Africa
(c) South Asia (d) North Asia

367. Which region includes Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Vatican City?
(a) Southern Europe (b) Central Europe
(c) Northern Europe (d) Western Europe

368. Which of the following countries is situated below the sea level?
(a) Finland
(b) Holland (Netherlands)
(c) Switzerland
(d) Swaziland

369. One degree of longitude on the equator is equal to a distance of
(a) 96 km (b) 80 km
(c) 55 km (d) 112 km

370. Archipelago is a:
(a) Cluster of Islands
(b) Group of seas
(c) Group of students
(d) Group of Army

371. Suez Canal links the following seas:
(a) Black Sea and Aegean Sea
(b) Persian Gulf with Arabian
(c) Red Sea with the Mediterranean
(d) Mediterranean Sea with Adriatic Sea

372. Which two continents connect Black Sea?
(a) Europe and America
(b) Asia and Australia
(c) Asia and Antarctica
(d) Europe and Asia

373. Why "Black Sea" is so called?
(a) The dense fog that prevails there is winter
(b) A large number of black rock in the water
(c) The water of Sea is black
(d) None of the above

374. Dead Sea is located in:

(d) Syria and Lebanon

375. International Date Line passes through:

(a) UK (b) USA

(c) Poland (d) None of the above

Answer Key

1. b	48. c	95. a	142 c	189. c	236. c	283. c	330. c
2. c	49. a	96. a	143. a	190. c	237. c	284. c	331. a
3. b	50. c	97. c	144. b	191. b	238. a	285. a	332. b
4. b	51. d	98. b	145. c	192. b	239. b	286. c	333. a
5. d	52. b	99. d	146. c	193. d	240. b	287. b	334. c
6. c	53. c	100. c	147. b	194. a	241. a	288. c	335. d
7. d	54. a	101. d	148. a	195. c	242. b	289. c	336. c
8. a	55. c	102. b	149. a	196. b	243. a	290. a	337. b
9. c	56. b	103. a	150. c	197. b	244. c	291. c	338. a
10. b	57. d	104. d	151. c	198. a	245. a	292. b	339. c
11. c	58. c	105. c	152. a	199. c	246. c	293. a	340. c
12. b	59. b	106. d	153. c	200. a	247. a	294. c	341. c
13. b	60. d	107. a	154. b	201. a	248. c	295. a	342. d
14. c	61. d	108. d	155. c	202. b	249. a	296. d	343. c
15. b	62. a	109. b	156. a	203. b	250. d	297. c	344. a
16. b	63. b	110. b	157. b	204. c	251. a	298. a	345. d
17. c	64. d	111. a	158. b	205. c	252. d	299. c	346. c
18. b	65. a	112. c	159. b	206. a	253. d	300. b	347. b
19. d	66. a	113. b	160. a	207. b	254. d	301. a	348. a
20. a	67. b	114. b	161. c	208. b	255. d	302. d	349. c
21. c	68. a	115. c	162. c	209. d	256. d	303. d	350. d
22. d	69. b	116. a	163. b	210. b	257. d	304. b	351. d
23. b	70. d	117. b	164. b	211.	258. b	305. d	352. a
24. c	71. b	118. c	165. c	212. b	259. c	306. a	353. b
25. a	72. c	119. a	166. c	213. a	260. c	307. c	354. c
26. d	73. d	120. b	167. b	214. a	261. a	308. a	355. a
27. d	74. b	121. a	168. c	215. c	262. a	309. a	356. d
28. b	75. a	122. a	169. a	216. b	263. d	310. d	357. d
29. c	76. d	123. d	170. a	217. b	264. c	311. c	358. a
30. d	77. d	124. b	171. a	218. a	265. b	312. d	359. a
31. c	78. a	125. d	172. a	219. b	266. c	313. a	360. c
32. a	79. b	126. d	173. c	220. d	267. d	314. b	361. b
33. b	80. c	127. d	174. a	221. c	268. c	315. a	362. a
34. b	81. a	128. c	175. a	222. b	269. b	316. d	363. a
35. c	82. c	129. b	176. b	223. a	270. a	317. d	364. a
36. b	83. d	130. c	177. a	224. c	271. c	318. d	365. a
37. d	84. b	131. d	178. a	225. a	272. b	319. a	366. a
38. c	85. c	132. d	179. a	226. c	273. b	320. a	367. a
39. a	86. d	133. c	180. a	227. a	274. b	321. a	368. b
40. c	87. a	134. c	181. b	228. b	275. b	322. d	369. d
41. c	88. a	135. a	182. b	229. d	276. b	323. c	370. a
42. b	89. d	136. b	183. c	230. c	277. b	324. c	371. c
43. c	90. c	137. a	184. b	231. b	278. a	325. a	372. d
44. d	91. b	138. c	185. a	232. c	279. c	326. c	373. a
45. d	92. c	139. b	186. d	233. b	280. a	327. a	374. b
46. a	93. c	140. d	187. a	234. a	281. a	328. c	375. a
47. d	94. d	141. d	188. d	235. c	282. a	329. b	

Countries: Capitals, Currency & Area

Africa

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Algeria	Algiers	Dinar	2,381,741
Angola	Luanda	Kwanza	1,246,700
Botswana	Gaborone	Pula	581,730
Benign	Port Novo	CFA Franc	112,622
Burundi	Bujumbura	Franc	27,834
Cameroon	Yeaounde	CFA Franc	475,442
Cape Verde Islands	Praia	Escudo	4,033
Comoros Islands	Moroni	Franc	
Central African Republic	Bangui	Franc	622,436
Chad	N'Djamena	Franc	1,284,000
Congo	Brazzavile	Franc	2,344,885
Democratic Republic of Congo	Kinshasa	Congolese Franc	2,345,095
Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti Franc	23,200
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian Pound	997,739
Ethiopia	Add is Ababa	Birr	1,133,380
Gabon	Liberville	CFA Franc	267,667
Gambia	Banjul	Dalasi	11,295
Ghana	Accra	Cedi	238,500
Guinea Equatorial	Conakry	Franc	28,051
Guinea Bissau	Malabo	GB Peso	36,125
Ivory Coast	Abidjan	CFA Franc	322,462
Kenya	Nairobi	Shilling	582,646
Lesotho	Maseru	Loti	30,355
Liberia	Monrovia	Dollar	99,067
Libya	Tripoli	Dinar	1,757,000
Malagasy (Madagascar)	Antananarivo	Franc	587,041
Malawi	Lilongwe	Kwache	118,484
Mali	Barnako	Malien Franc	1,240,192
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya	1,031,000
Mauritius	Port Louis	Mauritius rupee	2,040
Morocco	Rabat	Dirham	453,730
Mozambique	Maputo	Metical	799,380
Niger	Niamey	CFA Franc	1,267,000
Nigeria	Abuja	Nyere	923,768
Rwanda	Kigali	Franc	26,338
Western Sahara	El Alaium	Dirham	
Senegal	Dakar	CFA Franc	196,722
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone	71,740
Somalia	Mogadishu	Shilling	637,700
South Africa	Pretoria & Cape Town	Rand	1,219,090
Sudan	Khartoum	Dinar	2,505,800
South Sudan	Juba	South Sudanese pound	619,745
Namibia (S.W. Africa)	Windhock	Rand	824,269
Swaziland	Mbabane	Lilangeni	17,363
Upper Volta (Burikina Faso)	Ouagadougou	AFC Franc	274,200
Tanzania	Dodoma	Shilling	945,100
Togo	Lome	CFA Franc	56,785
Tunisia	Tunis	Dinar	164,418
Uganda	Kampala	Shilling	[illegible]

Zaire	Kinshasa	Zaire	
Zambia	Lusaka	Kwacha	752,614
Zimbabwe	Harare	Dollar	390,759

Asia

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afgani	652,225
Armenia	Yerevan	Dram	29,800
Azerbaijan	Baku	Manat	86,600
Bahrain	Manama	Dinar	707
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka	147,570
Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum	47,000
Brunei	Bander Seri Begawan	Dollar	5,765
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	Phnom Penh	Riel	181,035
China	Beijing	Yuan Renminbi	9,571,300
East Timor	Dili	U.S. dollar	14,609
Georgia	Tabilisi	Lari	69,700
Hong Kong	Victoria	Dollar	
India	Delhi	Rupee	3,165,596
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah	1,904,570
Iran	Tehran	Rial	1,648,000
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar	438,317
Israel	Jerusalem	Shekel	21,946
Japan	Tokyo	Yen	377,837
Jordan	Amman	Dinar	89,556
Kazakstan	Almaty	Tange	2,717,300
Korea (North)	Pyongyang	Won	120,538
Korea (South)	Seoul	Won	99,268
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Dinar	17,818
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som	198,500
Laos	Vientiane	Kip	236,800
Lebanon	Beirut	Pound	10,452
Macau (Macao)	Macau	Pataca	
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit	329,758
Maldive Islands	Male	Maldivi Rupee	298
Mangolia	Ulan Bator	Tugrik	1,566,500
Myanmar (Burma)	Yangoon	Kyat	676,552
Nepal	Kathmandu	Rupee	147,181
Oman	Muscat	Rial	309,500
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rupee	796,095
Palestine			
Philippines	Manila	Peso	300,000
Qatar	Doha	Riyal	11,427
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Rial	2,240,000
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	685
Sri Lanka	Colombo	Rupee	65,610
Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound	185,180
Taiwan	Taipei	Taiwani Dollar	
Tajakistan	Dushanbe	Ruble	143,100
Thailand	Bangkok	Baht	513,115
Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	Manat	488,100
Turkey	Ankara	Lira	779,452
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Dirham	83,600
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Som	447,400
Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong	331,690
Yemen	Sana'a	Rial, Dinar	527,970

Europe

Country	Capital	Currency*	Area Sq. Km
Andorra	Andorra	Franc & Peseta	468
Albania	Tirana	Lek	28,748
Austria	Vienna	Schilling	83,858
Belarus	Minsk	Ruble	207,595
Belgium	Brussels	Belgian Franc	30,528
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sarajev	Marks	51,129
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev	110,994
Croatia	Zagreb	Kuna	56,510
Cyprus	Nicosia	Cyprus Pound	9,251
Czech Republic	Prague	Ceska / Koruna	78,864
Denmark	Copenhagon	D. Krone	43,094
Estonia	Tallinn	Kroon	45,227
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Gibraltar Pound	
Iceland	Reykjavik	Icelandic Krona	103,000
Ireland	Dublin	Pound	70,273
Finland	Helsinki	Markka	338,145
France	Paris	Franc	543,965
Germany	Berlin	Deutsche Mark	356,970
Greece	Athens	Drachma	131,957
Greenland	Godthab	Danish Krone	
Hungary	Budapest	Forint	93,030
Italy	Rome	Lira	301,323
Kosovo	Pristina	euro	10,908
Lativia	Riga	Lats	63,700
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Swiss Franc	
Lithuania	Valnius	Litas	65,300
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Franc	2,586
Macedonia	Skopje	Dinar	25,713
Maldovia	Cishinau	Leu	33,700
Malta	Valetta	Maltese Lira	316
Monaco	Monaco-Ville	French Franc	2.00
Montenegro	Podgorica	Euro	14,026
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Guider	41,526
Norway	Oslo	Kroner	385,639
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty	312,684
Portugal	Lisbon	Escudo	92,345
Romania	Bucharest	Leu	237,500
Russia	Moscow	Ruble	17,075,200
San Marino	San Marino	(Italian) Lira	61
Serbia	Belgrade	Serbian	102,173
Slovakia	Bratislva	Koruna	49,035
Slovenia	Ljubjana	Tolar	20,253
Spain	Madrid	Peseta	505,990
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona	449,964
Switzerland	Berne	Swiss Franc	41,285
United Kingdom	London	Pound Sterling	244,110
Ukraine	Kiev	Hryvna	603,700
Vatican City	Vatican City	Lira	0.44

* *Seventeen European Union (EU) member states that have adopted the euro (€) as their common currency and sole legal tender. The eurozone currently consists of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.*

North America

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Antigua and Barbuda	St John's	Dollar	442
Bahamas	Nassau	Dollar	13,939
Barbados	Bridgetown	Dollar	430
Belize	Belmopan	Dollar	22,965
Bermuda	Hamilton	Dollar	
Canada	Ottawa	Dollar	9,984,670
Cayman Islands	George Town	Dollar	
Costa Rica	San Jose	Colon	51,060
Cuba	Havana	Peso	114,525
Dominican, Republic	Santo Domingo	Peso	48,400
El Salvador	San Salvador	Colon	21,041
Grenada	St George's	Dollar	344
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Quetzal	108,889
Haiti	Pod-au-Prince	Gourde	27,750
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Lempira	112,492
Jamaica	Kingston	Dollar	10,991
Martinique	Fort-de-Franc	Franc	
Mexico	Mexico	Peso	1,964,382
Monserrat Antilles	Plymouth	Dollar	
Nicaragua	Managua	Cordova	129,494
Panama	Panama City	Balboa	75,517
Puerto Rico	San Juan	US Dollar	
United States of America	Washington	US Dollar	9,826,630

South America

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Austral Dollar	2,780,400
Bolivia	La Paz	Bolivian Dollar	1,098,581
Brazil	Brasilia	Cruzado	8,547,404
Chile	Santiago	Peso	756,626
Colombia	Bogota	Peso	1,141,748
Ecuador	Quito	Sucre	272,045
Falkland Islands	Port Stanley	Falkland Pound	
Guyana	Georgetown	Dollar	214,969
Paraguay	Asuncion	Guarani	406,752
Peru	Lime	Sol	1,285,216
Surinam	Paramaribo	Surinam Guilder	163,265
Trinidad & Tobago	Port-of-Spain	T&T Dollar	5,128
Uruguay	Montevideo	Peso	176,215
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar	916,445

Australia

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar	7,682,300
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina	462,840
New Zealand	Wellington	NZ Dollar	270,534
Nauru	Yaren	Australian Dollar	21
Marshall Islands	Dalap-Uliga-Darrit	English	181
Fiji	Suva	Fiji Dollar	18,376
Kiribati	Tarawa	Dollar	811
Guam	Agana	US Dollar	

CHANGED NAMES OF PLACES

1. Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa's old name was:
(a) Hazara (b) NWFP
(c) Pakhtunkhawa (d) Khyber

2. "Acre" is the old name of:
(a) Tel Abib (b) Akko
(c) Jerusalem (d) None of these

3. "Ankara" (Turkey) is the new name of which city?
(a) Angora (b) Izmir
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

4. "Athens" is the new name of:
(a) Athinai (b) Cyprus
(c) Greece (d) Rome

5. The old name of "Banjul" (City of Gambia) is:
(a) Mozambique (b) Hirare
(c) Tanganika (d) Barhurst

6. What was the old name Mumbai?
(a) Mumba (b) Boa Baia
(c) Bombay (d) all of these

7. What is the name of Ceylon?
(a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Burma (d) Sinkiang

8. The old name of Attock is:
(a) Hindu Bagh (b) Oslamans
(c) Christiana (d) Cambelpur

9. Istanbul's old name is:
(a) Ankara (b) Istangbul
(c) Constantinople (d) Asia Minor

10. Indonesia's old name is:
(a) Dutch East Indies (b) Indo-China
(c) Surinam (d) Ache

11. The new name of Dutch Guinea is:
(a) Vietnam
(b) Surinam
(c) Papuan New Guinea
(d) Guinea Bissan

12. The new name of East Pakistan is:
(a) Bangladesh (b) Bengal
(c) Bhutan (d) None of these

13. Taiwan is the new name of:
(a) China (b) Kampuchea
(c) South China (d) Formosa

14. Chad's City 'N' Djamena is the new name of:
(a) Fort Lamy (b) Abu Jan
(c) Abuja (d) Lamy

15. Bishkek's old name is:
(a) Pishpek (b) Frunze
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

16. Kalaallet Nunaat's old name is:
(a) Asia Minor (b) Redlands
(c) Whiteland (d) Greenland

17. Netherlands is the new name of:
(a) Austria (b) Holland
(c) Belgium (d) East Germany

18. The new name of the Kampuchea is:
(a) Cambodia (b) Rhodesia
(c) Indochina (d) Old China

19. Mention the old name of Lisbon?
(a) Olisipo (b) Al-Usbuna
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

20. What is the old name of Bangkok?
(a) Bengek (b) Benkok
(c) Krugn Thep (d) Pataya

21. What is the new name of Leningrad (Russ
(a) Moscow (b) St. Petersburg
(c) Stalingard (d) Red Square

22. New name of the Lyallpur is:
(a) Faisalabad (b) Abbotabad
(c) Mulan (d) Nankana Sahi

23. New name of the Malagasy is:
(a) Malagaland (b) Madagascar
(c) Malaya (d) Malaysia

24. Iraq is the new name of:
(a) Mesopotamia (b) Hespania
(c) Euphrates (d) Dajla

25. The old name of Sahiwal is:
(a) Lyallpur (b) Kajjowal
(c) Lawrencepur (d) Montgomery

26. Myanmar is the new name of:
(A) Burma (B) Cambodia
(C) Ceylon (D) None of these

27. The old name of Kamataka is :
(a) Taranga (b) Hyderabad
(c) Maysore (d) Jay pur

28. Beijing is the new name of:
(a) Taiwan (b) Red Square

(c) Formosa (d) Peiking

29. Persia's new name is:
(a) Iran (b) Baghdad
(c) Iraq (d) Syria

30. Pipri's (Pakistan) new name is:
(a) Keti Bandar (b) Bin Qasim
(c) Jewani (d) Gaddomi

31. Rhodesia is now called:
(a) Kampuchea (b) Harare
(c) Indochina (d) Zimbabwe

32. "Salisbury" is now called:
(a) Harare (b) Zimbabwe
(c) Tanganyika (d) Colombo

33. Siam is the old name of:
(a) Surinam (b) Bangkok
(c) Burma (d) Thailand

34. "Abyssinia" is the old name of:
(a) Nigeria (b) Japan
(c) Syria (d) Ethiopia

35. The old name of Libya is:
(a) Trablus (b) Tripoli
(c) United Arab (d) Undlas

36. Burkina Faso is new name of:
(a) Lower Volta (b) Greenland
(c) Upper Volta (d) Falkland

37. Wien (Austria) is now called:
(a) Australasia (b) Venus
(c) Wiensburg (d) Vienna

38. "Bactra" is the old name of:
(a) Tehran (b) Kabul
(c) Baghdad (d) Balkh

39. "Brunei Town" is the old name of:
(a) Tel Aviv
(b) Bandar Seri Begawan
(c) Jerusalem
(d) None of these

40. "Guangzhou" (China) is the new name of:
(a) Canton (b) Peiking
(c) Anglo (d) Sinkiang

41. "Helsinki" is the new name of:
(a) Helsingfors (b) Cyprus
(c) Greece (d) Rome

42. The old name of "Cologne" (City of Germany) is:
(a) Perfume (b) Harare
(c) Little Germany (d) Colonia Agrippina

43. What is the new name of Madras?
(a) Chennai (b) Delhi
(c) Mombay (d) Bombai

44. Qila Rai Pithora, Siri, Tughluqabad, Jahanpanah, Kotla Firoz Shah, Purana Qila and Shahjahanabad, are old names of:
(a) Nepal (b) Delhi
(c) Burma (d) Sinkiang

45. Choose the old name of Jakarta?
(a) Kalapa (b) Batavia s
(c) Jayakarta (d) all of these

46. What is the old name of Iran's city Hamadan?
(a) Ecbatana (b) Hagmatana
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b

47. Isfahan's old name is:
(a) Aspadana (b) Indo-China
(c) Surenam (d) Ache

48. Naples is the new name of:
(a) Neapolis (b) Napolis
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

49. The old name of Milan (Milano) is:
(a) Mediolanum (b) Lucia Annia
(c) Aspadana (d) None of these

50. Rome is the new name of:
(a) Colonia Lucia
(b) Kampuchea
(c) Lucia Annia
(d) Colonia Lucia Annia Commodiana

51. What is the old name of Japanese city Kyoto?
(a) Heiankyo (b) Abu Jan
(c) Abuja (d) Lamy

52. What is the old name of Tokyo?
(a) Surinam (b) Akihito
(c) Edo (d) Rishkek

53. Seoul was called:
(a) Hanseong (b) Keijo
(c) Gyeongseong (d) all of these

54. Berytus is the old name of:
(a) Austria (b) Beirut
(c) Belgium (d) East Germany

55. What is the old name of Oslo?
(a) Osloland (b) Christiania
(c) Kristiania (d) all of these

56. Mention the old name of Singapore?
(a) Temasek (b) Swaziland
(c) Cune (d) Budapest

57. Pick out the old name of Astana?
(a) Aqmolinsk (b) Tselinograd
(c) Aqmola (d) all of these

58. Pick out the old name of Almaty?
(a) Verny (b) Alma-Ata
(c) both of these (d) none of these

59. Dushanbe is the new name of which city?
(a) Leningrad (b) Stalinabad
(c) Stalingrad (d) Red Square

60. Helvetia is the old name of:
(a) Netherlands (b) Hungary
(c) Japan (d) Switzerland

61. Which is the former name of Ghana
(a) Upper Volta

(b) Gold Coast
(c) Zanzibar
(d) None of the above

62. Habsha is old name of:
(a) Somalia (b) Criteria
(c) Ethiopia (d) Yemen

63. Old name of Congo is
(a) Mobutu (b) Zaire
(c) Samrlia (d) None of above

Answer Key

1.	b	9.	c	17.	b	25.	d	33.	d	41.	a	49.	a	57.	d
2.	b	10.	a	18.	a	26.	a	34.	d	42.	d	50.	d	58.	c
3.	a	11.	b	19.	a	27.	c	35.	b	43.	a	51.	a	59.	b
4.	a	12.	a	20.	c	28.	d	36.	c	44.	b	52.	c	60.	d
5.	d	13.	d	21.	b	29.	a	37.	d	45.	d	53.	d	61.	b
6.	d	14.	a	22.	a	30.	b	38.	d	46.	d	54.	b	62.	c
7.	b	15.	c	23.	b	31.	d	39.	b	47.	a	55.	b	63.	a
8.	d	16.	d	24.	a	32.	a	40.	a	48.	b	56.	a		

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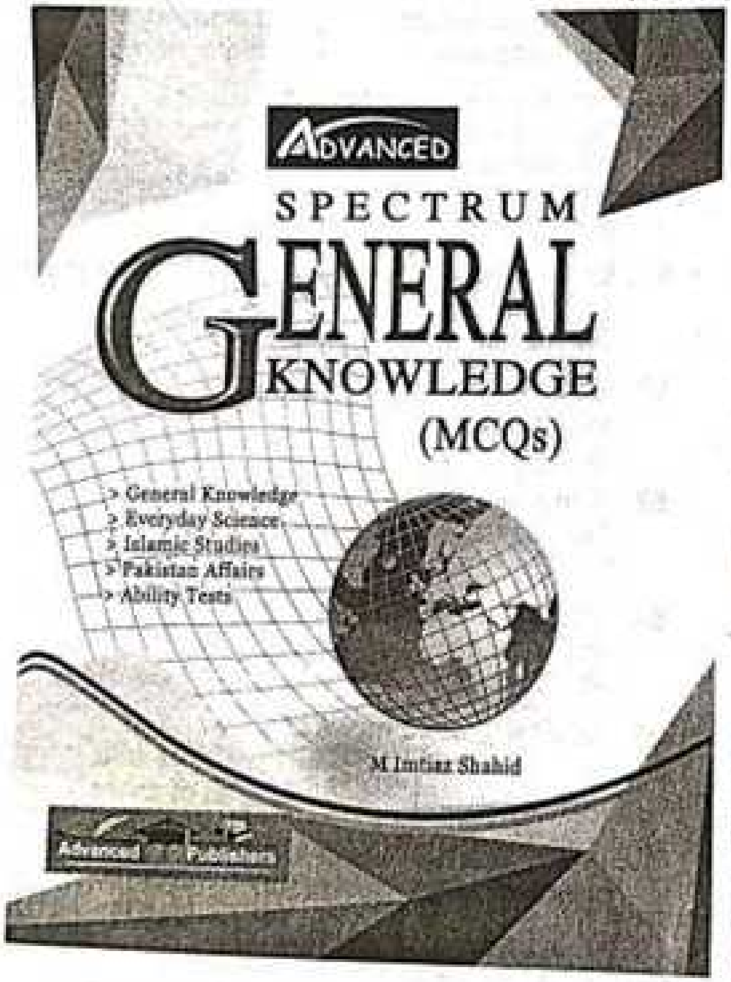
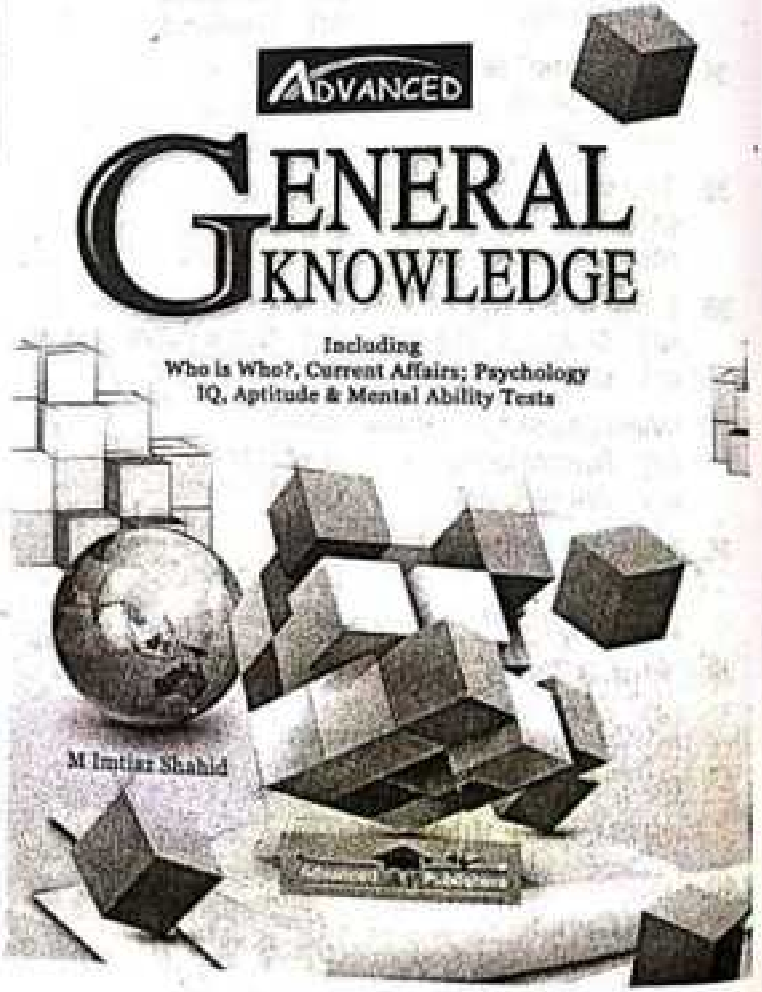




POPULAR NAMES

1. What is the popular name of true river "The Yangtse Kiang" of China?
   (a) Blue River (b) Red River
   (c) Both of them (d) None of them
2. New Zealand is popularly known as "The shaky isles". What is/are popular name(s) of "New Zealand"?
   (a) God's Own Country
   (b) Land of the long white cloud
   (c) The land of the long white shroud
   (d) all of them
3. Which city is called city of Bazaars?
   (a) Romeo (b) Cairo
   (c) David (d) John
4. By which name Lahore is famous?
   (a) City of Market (b) City of People
   (c) City of Colleges (d) None of these
5. In India "City of Ghosts and Temples" is:
   (a) Bombay (b) Benaaras
   (c) Ajmair (d) Delhi
6. USA's Washington DC is known as:
   (a) City of Distances
   (b) City of Magnificent
   (c) City of Gold
   (d) City of Magnificent Distances
7. Italy's city Rome is called:
   (a) City of People (b) City of Market
   (c) City of Popes (d) None of these
8. Which city of Italy is famous as "City of Seven Hills"?
   (a) Florence (b) Venice
   (c) Milan (d) Rome
9. Which of the following is the famous name of Venice (Italy)?
   (a) City of silent Thoroughfares
   (b) City of silent People
   (c) City of silent Road
   (d) All of these
10. Which of the following names is used for New York?
    (a) City of Rivers
    (b) City of Building
    (c) City of Sky-Scrapers
    (d) City of Star
11. What continent Africa is called?
    (a) Fair Continent (b) Dark Continent
    (c) Red Continent (d) All of these
12. Which of the following country's names are: The Emerald Isle, Hibernia, Land of saints and scholars, Poor old woman, Silk of the kine and The Old Sod?
    (a) Turkey (b) Israel
    (c) Saudi Arabia (d) Ireland
13. Empire city is the popular name of:
    (a) New York (b) France
    (c) Paris (d) London
14. By which name Rome is called?
    (a) External City (b) Eternal City
    (c) Both of them (d) None of them
15. By which name China's city "Lhassa" is famous?
    (a) Golden City (b) Diamond City
    (c) People's City (d) Forbidden City
16. Popular name of China's city Tibet is:
    (a) Forbidden land (b) Fin Land
    (c) Garden Land (d) All of these
17. Popular name of Tanjora is:
    (a) Flower of South India
    (b) Garden of South India
    (c) Moon of South India
    (d) Entrance of South India
18. The strait of Bab-al-Mandeb (Red Sea) is known as:
    (a) Gates of Tears
    (b) Gates of garden
    (c) Gates of heaven
    (d) Gates of Laughing
19. Karachi is known as:
    (a) Broadway of Pakistan
    (b) City of Lights
    (c) Gateway of Pakistan
    (d) Heart of Pakistan
20. With which of the following names Yemen's city Aden is called?
    (a) Gibraltar of the Africa
    (b) Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean
    (c) Gibraltar of the North Africa
    (d) Gibraltar of the East
21. Gibraltar of the West is:
    (a) Ottawa (b) Montreal
    (c) Quebec (d) None of these
22. Egypt's famous name is:
    (a) Gift of the Life (b) Gift of Hear
    (c) Gift of the Body (d) Gift of the Nile

23. Japan's famous name is:
(a) Great Britain of the Pacific
(b) land of sun rising
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

24. Asia's Himalayas is popular by the name of:
(a) Human Equator of the Asia
(b) Human Equator of the earth
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

25. What is the popular name of Australia?
(a) Island of Kiwis (b) Palace of Kiwis
(c) Island Continent (d) Land of Kiwis

26. What is Tanzania's city Zanzibar called?
(a) Island of perfume
(b) Island of Cloves
(c) Island of Aroma
(d) Island of Cologne

27. Which country of Persian Gulf is called "Isle of Pearls"?
(a) Bahrain (b) Emirates
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Kuwait

28. Which country is called "Land of Cakes"?
(a) Island (b) South Africa
(c) Jordan (d) Scotland

29. Gibraltar is known as:
(a) Key to the Mediterranean
(b) Key to the Asia
(c) Key to the Eurasia
(d) Key to the Pacific Ocean

30. Which country is popularly known as "Little Russia"?
(a) Ukraine (b) Belarus
(c) Georgia (d) Romania

31. Pick out the nickname of England?
(a) Soled of China
(b) Land of hope and glory
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

32. By which name Bangladesh is called?
(a) Land of Silver Fibre
(b) Land of Golden Fibre
(c) Both of them
(d) Perfumes

33. Which of the following names is called for Australia?
(a) Land of Diamond Fleece
(b) Land of Silver Fleece
(c) Golden Fleece Land
(d) Land of Golden Fleece

34. Popular name of Canada is:
(a) Land of Ice (b) Land of flowers
(c) Land of Maple (d) Land of Leaves

35. Korea is famous with the name of:
(a) The Hermit Kingdom
(b) Land of Morning Calm
(c) None of them
(d) Both of them

36. The Japanese call their country *Nihon* or *Nippon*, which means "origin of the sun." Japan's famous name is:
(a) Land of the Rising Sun
(b) Land of the Lights
(c) Land of Mountains
(d) Land of Sun's Rise

37. Finland's famous name is:
(a) Land of thousand mountains
(b) Land of thousand Island's
(c) Land of River
(d) Land of the Lights

38. Turkey is also known as:
(a) Anatolia (b) Asia Minor
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

39. Name the country which is known as "Pearl of Antilles"?
(a) Cuba (b) South Africa
(c) Taiwan (d) India

40. Mention America's national personification?
(a) Lady Liberty (b) Uncle Sam
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

41. "Strait of Gibraltar" is famous as:
(a) Pillars of Sky
(b) Pillars of Hercules
(c) Pillars of Power
(d) Pillars of Earth

42. Switzerland is popularly known as:
(a) Playground of Europe
(b) Land of chocolate and cuckoo clocks
(c) Land of milk and money
(d) All of these

43. Which stream is known as River in the sea?
(a) The Arabian Stream
(b) The Gulf Stream
(c) The Persian Stream
(d) The Aden Stream

44. Which of the following cities is known as "Rome of India"?
(a) Delhi (b) Amritsar
(c) Mumbai (d) Gujarat

45. Which is called "Roof of the World"?
(a) The Pamirs (b) Alps
(c) Hindu Kush (d) None of these

46. What is the popular name of Algiers?
(a) Silver City (b) City of Lights
(c) Gold City (d) All of these

47. Which river is called "Sorrow of China"?
(a) River Kwang (b) The Hwang Ho
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

48. Whiteman's Grace is the famous name of:
(a) Guinea Coast of India
(b) Guinea Coast of Africa
(c) Guinea Cost of Europe
(d) All of these

49. "Windy" city is the fam...

50. Trislian de cunna (Mid-Atlantic) is called:
(a) World's Loveliest Island
(b) World's Coldest Island
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

51. Which river is known as "Yellow river"?
(a) Kiang (b) The Hwang Ho
(c) Xinhua (d) Tai Pei

52. Which city is sometimes known as the "Big Apple"?
(a) Paris (b) Vatican City
(c) Hong Kong (d) New York

53. How the Oxford is known?
(a) Study point
(b) City of study
(c) City of dreaming spires
(d) None of these

54. What is known as herring pond?
(a) Indiana Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) Dead sea

55. Which of the following is called as "Land of Thunderbolt"?
(a) India (b) Sri Lanka
(c) America (d) Bhutan

56. Battle field of Europe is:
(a) Greece (b) Belgium
(b) Denmark (d) Bhutan

57. Which statement is true?
(a) Belgium is called the cockpit of Europe
(b) Belgium is called the battlefield of Europe
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

58. Which statement is not true?
(a) Barbados is called "Land of flying"
(b) Trinidad is called the "Land of Humming birds"
(c) Canada is called the Land of Lilies
(d) Scotland is called the Land of Peace

59. Korea's distinctive name is "Land of morning calm". Which country is called "Land of White Elephant" and "The Land of Smiles?
(a) Thailand (b) New Zealand
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bhutan

60. Denmark is called:
(a) Father of Europe
(b) Mother-in-law of Europe
(c) Pioneer of Europe
(d) No one

61. Scotland's city Aberdeen is called:
(a) Gray city (b) Marble city
(c) White city (d) Granite city

62. Pick out incorrect statements?
(a) Cuba is called "sugar bowl of world"
(b) Mexico is called "store house of world"
(c) Iraq is called "Gift of Nile"
(d) Madagascar is called "Island of cloves"

63. Belgrade is called "White city". Which city is called "Quaker city"?
(a) Telicity (b) Philadelphia
(c) New York (d) Delhi

64. Mention distinctive name of Budapest?
(a) Twin city (b) Cultural city
(c) Rich city (d) Golden city

65. Pick out the famous name of Costa Rica?
(a) Rich coast (b) Big coast
(c) Golden coast (c) Black coast

66. City of Arabian nights is the famous name of:
(a) Musal (b) Baghdad
(c) Basra (d) Mensal

67. By which other name the city Johannesburg is known?
(a) White city (b) Grey city
(c) Golden city (d) None of these

68. Thailand is called the "Land of free people". Which city is called "the modern Babylon"?
(a) London (b) Munich
(c) Johannesburg (d) Paris

69. By which of the following names Albania is called?
(a) Gibraltar of the Africa
(b) Land of the Eagles
(c) Gibraltar of the North Africa
(d) Gibraltar of the East

70. The Lucky Country is:
(a) Ottawa (b) Montreal
(c) Australia (d) None of these

71. Bhutan's famous name is:
(a) Land of the thunder Bolt
(b) The Last Shangri-La
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

72. Brazil's famous name is:
(a) Land of the Future
(b) Pacific of the Great Britain
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

73. "The Dead Heart of Africa" is the popular name of:
(a) Human Equator of the Asia
(b) Chad
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

74. What is the popular name of Cameroon?
(a) The Armpit of Africa
(b) The Hinge of Africa
(c) both of them
(d) Land of Kiwis

75. What is Canada called?
(a) A few acres of snow
(b) 51st state
(c) Island of Aroma
(d) Island of Cologne

76. Which country is called "Switzerland of Central America"?
(a) Costa Rica (b) Emirates
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) All of these

77. Which country is called "The Hexagon"?
(a) Island (b) South Africa
(c) Jordan (d) France

78. "The Switzerland of Pakistan" is:
(a) Swat (b) Ahmadabad
(c) Murree (d) Kalam

79. Iceland is also called:
(a) Land of the midnight sun, beautiful land of ice
(b) The blue land, cold land of ice, Land forgotten by God
(c) Loving snowhite mother, The Ice, The Reef, The Rock
(d) All of these

80. What name India was given by the British at the time of British India?
(a) Land off two rivers
(b) The Jewel in the Crown
(c) Land of three rivers
(d) All of these

81. By which name Indonesia is called?
(a) Land of Silver Fiber
(b) Emerald of the equator
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

82. Popular name(s) of Republic of Ireland is/are:
(a) The South
(b) The Free State, The ould sod
(c) The Twenty-Six counties,
(d) all above

83. Israel is famous by the name of:
(a) Holy Land
(b) Land of Milk and Honey
(c) The Zionist Entity
(d) Both a & c

84. Little Satan is the nickname of Israel. Which country is called "Great Satan"?
(a) USA (b) Britain
(c) India (d) All of these

85. Italy's famous name is:
(a) The Boot
(b) Land of saints, poets and sailors
(c) both a & b
(d) not a nor b

86. Which is called "Rainbow Nation"?
(a) South Africa (b) Alps
(c) Hindu Kush (d) None of these

87. Name the country which is known as "Land of the Midnight Sun".
(a) Norway (b) South Africa
(c) Taiwan (d) India

88. What is the popular name of Spain?
(a) The bull's skin (b) City of Lights
(c) Gold City (d) All of these

89. Portugal is famous as:
(a) Country of sun (b) Metropolis
(c) Rectangle (d) all of these

90. Rwanda is popularly known as:
(a) Land of a thousand hills
(b) Playground of People
(c) Playground of Globe
(d) All of these

91. By which name(s) Singapore is popularly known?
(a) The Fine Country
(b) The Lion City
(c) The Garden City
(d) all of the above

92. Spain (Hispania) is called:
(a) Land of Cows (b) Land of Cats
(c) Land of Rabbits (d) Land of Gods

Answer Key

1. a	13. a	25. c	37. b	49. b	61. d	73. b	85. c
2. d	14. b	26. b	38. c	50. a	62. c	74. c	86. a
3. b	15. d	27. a	39. a	51. b	63. b	75. b	87. a
4. c	16. a	28. d	40. c	52. d	64. a	76. a	88. a
5. b	17. b	29. a	41. b	53. c	65. a	77. d	89. d
6. d	18. a	30. a	42. d	54. b	66. b	78. a	90. a
7. c	19. c	31. b	43. b	55. d	67. c	79. d	91. d
8. d	20. b	32. b	44. a	56. b	68. a	80. b	92. c
9. a	21. c	33. d	45. a	57. c	69. b	81. b	
10. c	22. d	34. c	46. a	58. d	70. c	82. c	
11. b	23. c	35. d	47. b	59. a	71. c	83. d	
12. d	24. b	36. a	48. b	60. b	72. a	84. a	

CITIES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIES

1. To which industry India's city Ahmedabad is associated?
(a) Cotton Fibre (b) Poly Fibre
(c) Paper (d) Textiles

2. To which industry Azerbaijan's city Baku is associated?
(a) Petroleum (b) Fibre
(c) Paper (d) Textile

3. Name the city of Thailand associated with the industry of Rice?
(a) China (b) Romania
(c) Bangkok (d) Pakistan

4. Name the city of India associated with the industry of Wood Work?
(a) Bombay (b) Baraiili
(c) Calcutta (d) Gujarat

5. Ireland's city Belfast is known for the industry of:
(a) Iron (b) Shipbuilding
(c) Paper (d) Textile

6. Bethune, city of France is known for the industry of:
(a) Coalfield (b) Cotton
(c) Fibre (d) Sugar

7. "Dairy produce" industry is associated with Buenos Aires, the city of:
(a) Australia (b) Sudan
(c) Argentine (d) Mexico

8. "Cork" industry is associated with Cadiz, city of:
(a) Spain (b) Portugal
(c) Netherlands (d) Italy

9. Which city of Bangladesh is associated with Paper industry?
(a) Dhaka (b) Phandraghona
(c) Chandraghona (d) None of these

10. Which city of America is associated with the industry of Agricultural implements, grain and meat market?
(a) Washington D.C (b) New York
(c) California (d) Chicago

11. Name the industry linked with the Germany's city Cologne?
(a) Vine
(b) Computer
(c) Edu-de-colonge (Perfume)
(d) Car

12. Name the industry linked with the Bangladesh's city Dacca?
(a) Shell-caving
(b) Jute, Tea
(c) Button, Sari and Muslin
(d) All of them

13. Darjeelin city of India is known for the industry of:
(a) Tea (b) Cinhona
(c) Both a & b (d) Not a not b

14. USA's Detroit city is linked with the industry of:
(a) Software (b) Automobiles
(c) Computers (d) Toys

15. Point out the industry associated with Scotland's city Dundee?
(a) Jute and Linen manufacture
(b) Fibre and Iron manufacture
(c) Textile manufacture
(d) All of these

16. Point out the industry associated with Faisalabad?
(a) Textiles (b) Steel
(c) Woodwork (d) Rice

17. The industry of Machinery and textiles is associated with Glasgow, city of:
(a) Pakistan (b) China
(c) India (d) Scotland

18. Pakistan's city Gujranwala is known for the industry of:
(a) Iron, Safes
(b) Almrahs, rice and utensils
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

19. Mention the industry which is associated with the Cuba's city Havana?
(a) Sugar
(b) Cotton
(c) Tobacco and cigars
(d) Rice

20. Mention the industry associated with Hollywood (USA)?
(a) Film Industry (b) Wood Industry
(c) Milk Industry (d) Textile Industry

21. Which city of India is famous for iron and steel industry?
(a) Calcutta (b) Jamshedpur
(c) Gujarat (d) Bombay

22. South Africa's city Kimberley is associated with:
(a) Diamond Mining
(b) Silver Mining
(c) Gold Mining
(d) Iron Mining

23. With Which industry India's city Kolar is associated?
(a) Diamond Mining
(b) Gold mines
(c) Silver Mining
(d) None of these

24. Name the city of England, linked with the industry of Woollen goods?
(a) Leeds (b) England
(c) Bred ford (d) Ireland

25. Name the city of France linked with silk industries?
(a) Cologne (b) Pairs
(c) Munich (d) Lyon

26. Mardan, Pakistan's city is known for the industry of:
(a) Textile (b) Sugar
(c) Fiber (d) None of these

27. Melbourne, city of Australia is known for the industry of:
(a) Rice
(b) Sugar
(c) Chocolate manufacturing
(d) None of these

28. Point out the industry associated with Italy's city Milan?
(a) Cotton (b) Fibre
(c) Silk (d) None of these

29. Which city of India is known for the Textiles and Yarns industries?
(a) Delhi (b) Lahore
(c) Mumbai (d) Sialkot

30. Which city of Germany is associated with the industry of lenses?
(a) Munich (b) Paris
(c) Lyon (d) Cologne

31. With which city of USA cotton industry is associated?
(a) New York (b) Detroit
(c) New Orleans (d) Chicago

32. France's city Paris is known for the industry of:
(a) Cotton (b) Fertilizing
(c) Fineries (d) Perfumes

33. USA's city Pittsburgh is known for the industry of:.
(a) Steel (b) Iron and steel
(c) Textile (d) Sugar

34. The industry of Cutlery is linked with the England's city:
(a) Sheffuild (b) England
(c) Belfast (d) All of these

35. Name the city of Pakistan which is famous for the industry of sports and surgical goods?
(a) Lahore (b) Peshawar
(c) Kasur (d) Sialkot

36. Name the city of Kashmir which is famous for the industry of woollen shawls and silk?
(a) Mirpur (b) Lahore
(c) Srinagar (d) Sibi

37. With which industry Bangladesh's Syhlet is associated?
(a) Tobacco
(b) Tea-shell carving
(c) Rice
(d) None of these

38. Mention the city of Italy associated with Glass manufacture industry?
(a) Venice (b) Rome
(c) Milan (d) None of them

39. Mention the city of Austria associated with the industry of Glass manufacturing?
(a) Havana (b) Belgium
(c) Paris (d) Vienna

40. Which city of Pakistan is linked with Cement, Arms and Ammunition industry?
(a) Wah (b) Gujarat
(c) Lahore (d) None of these

41. Pakistan's city Wazirabad is known for the industry of:
(a) Textile (b) Cutlery
(c) Sugar (d) Rice

42. England's Wellington city is famous for the industry of:
(a) Dairy produce (b) Cheese produce
(c) Milk produce (d) Butter produce

43. Bandung is famous because first Afro-Asian Summit was held here in:
(a) 1950 (b) 1955
(c) 1960 (d) 1965

44. Which statement is true?

(a) Cape Kennedy of USA is famous as NASA Head Office
(b) Detroit of USA is famous for car manufacturing
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

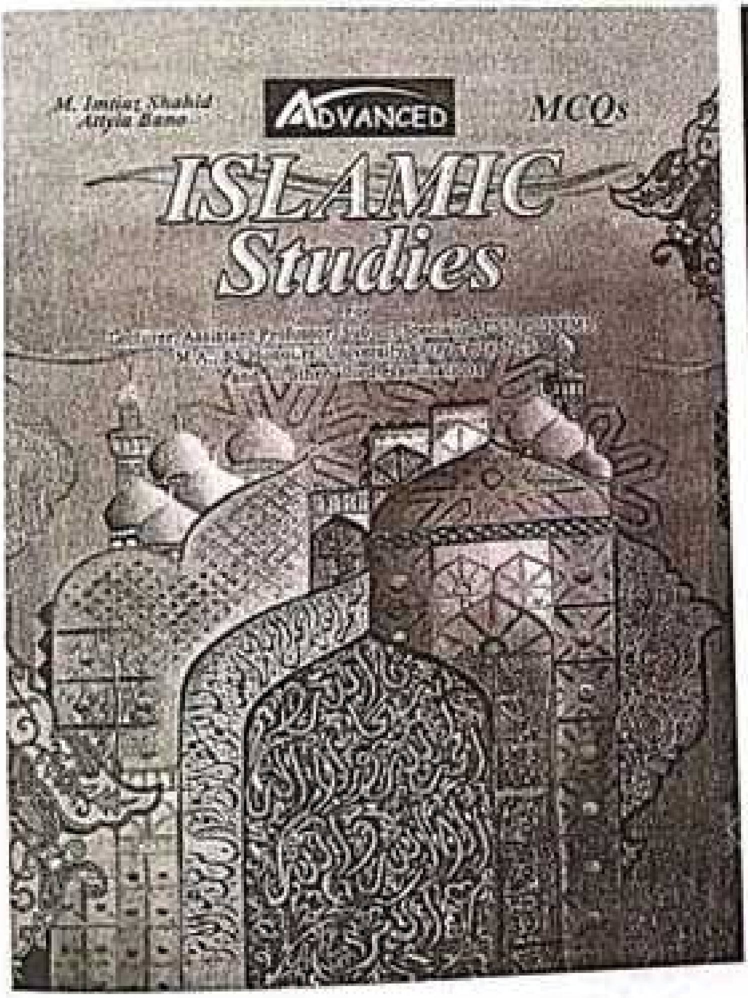
45. Sudbury is the biggest source of:
(a) Iron (b) Silver
(c) Nickel (d) Gold

46. 'Silicon Valley' in California USA, is famous for:
(a) Artificial Lakes
(b) Rare Birds
(c) Film Studios
(d) Computer Industries

47. Zhongguancun is the "Silicon Valley of China" and Silicon Gulf is called the "Silicon Valley of the Philippines". Mention the Indian "Silicon Valley"?
(a) Agra (b) Mumbai
(c) New Delhi (d) Bangalore

Answer Key

1.	d	7.	c	13.	c	19.	c	25.	d	31.	c	37.	b	43.	b
2.	a	8.	b	14.	b	20.	a	26.	b	32.	d	38.	a	44.	c
3.	c	9.	c	15.	a	21.	b	27.	c	33.	b	39.	d	45.	c
4.	b	10.	d	16.	a	22.	a	28.	c	34.	a	40.	a	46.	d
5.	b	11.	c	17.	d	23.	b	29.	c	35.	d	41.	b	47.	d
6.	a	12.	d	18.	c	24.	a	30.	a	36.	c	42.	a		



NAMES OF PARLIAMENTS

1. The name of Afghanistan's parliament is:
   (a) Jirga (b) Jirga Loya
   (c) Loya Jirga (d) None of these
2. What is the name of Albania's parliament?
   (a) Albania Assembly
   (b) People's Assembly
   (c) Both of them
   (d) None of them
3. To which country "National People's Assembly" belongs?
   (a) Algeria (b) China
   (c) Poland (d) Hong Kong
4. Name of Argentine's parliament is Congress. Upper house of Congress is called Chamber of Deputies. What is its lower house called?
   (a) Assembly
   (b) Argentine Parliament
   (c) Senate
   (d) None of these
5. Armenia's parliament is:
   (a) People Council (b) State Council
   (c) Journal Council (d) None of these
6. Australian Parliament's upper house and lower house are known as "Senate" and "House of Representatives" respectively. Name its Parliament?
   (a) People Parliament
   (b) Federal Parliament
   (c) Journal Parliament
   (d) None of these
7. Austria's Parliament is called "Federal Assembly". Its upper house is called the Bundesrat. Name its lower houses?
   (a) Chamber of Deputies
   (b) The Nationalate
   (c) People of Deputies
   (d) The Nationalrat
8. "Milli Majlis" Parliament belongs to:
   (a) Azerbaijan (b) Russia
   (c) India (d) Behrain
9. The Parliament "Consultative Council" belongs to:
   (a) Palestine (b) Jordan
   (c) Bahrain (d) South Africa
10. Bangladesh's Parliament is known as:
    (a) People Council (b) Bengal Council
    (c) Union Council (d) Jatiya Sangsad
11. Belarus's parliament is known as:
    (a) Sejm
    (b) Consultative Council
    (c) Chamber of Deputies
    (d) People of Deputies
12. The name of Belgium's Parliament is "Parliament". Its upper house is known as "Senate". What its lower house is called?
    (a) Union Council
    (b) Chamber of Deputies
    (c) People of Deputies
    (d) None of these
13. Parliament of Brazil is called "National Congress". Its lower house is known as "Chamber of Deputies". Name National Congress's upper house?
    (a) People's Senate (b) Federal Senate
    (c) Both of them (d) None of them
14. Federal Parliament belongs to Canada. Its upper house called "Senate". Name Federal Parliament's lower house?
    (a) Common House
    (b) Lower House
    (c) House of Common
    (d) Small House
15. Name China's parliament?
    (a) Council of China
    (b) Union Council
    (c) People Congress
    (d) National People's Congress
16. Parliament "Sabor's" upper house is called "Chamber of Municipalities and "Chamber of Representatives" is the name of its lower house. To which country "Sabor" belongs?
    (a) Croatia (b) Jordan
    (c) Russia (d) Palestine
17. With the upper house "Senate" and lower house "Chamber of Deputies" which is the Czech Republic's Parliament among the followings?
    (a) Journal Council (b) Parliament
    (c) Both of them (d) None of them
18. To which country Parliament "Folketing" belongs?
    (a) France (b) Italy
    (c) China (d) Denmark
19. Which of the followings is the Parliament of Egypt?
    (a) Jerga
    (b) Parliament House
    (c) Majlis
    (d) None of these

20. What is Estonia's parliament called?
(a) People of Deputies
(b) Rigokogu
(c) Folketing
(d) Chamber of Deputies

21. Name the country which owns the "Eduskunton" Parliament?
(a) Belgium (b) India
(c) Finland (d) Russia

22. Upper house of the France's Parliament is known as "Senate" and lower house is called National Assembly. What is its Parliament called?
(a) Common Assembly
(b) Assembly
(c) Eduskunton
(d) Parliament

23. To which Country "Parliament" with upper house Bundesrat (Federal Council) and lower house Bundestag (Federal Assembly) belongs?
(a) Germany (b) Pakistan
(c) Iran (d) India

24. Indian Parliament is known as "Parliament". Its lower house is called "Lok Sabha". Name Indian Parliament's upper house?
(a) Ashok Sabha (b) Hindu Sabha
(c) Rajiya Sabha (d) None of these

25. Which country's Parliament is named as Majlis?
(a) Afghanistan (b) Iraq
(c) India (d) Iran

26. Ireland's Parliament has been named as "Parliament". Its lower house is known as "Dail". Which of the following names is given to its upper house?
(a) Chamber of Deputies
(b) Knesset
(c) Seanad
(d) Sejm

27. The apex elected body in Israel is called:
(A) Knesset (B) Congress
(C) Parliament (D) Shura

28. Italy's Parliament's upper and lower houses are known as "Senate" and "Chamber of Deputies" respectively. Name its Parliament?
(a) People Council (b) Parliament
(c) Union Council (d) None of these

29. Japan's parliament is called "Diet". Its upper house is called "House of Councillors" What is the name of lower house of "Diet"?
(a) People's of Representatives
(b) House of Representatives
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

30. Name the country whose Parliament is named as "Kenges"?
(a) Russia (b) Iran
(c) Kazakhstan (d) Iraq

31. Name the country whose Parliament is named as "Politburo"?
(a) South Korea (b) Hong Kong
(c) North Korea (d) China

32. What is South Korea's Parliament called?
(a) People's Assembly
(b) People's Parliament
(c) Senate
(d) National Assembly

33. To which of the following countries Parliament "Saeima" belongs?
(a) Romania (b) Hong Kong
(c) Jordan (d) Latvia

34. To which of the following countries Parliament "Great People's Congress belongs?
(a) Jordan (b) Libya
(c) South Africa (d) Russia

35. Which Parliament Lithuania owns?
(a) Senate (b) People's Council
(c) Union Council (d) Seimas

36. What Luxembourg's Parliament is called?
(a) People's Council
(b) Union Council
(c) Chamber of Deputies
(d) None of these

37. What Maldives's Parliament is called?
(a) Senate
(b) Parliament House
(c) Majilis Council
(d) Majilis

38. Parliament "States General" belongs to Netherlands. Its upper house is called first Chamber. What its lower house is called?
(a) First Chamber (b) Second Chamber
(c) People's Chamber (d) None of these

39. Which of the following countries owns parliament named as "Forces Ruling Council"?
(a) South Africa (b) Indonesia
(c) Taiwan (d) Nigeria

40. Norway's Parliament is called "Sturting" with upper house known as "Lagting". Which of the following names is given to its lower house?
(a) Goldelsting (b) Odelsting
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

41. Pakistan's Parliament's upper house is known as "Senate" and its lower house is called "National Assembly. Name Pakistan's Parliament?
(a) Parliament House
(b) Senate
(c) Majlis-e-Shoora
(d) None of these

42. To which country Parliament named as "Congress", with "Senate" and "National Assembly" being upper and lower houses respectively, belongs?
(a) Hong Kong (b) Philippines

(c) China (d) Taiwan

43. Poland's Parliament is called "Parliament". Its upper house is known as "Senate". What its lower house is called?
    (a) Sejm (b) Rejm
    (c) Both of them (d) None of them

44. Russia's Parliament's upper and lower houses are called "Federal Council" and "State Duma" respectively. What is the name of its Parliament?
    (a) National Assembly
    (b) People's Assembly
    (c) Local Assembly
    (d) Federal Assembly

45. Spain's Parliament is named as "Cortes". Corte's upper house is known as "Senate". Which of the following names is given to its lower house?
    (a) Federal Assembly
    (b) National Assembly
    (c) Chamber of Deputies
    (d) None of these

46. To which country parliament "Riksdag" belongs?
    (a) Pakistan (b) Sweden
    (c) South Africa (d) Jordan

47. Upper house of the Switzerland's Parliament is named as "Council of states" and its lower house is known as "National Council". What is its Parliament called?
    (a) National Assembly
    (b) People's Assembly
    (c) Assembly House
    (d) Federal Assembly

48. Which of the following is the name of Syria's parliament?
    (a) National People's Assembly
    (b) People's Assembly
    (c) Federal Assembly
    (d) None of these

49. What is Tajikistan's Parliament called?
    (a) Council (b) People's Council
    (c) Union Council (d) Majlis

50. What is Turkmenistan's Parliament called?
    (a) Council (b) Union Council
    (c) Majlis (d) None of these

51. U.K's Parliament is known as "House". Its upper house is called "Senate" Name it lower house?
    (a) House of Representative
    (b) Representative of House
    (c) Both of them
    (d) None of them

52. USA's Parliament is known as "Congress". Its upper house is called "Senate". Name its lower house?
    (a) Parliament House
    (b) House of Representative"
    (c) People's Parliament
    (d) None of these

53. Which of the following names is given to the Parliament of Uzbekistan?
    (a) Federal Parliament
    (b) Parliament House
    (c) Majlis
    (d) Federal Council

54. Parliament "Federal Assembly" belongs to Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Lower house of "Federal Assembly" is called "chamber of citizens". Which of the following is its upper house?
    (a) Parliament of Republic
    (b) Council of Republic
    (c) Chamber of Republic
    (d) None of the above

Answer Key

1.	c	8.	a	15.	d	22.	d	29.	b	36.	c	43.	a	50.	c
2.	a	9.	c	16.	a	23.	a	30.	c	37.	d	44.	d	51.	a
3.	c	10.	d	17.	b	24.	c	31.	c	38.	b	45.	c	52.	b
4.	b	11.	a	18.	d	25.	d	32.	d	39.	d	46.	b	53.	c
5.	b	12.	b	19.	c	26.	c	33.	d	40.	b	47.	d	54.	c
6.	b	13.	b	20.	b	27.	a	34.	b	41.	c	48.	a		
7.	d	14.	c	21.	c	28.	b	35.	d	42.	b	49.	d		

OFFICIAL PLACES

1. In Australia what is the name of official residence of Governor General?
(a) Yaralumla (b) Rockford
(c) Peoria (d) Decatur

2. Official residence of Austria's president is called:
(a) White House (b) Hofburg Palace
(c) Britain House (d) Kiwi Palace

3. What is the name of royal palace in Bahrain?
(a) Rifa'a Palace (b) Emirate Palace
(c) Arabian Palace (d) Shaikh Palace

4. Palais de Bruxelles is the royal official residence in:
(a) Germany (b) Belgium
(c) Italy (d) France

5. In Bhutan royal palace is called:
(a) Koerala Palace
(b) Dechenchholing Palace
(c) Himalaya Palace
(d) Bhutan Palace

6. Pick out the official residence of Sultan of Brunei Darussalam?
(a) Sultan Palace
(b) Istana Nurul Iman
(d) Eeman Palace
(d) Nurul Iman Palace

7. What is the name of official residence of Canada's Prime Minister?
(a) 24 Sussex Drive
(b) 10 Downing Street
(c) 12 Sussex Drive
(d) White House

8. In Egypt there are two official presidential residences. One is Ras Al-Teen Palace. Mention the second one?
(a) Rifa'a Palace (b) Abdin Palace
(c) Saadat Palace (d) Peace Palace

9. In France, what is the name of official presidential residence?
(a) Malta
(b) Palais de l'Élysée Greece
(c) Syria
(d) Élysée Greece

10. Schloss Bellevue, situated in Berlin is the official presidential residence. Pick out the name of German chancellor's official residence?
(a) Chancellor House
(b) Bundeskanzleramt
(d) Lord House
(d) Doetche House

11. Papal's official residence in Vatican is called:
(a) Apostolic Palace (b) Holy Home
(c) Holy Palace (d) Reverend House

12. Indian presidential residence is named as Rashtrapati Bhavan. With what name prime ministerial residential is known?
(a) 7 Race Course Road
(b) Senapati Bhavan
(c) Indra Oalace
(d) Bhagwan Palace

13. With what name governors' official residence in various Indian states is called?
(a) Raj Bhavan
(b) Big House
(c) Rashtrapati Bhavan
(d) Federal House

14. In Indonesia official residence of president is Istana Negara. What is Istana Merdeka in Indonesia?
(a) Central Bank
(b) Army chief house
(c) Royal Palace
(d) Presidential residence

15. In Italy what would be the Palazzo del Quirinale and the Castelporziano?
(a) Presidential residences
(b) P M Houses
(c) State Guest Houses
(d) Governor Houses

16. In Japan imperial residence is named the "Kokyo". What is "Kantei" there?
(a) Stock Exchange
(b) Prime minister's residence
(c) Central Bank
(d) State Guest House

17. Residence of Kim JongIl in North Korea is called:
(a) Red House
(b) Great Palace
(c) Pyongyang No. 15
(d) Pyongyang No. 10

18. In South Korea the president's official residence is known as:
(a) Blue House (b) Seoul House
(c) Green House (d) Red House

19. Sief Palace is the official residence of Amir:
(a) Bangkok (b) Kuwait

(c) China (d) Sweden

20. In Lebanon Baabda Palace is the presidential residence. What is Beit Eddine Palace there?
    (a) Prime Minister's residence
    (b) Presidential residence
    (c) Governor's residence
    (d) State Guest House
21. In which country Seri Perdana is the official residence of prime minister?
    (a) Brunei (b) Indonesia
    (c) Thailand (d) Malaysia
22. "Narayanhity Royal" is the palace of king of:
    (a) Nepal (b) Maldives
    (c) Bhutan (d) South Africa
23. What is the name of royal palace in Netherlands?
    (a) Dutch House (b) Huis ten Bosch
    (c) Boch (d) Blue House
24. In Russia, Moscow Kremlin is the residence of:
    (a) President (b) Prime minister
    (c) both of them (d) none of them
25. Mention the royal residence in the U Kingdom?
    (a) Buckingham Palace
    (b) Windsor Castle
    (c) both of them
    (d) none of them
26. Who resides in 10 Downing Street, London
    (a) president (b) Queen
    (c) prime minister (d) it is an office
27. In the United States what is White House
    (a) prime minister house
    (b) prime minister's office
    (c) president house
    (d) army headquarter
28. Camp David is a:
    (a) president house
    (b) previous capital of USA
    (c) presidential retreat
    (d) none of them
29. Blair House is an official guest house foreign dignitaries. In which country situated?
    (a) UK (b) USA
    (c) Ireland (d) Canada

Answer Key

1.	a	5.	b	9.	b	13.	a	17.	c	21.	d	25.	c	29
2.	b	6.	b	10.	b	14.	d	18.	a	22.	a	26.	c	
3.	a	7.	a	11.	a	15.	a	19.	b	23.	b	27.	c	
4.	b	8.	a	12.	a	16.	b	20.	b	24.	c	28.	c	

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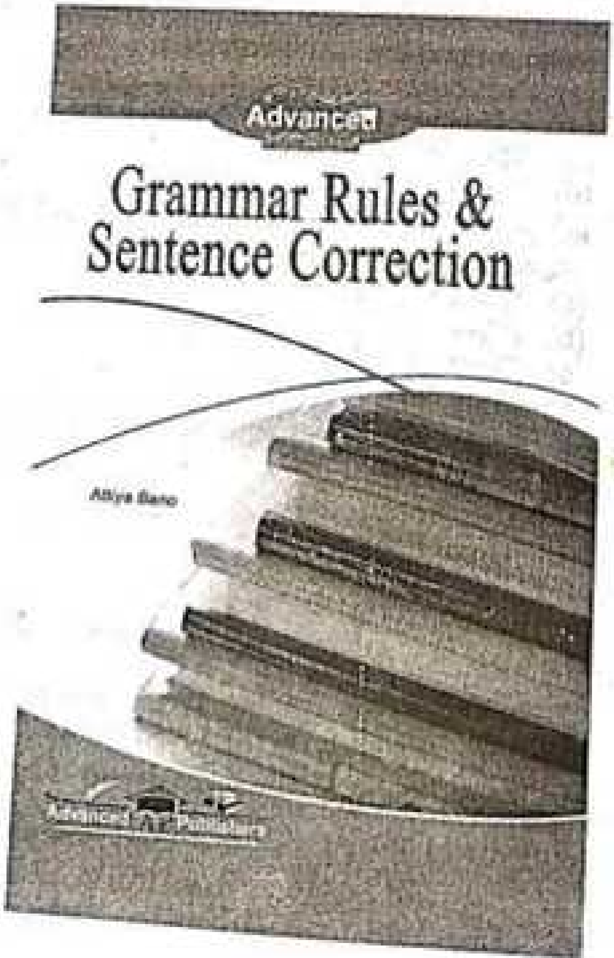
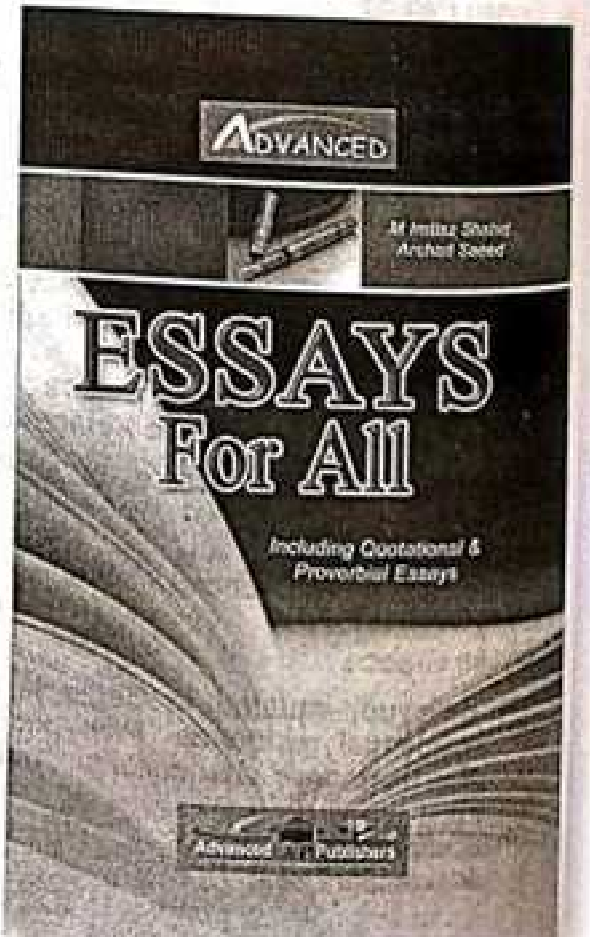




AIRLINES

1. Which is the oldest airline of the world?
(a) K.L.M (b) Cathay Pacific
(c) All Nippon (d) Aeroflot

2. Which is the oldest airline of the Pakistan?
(a) PIA (b) Orient Airways
(c) Blue Air (d) Pak Airways

3. Which is the first private airline of the Pakistan?
(a) Pak Air (b) Blue Air
(c) Hajveeri (d) Askari

4. Blue air airline belongs to?
(a) China (b) India
(c) Russia (d) Pakistan

5. Name the Italian airline?
(a) Air Italy (b) Italy Air
(c) Alitalia (d) Aero Italian

6. All Nippon is an airline of:
(a) Japan (b) UK
(c) Taiwan (d) Hong Kong

7. Which is the largest airline of Japan?
(a) Japan Airlines (JAL) (b) Air Japan
(c) All Nippon (d) Air Asia

8. Mention the unique airlines whose international planes are fitted with anti-missile equipment?
(a) Zennikkū (b) El Al
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

9. Which airlines is the largest and national airline of Israel?
(a) El Al (b) IAL
(c) Air Israel (d) Arkia Airlines

10. Israir Airlines is an airline based in:
(a) Israel (b) USA
(c) UK (d) Chad

11. Mention the second largest airlines of Israel?
(a) Israir Airlines (b) EL Al
(c) Arkia Airlines (d) none of these

12. Continental Airlines is an airline of the:
(a) United States (b) UK
(c) Canada (d) France

13. Delta Air Lines is an airline headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia. To which country this airline belongs?
(a) Georgia (b) USA
(c) Canada (d) Germany

14. Where the Dragon Airlines is based?
(a) Georgia (b) Taiwan
(c) Canada (d) Hong Kong

15. Mention the country where easyJet Airline is based?
(a) China (b) UK
(c) Taiwan (d) Hong Kong

16. EVA Air is an airline based at:
(a) Taiwan (b) N Korea
(c) Ireland (d) S Korea

17. KLM airlines is the world's oldest carrier operating under its original name. When was it founded?
(a) 1919 (b) 1930
(c) 1920 (d) 1909

18. Olympic Airways belongs to which country?
(A) Canada (B) Greece
(C) Germany (D) China

19. KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines) is a subsidiary of Air France-KLM. Before its merger with Air France in 2004, KLM was the national airline of the Netherlands. Air France-KLM is headquartered in Paris. Mention the city where KLM's headquarters are located?
(a) Paris (b) Lyon
(c) Marseille (d) Amsterdam

20. Mahan is airline of
(a) China (b) Iran
(c) Taiwan (d) Hong Kong

21. Mention the mother country of SilkAir?
(a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia
(c) Italy (d) Singapore

22. United Airlines is the world's second-largest airline in terms of revenue-passenger-kilometres, third-largest in terms of total operating revenues, and fourth-largest airline in terms of total passengers transported. To which country this airline belongs?
(a) UAE (b) USA
(c) UK (d) Germany

23. Which is the largest airlines in term of fleet size?
(a) Aeroflot (b) Air Asia
(c) Delta Air Lines (d) American Airlines

24. Which of the following is Russia's airline?
(a) Aeroflot (b) Aero Asia
(c) Red Air (d) Aero Russia

25. Which of the following is France's airline?
(a) France Air (b) Air France
(c) Air French (d) All of them

26. Name the airline of Sri Lanka?
(a) Lankan International (b) Lankan Air
(c) Lanka International (d) Air Lanka

27. BIMAN is an airline of:
(A) Sri Lanka (B) Cambodia
(C) Afghanistan (D) Bangladesh

28. "British Airways" is the airline of:
(a) Commonwealth (b) British
(c) Ireland (d) None of them

29. "Cathay Pacific" airline belongs to:
(a) Hong Kong (b) England
(c) Taiwan (d) N Korea

30. "Emirates Airlines" belongs to:
(a) A.U.E (b) Air Emirates
(c) U.A.E. (d) Aero Emirates

31. Gulf countries' airline is known as:
(a) Air Gulf (b) Aero Gulf
(c) Gulf-Ways (d) Gulf Air

32. Which airline has the honour to top the list of "total scheduled passengers carried"?
(a) Nippon Airlines
(b) Continental Airlines
(c) Shanghai Air
(d) American Airlines

33. "Lufthansa" is the airline of:
(a) France (b) Germany
(c) India (d) Romania

34. Name the Oman's airline?
(a) Air Oman (b) Aero Oman
(c) Oman Air (d) Oman Airline

35. Name the Qatar's airline?
(a) Qatar Airways (b) Aero Qatar
(c) Air Qatar (d) Qatar Airline

36. Singapore's airline is known as:
(a) Aero Singapore
(b) Airline Singapore
(c) Air Singapore
(d) Singapore Airlines

37. S. Africa's airline is known as:
(a) South African Airways
(b) Air South Africa
(c) Aero South Africa
(d) South Air

38. "Thai Airways" is the airline of:
(a) China (b) Hong Kong
(c) Malaysia (d) Thailand

39. With which country we associate Qa (acronym for "Queensland and Nor Territory Aerial Service") Airlines?
(a) Mexico (b) Australia
(c) Malaysia (d) USA

40. What is the rank of PIA in Asia in term scheduled passengers carried?
(a) 17 (b) 3
(c) 10 (d) 6

41. AirAsia airline belongs to which of following countries?
(a) Malaysia (b) Singapore
(c) Indonesia (d) Thailand

42. Air Central is based in Tokoname, Aich which country it belongs?
(a) Thailand (b) Japan
(c) China (d) USA

43. Which of the following airline is the La national airline?
(a) airRiga (b) air Asia
(c) Baltic Airs (d) airBaltic

44. AirTran Airways is a low-cost airline based
(a) Canada (b) Mexico
(c) USA (d) France

45. In terms of Scheduled internatio passengers carried Ryanair is the larg airline in the world. It belongs to:
(a) Canada (b) Mexico
(c) USA (d) Ireland

46. On 28 July, 2010, Pakistan's Airblue Fl 202, an Airbus A321-231, crashed Islamabad, killing all onboard. How ma people in this accident died?
(a) 152 (b) 146
(c) 140 (d) 162

47. Olympic Airways belongs to which countr
(a) Greece (b) Canada
(c) Germany (d) China

Answer Key

1.	a	7.	a	13.	b	19.	d	25.	b	31.	d	37.	a	43.
2.	b	8.	b	14.	d	20.	b	26.	d	32.	d	38.	d	44.
3.	c	9.	a	15.	b	21.	d	27.	d	33.	b	39.	b	45.
4.	d	10.	a	16.	a	22.	b	28.	b	34.	c	40.	a	46.
5.	c	11.	c	17.	a	23.	d	29.	a	35.	a	41.	c	47.
6.	a	12.	a	18.	b	24.	a	30.	c	36.	d	42.	b	

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

AIRPORTS

1. O'Hare International Airport is world's busiest airports in terms of number of total passengers is situated United States' state Illinois. In which city it is located?
   (a) Chicago (b) Rockford
   (c) Peoria (d) Decatur
2. Which is the busiest airport in terms of international passenger traffic?
   (a) O' Hare
   (b) London Heathrow Airport
   (c) New York
   (d) none of these
3. Which of the following is the world's busiest airport by cargo traffic?
   (a) Memphis International Airport
   (b) Dallas International Airport
   (c) Subang International Airport
   (d) El Alto International Airport
4. Which of the following airport serves the most international destinations?
   (a) Paris International Airport
   (b) Frankfurt International Airport
   (c) Dallas International Airport
   (d) Memphis International Airport
5. The world's least busy international airport in terms of passengers and aircraft movements is Nicosia International Airport on the Mediterranean island. In which country it is situated?
   (a) N. Korea (b) Cyprus
   (d) Laos (d) Latvia
6. The longest public-use runway in the world is at Ulyanovsk-Vostochny International Airport, in Ulyanovsk, with a length of 5,000 m (16,404ft). In which country Ulyanovsk city is located?
   (a) N. Korea (b) Russia
   (d) Ukraine (d) Latvia
7. Schiphol airport is situated in:
   (a) Amsterdam (b) Liverpool
   (c) Bristol (d) Rotterdam
8. What is the name of Oslo (Norway) airport?
   (a) Fornebu (b) Dallas
   (c) Subang (d) El Alto
9. Hellenikon is the airport of:
   (a) Malta (b) Greece
   (c) Syria (d) France
10. Kimpo airport is situated in:
    (a) N. Korea (b) S. Korea
    (d) Laos (d) Latvia
11. Tegal is the airport of:
    (a) Germany (b) France
    (c) USA (d) Italy
12. Heathrow airport is the airport of:
    (a) London (b) Liverpool
    (c) Rome (d) Paris
13. What is the name of the airport of the Rome?
    (a) Dorval
    (b) Mirabol
    (c) Subang
    (d) Leonardo Da Vinci Int'l
14. Charles de Gaulle is the name of:
    (a) Paris airport (b) London airport
    (c) Montreal airport (d) none of these
15. Narita is the name of:
    (a) Seoul airport (b) Tokyo airport
    (c) Nairobi airport (d) Rome airport
16. Mention the name(s) of airport(s) of Mumbai?
    (a) Santa Karos (b) Sahar
    (c) both of them (d) none of them
17. Dum dum is the name of:
    (a) Calcutta (b) Lagos
    (c) Oslo (d) Dhaka
18. Ketak is the airport of:
    (a) Bangkok (b) Hong Kong
    (c) China (d) Sweden
19. Where John F. Kennedy International Airpo is located?
    (a) Washington (b) New York
    (c) Seattle (d) California
20. Schwechat is the name of the airport of:
    (a) Oslo (b) Geneva
    (c) Chile (d) Vienna
21. If your flight is from Junnah Airport to Allar Iqbal Airport. Then from where you are goin
    (a) Karachi-Lahore
    (b) Karachi-Islamabad
    (c) Karachi-Sialkot
    (d) Lahore-Karachi
22. O' Hare airport is the airport of:
    (a) New York (b) Chicago
    (c) Paris (d) Washington
23. King Abdul Aziz airport is situated at:
    (a) Makkah (b) Jaddah

(c) Riyadh (d) Madina

24. Largest airport in the world is:
(a) New York (b) Chicago
(c) King Abdul Aziz (d) Washington

25. Mention the Indian city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located?
(a) Delhi (b) Agra
(c) Mumbai (d) Patna

26. Mention the name of principal airport of Hong Kong?
(a) Hong Kong International Airport
(b) Chek Lap Kok Airport
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

27. Ben Gurion International Airport is located near:
(a) Haifa (b) Tel Aviv
(c) Jerusalem (d) Cairo

28. Hopkins International Airport is situated in the American state Ohio. Mention the city of Ohio where it is located?
(a) Toledo (b) Cleveland
(c) Kentucky (d) Columbus

29. George Bush Intercontinental Airport is located in the American state Texas. In which city of Texas it is situated?
(a) Dallas (b) Houston
(c) Fort Worth (d) Waco

30. Newark Liberty International Airport and Teterboro International Airport are located in:
(a) Washington DC (b) New Jersey
(c) Paris (d) New York City

31. In which city of Malaysia the Kuala Lumpur International Airport is situated?
(a) Kuala Lumpur (b) Sepang
(d) Ipoh (d) Johor Baharu

32. Soekarno-Hatta International Airport is the principal airport at Tangerang Regency, Banten in the island of Java, Indonesia. Mention its nearest city?
(a) Jakarta (b) Sepang
(c) Kuala Lumpur (d) Johor Baharu

33. Where is found Senai International Airport?
(a) Singapore (b) Liverpool
(c) Rome (d) Paris

34. Tokyo's major airport is the New Tokyo International Airport, also called Narita Airport. In which city it is situated?
(a) Osaka (b) Tokyo
(c) Subang (d) Narita

35. Lisbon Airport is located inside the city of Lisbon, capital of Portugal. The airport is the main international gateway to Portugal and a major European hub. It is one of the largest airports in Southern Europe. Mention the popular name of Lisbon Airport?
(a) Alitalia Airport (b) Italian Airport
(c) Portela Airport (d) none of these

36. Changi Airport is located in:
(a) Seoul (b) Singapore
(c) Nairobi (d) Rome

37. Mention the name of airport that is situated in Kathmandu, Nepal (It is the sole international airport in Nepal)?
(a) Tribhuvan International Airport
(b) Dum dum International Airport
(c) Koerala International Airport
(d) King International Airport

38. Sultan Ismail International Airport is located in:
(a) Indonesia (b) Nepal
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Malaysia

39. Tribhuvan International Airport is located in:
(a) Indonesia (b) Nepal
(c) Malaysia (d) none of these

40. Memphis International Airport is located in:
(a) Israel (b) Britain
(c) Germany (d) United States

41. Sultan Abdul Halim Airport is located in:
(a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia
(c) Kuwait (d) Egypt

42. Sultan Abdul Aziz Shah Airport is located in:
(a) N. Korea (b) Malaysia
(d) India (d) Indonesia

43. Yasser Arafat International Airport is located in:
(a) Israel (b) Lebanon
(c) Gaza Strip (d) Syria

44. Copernicus Airport is located in:
(a) Libya (b) Poland
(c) France (d) Greece

45. Sultan Ismail Petra Airport is located in:
(a) Malaysia (b) Greece
(c) Syria (d) France

46. Aristotelis Airport is located in:
(a) N. Korea (b) S. Korea
(d) Holland (d) Greece

47. Sultan Mahmud Airport is located in:
(a) Chicago (b) Rockford
(c) Malaysia (d) Italy

48. Ibn Batouta International Airport is located in:
(a) Syria (b) Lebanon
(c) Greece (d) Morocco

49. Sultan Iskandarmuda Airport is located in:
(a) Indonesia (b) Kuwait
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Yemen

60. Galileo Galilei Airport is located in:
(a) France (b) Italy
(c) Turkey (d) USA

51. Sultan Ahmad Shah Airport is located in:
(a) Malaysia (b) Cyprus
(d) Laos (d) Latvia

52. Mohamed Boudiaf International Airport is located in:
(a) Algeria (b) Russia

(d) Ukraine (d) Latvia

53. Sultan Azlan Shah Airport is located in:
(a) Kuwait (b) Indonesia
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Malaysia

54. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport is located in:
(a) Nepal (b) Maldives
(c) India (d) Philippines

55. Mohammed V International Airport is located in:
(a) Lebanon (b) Morocco
(c) Syria (d) France

56. Soekarno-Hatta International Airport Jakarta:
(a) N. Korea (b) S. Korea
(d) Indonesia (d) Malaysia

57. Alexander the Great Airport is located in:
(a) India (b) Macedonia
(c) Syria (d) Egypt

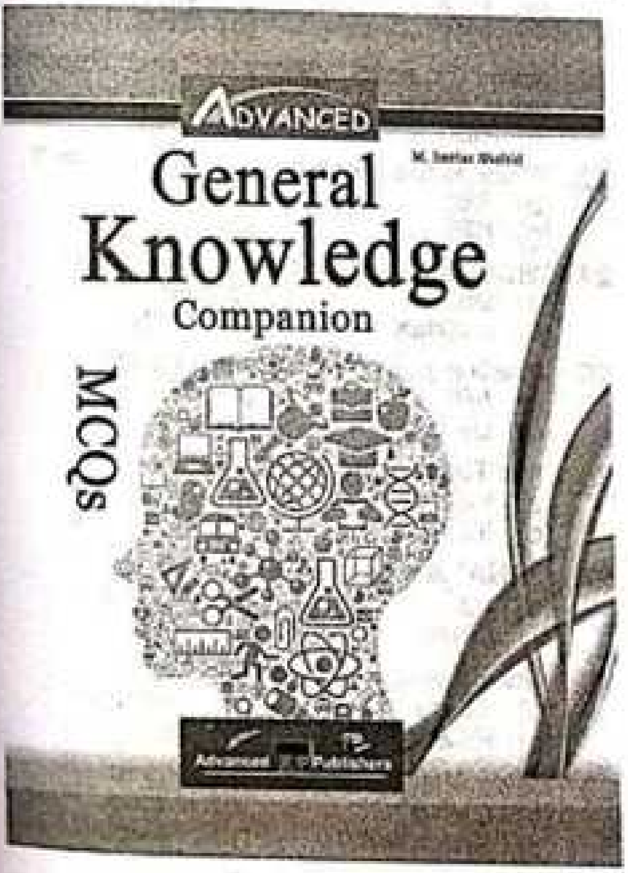
58. Biju Patnaik Airport Bhubaneshwar
(a) Nepal (b) India
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Maldives

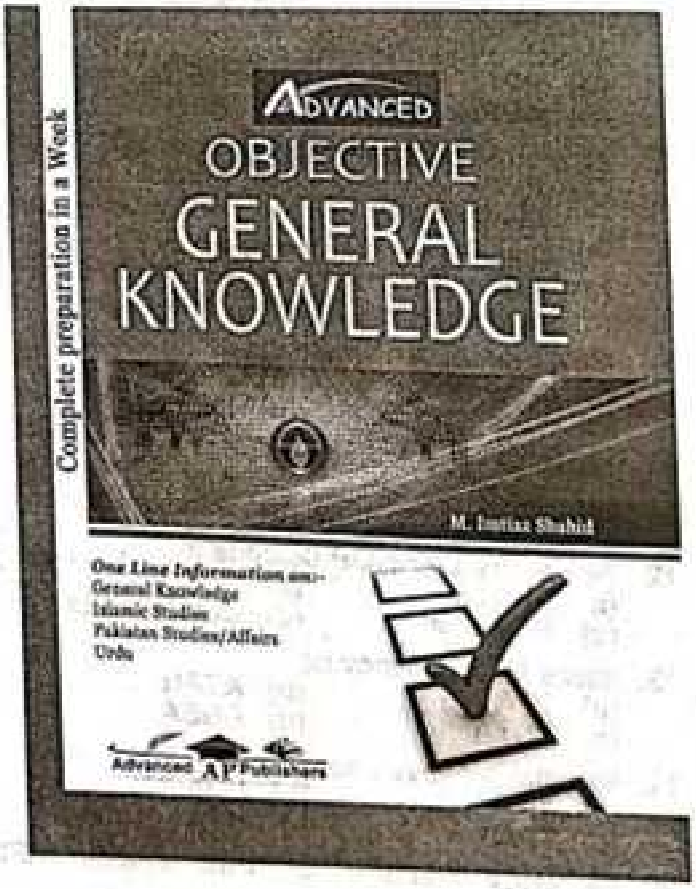
59. What is common between these cities: Liechtenstein, Andorra, Vatican City, Monaco?
(a) all are without airport
(b) all are without seaport
(c) all are holy cities

60. Where the Vnukovo Airpor
(d) all are capitals

Answer Key

1.	a	9.	b	17.	a	25.	a	33.	a	41.	a	49.	a	57.	b
2.	b	10.	b	18.	b	26.	c	34.	d	42.	b	50.	b	58.	b
3.	a	11.	a	19.	b	27.	b	35.	c	43.	c	51.	a	59.	a
4.	b	12.	a	20.	d	28.	b	36.	b	44.	b	52.	a	60.	d
5.	b	13.	d	21.	a	29.	b	37.	a	45.	a	53.	d		
6.	b	14.	a	22.	b	30.	b	38.	d	46.	d	54.	c		
7.	a	15.	b	23.	c	31.	b	39.	b	47.	c	55.	b		
8.	a	16.	c	24.	c	32.	a	40.	d	48.	d	56.	d		





NEWS AGENCIES OF SOME COUNTRIES

1. "AFP" is the news agency of:
(a) France (b) Iran
(c) Rome (d) Pakistan

2. "Agerpres" is the news agency of:
(a) South Africa (b) Romania
(c) England (d) America

3. "AGI" is the news agency of:
(a) Romania (b) Rom
(c) South Africa (d) Italy

4. News agency AIP belongs to:
(a) Iran (b) Iraq
(c) Afghanistan (d) Pakistan

5. New agency Anatolia belongs to:
(a) Romania (b) England
(c) U.S.A (d) Turkey

6. Which is the news agency of Morocco?
(a) MAP (b) MAD
(c) MAT (d) Mao

7. Which is the news agency of Egypt?
(a) PPI (b) MENA
(c) APP (d) KPI

8. Name the Mongolia's news agency?
(a) PPI (b) MENA
(c) Montasame (d) KPI

9. Name the Hungary's news agency?
(a) KPI (b) MENA
(c) Montasame (d) MTI

10. New agency NAN belongs to:
(a) Nigeria (b) Pakistan
(c) Iraq (d) Iran

11. News agency Anagop belongs to:
(a) South Africa (b) Angola
(c) Romania (d) Saudi Arabia

12. News agency ANOP belongs to:
(a) Portugal (b) Pakistan
(c) Romania (d) Saudi Arabia

13. Italy's News agency is:
(a) TPA (b) ATAN
(c) ANTA (d) ANSA

14. Pakistan's News agency is:
(a) APA (b) LDA
(c) TPA (d) KPA

15. To which country the news agency "API" belongs?
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Iran (d) Russia

16. To which country the news agency "APP" belongs?
(a) Iraq (b) Russia
(c) Afghanistan (d) Pakistan

17. Bakhtar is the news agency of:
(a) Afghanistan (b) Russia
(c) Romania (d) South Africa

18. Belga is the news agency of:
(a) Romania (b) Russia
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Belgium

19. Malaysia's news agency is:
(a) Nagasaki (b) Hiroshima
(c) Bernama (d) Vietnam

20. Bangladesh's news agency is:
(a) Bernama (b) BBS
(c) API (d) BBC

21. Name the news agency of Bulgaria?
(a) BTA (b) Bernama
(c) KPI (d) BBS

22. Name the news agency of Czech Republic
(a) Ceteka (b) API
(c) BBS (d) BBS

23. Which is the news agency of Germany?
(a) BBS (b) API
(c) KPI (d) DPA

24. Which is the news agency of Russia?
(a) BBS (b) API
(c) Interfax (d) DPA

25. Which is the news agency of Iran?
(a) API (b) IRNA
(c) DRNA (d) RINA

26. "Itar-Tass" is the news agency of:
(a) Pakistan (b) Russia
(c) India (d) Romania

27. "JANA" is the news agency of:
(a) Iran (b) Russia
(c) Libya (d) India

28. News agency "JiJi" belongs to:
(a) China (b) Pakistan
(c) Kuwait (d) Japan

29. News agency "Kyodo" belongs to:
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Pakistan

30. China's News agency is:
(a) CNAN (b) CNN
(c) NCNA (d) CNT

31. Poland's News agency is:

(a) APA (b) APP
(c) PPA (d) PAP

32. What is the name of Jordan's News agency?
(a) Petra (b) RJN
(c) JNA (d) TJN

33. Pakistan's news agency is:
(a) APT (b) PKP
(c) APK (d) PPI

34. India's news agency is:
(a) IPT (b) PTI
(c) INT (d) ZNA

35. What is the name of Britain's news agency?
(a) Reuter (b) BBC
(c) BTA (d) CNN

36. What is the name of Denmark's news agency?
(a) Sitzua (b) Aitzua
(c) Titzua (d) Ritzua

37. To which country SANA belongs?
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Jordan
(c) Syria (d) Romania

38. To which country "SPA" belongs?
(a) Romania (b) Saudi Arabia
(c) Jordan (d) Syria

39. "SUNA" news agency belongs to:
(a) Pakistan (b) Syria
(c) Jordan (d) Sudan

40. Name Yugoslavia's news agency?
(a) Tanjug (b) Manju
(c) Zanju (d) Ranju

41. Which is the news agency of USA?
(a) PIU (b) UPI
(c) PTU (d) UPT

42. Vietnam's news agency is:
(a) VAN (b) VWN
(c) VNA (d) VNA

43. WAFA news agency belongs to:
(a) Pakistan (b) Jordan
(c) Syria (d) Palestine

44. "WAM" news agency belongs to:
(a) Bahrain (b) Kuwait
(c) UAE (d) Iraq

45. What is the name of China's news agency?
(a) Xinhua (b) Tinhua
(c) Hinhua (d) Zinhua

46. Yonhap News Agency is the sole news agency in:
(a) South Korea (b) Somalia
(c) North Korea (d) Taiwan

47. "Ziana" is the news agency of:
(a) Syria (b) Zimbabwe
(c) Zambia (d) Jordan

48. Which is the oldest news agency in the world?
(a) Zonhap (b) Tonhap
(c) Conhap (d) AFP

49. Mention the largest news agency in the world?
(a) Syria (b) Associated Press
(c) Zambia (d) Jordan

50. Mention the largest news agency in the world?
(a) Syria (b) Associated Press
(c) Zambia (d) Jordan

51. Associated Press is the news agency of:
(a) France (b) USA
(c) UK (d) Germany

52. "ANP" is the news agency of:
(a) Syria (b) Netherlands.
(c) Zambia (d) Jordan

53. ANSA Press is the news agency of:
(a) France (b) Italy
(c) UK (d) Germany

54. Name Spanish news agency?
(a) EFE (b) Manju
(c) Zanju (d) Ranju

55. Which is the news agency of Israel?
(a) PIU (b) ITIM
(c) PTU (d) UPT

56. Maghreb Arab Press belongs to which of the following country?
(a) VAN (b) VWN
(c) Morocco (d) VNA

57. NZPA is the news agency, belongs to:
(a) Pakistan (b) Jordan
(c) Syria (d) New Zealand

58. Antara is the news agency of:
(a) Turkey (b) Thailand
(c) Indonesia (d) Australia

Answer Key

1.	a	9.	d	17.	a	25.	b	33.	d	41.	b	49.	b	57.	d
2.	b	10.	a	18.	d	26.	b	34.	b	42.	c	50.	b	58.	c
3.	d	11.	b	19.	c	27.	c	35.	a	43.	d	51.	b		
4.	c	12.	a	20.	b	28.	d	36.	d	44.	d	52.	b		
5.	d	13.	d	21.	a	29.	b	37.	c	45.	a	53.	b		
6.	a	14.	a	22.	a	30.	c	38.	b	46.	a	54.	a		
7.	b	15.	b	23.	d	31.	d	39.	d	47.	b	55.	b		
8.	c	16.	d	24.	c	32.	a	40.	a	48.	d	56.	c		

NOBEL PRIZES

Facts

- On 27 November 1895, Alfred Nobel signed his last will and testament, giving the largest share of his fortune to a series of prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace - the Nobel Prizes. In 1968, Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden's central bank) established The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel.
- Between 1901 and 2014, the Nobel Prizes and the Prize in Economic Sciences were awarded 567 times.
- 900 Nobel Laureates: 874 Laureates and 26 organizations have been awarded the Nobel Prize between 1901 and 2015. Of them, 76 are Laureates in Economic Sciences. A small number of individuals and organizations have been honoured more than once, which means that 870 individuals and 23 unique organizations have received the Nobel Prize in total.
- Since the start, in 1901, there are some years when the Nobel Prizes have not been awarded. The total number of times are 49. Most of them during World War I (1914-1918) and II (1939-1945). In the statutes of the Nobel Foundation it says: "If none of the works under consideration is found to be of the importance indicated in the first paragraph, the prize money shall be reserved until the following year. If, even then, the prize cannot be awarded, the amount shall be added to the Foundation's restricted funds."
- **The Youngest** Nobel Laureates at the age of 17 years is Malala Yousafzai from Pakistan.
- **The Oldest Nobel** Laureates is Leonid Hurwicz who got Award in Economic Sciences 2007.
- Between 1901 and 2014 the Nobel Prize and Prize in Economic Sciences have been awarded 47 times to women.
- **Two Nobel Laureates Declined the Prize:** Jean-Paul Sartre, awarded the 1964 Nobel Prize in Literature, declined the prize because he had consistently declined all official honours. Le Duc Tho, awarded the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize jointly with US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. They were awarded the Prize for negotiating the Vietnam peace accord. Le Doc Tho said that he was not in a position to accept the Nobel Peace Prize, citing the situation in Vietnam as his reason.
- **Forced to Decline the Nobel Prize!:** Four Nobel Laureates have been forced by authorities to decline the Nobel Prize. Adolf Hitler forbade three German Nobel Laureates, Richard Kuhn, Adolf Butenandt and Gerhard Domagk, from accepting the Nobel Prize. All of them could later receive the Nobel Prize Diploma and Medal, but not the prize amount. Boris Pasternak, the 1958 Nobel Laureate in Literature, initially accepted the Nobel Prize but was later coerced by the authorities of the Soviet Union, his native country, to decline the Nobel Prize.
- **Nobel Laureates under Arrest at the Time of the Award:** Three Nobel Laureates were under arrest at the time of the award of the Nobel Prize, all of them Nobel Peace Prize Laureates: German pacifist and journalist Carl von Ossietzky; Burmese politician Aung San Suu Kyi; Chinese human rights activist Liu Xiaobo.
- **Multiple Nobel Laureates:** The work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been honoured by a Nobel Peace Prize three times. Besides, the founder of the ICRC, Henry Dunant, was awarded the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901. Linus Pauling is the only person to have been awarded two unshared Nobel Prizes - the 1954 Nobel Prize in Chemistry and the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize.
- **Posthumous Nobel Prizes:** From 1974, the Statutes of the Nobel Foundation stipulate that a Prize cannot be awarded posthumously, unless death has occurred after the announcement of the Nobel Prize. Before 1974, the Nobel Prize has only been awarded posthumously twice: to Dag Hammarskjöld (Nobel Peace Prize 1961) and Erik Axel Karlfeldt (Nobel Prize in Literature 1931). Following the 2011 announcement of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, it was discovered that one of the Medicine Laureates, Ralph Steinman, had passed away three days earlier. The Board of the Nobel Foundation examined the statutes, and an interpretation of the purpose of the rule above lead to the conclusion that Ralph Steinman should continue to remain a Nobel Laureate, as the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet had announced the 2011 Nobel Laureates in Physiology or Medicine without knowing of his death.

- **"Family Nobel Laureates":** The Curies were a very successful 'Nobel Prize family'. Marie Curie herself was awarded two Nobel Prizes.
- **The Nobel Prize Insignias:** At the Nobel Prize Award Ceremonies on 10 December the Nobel Laureates receive three things: a Nobel Diploma, a Nobel Medal and a document confirming the Nobel Prize amount. Each Nobel Diploma is a unique work of art, created by foremost Swedish and Norwegian artists and calligraphers. The Nobel Medals are handmade with careful precision and in 18 carat green gold plated with 24 carat gold.
- **The Nobel Prize Amount:** Alfred Nobel left most of his estate, more than SEK 31 million (today approximately SEK 1,702 million) to be converted into a fund and invested in "safe securities." The income from the investments was to be "distributed annually in the form of prizes to those who during the preceding year have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind." The Nobel Prize amount for 2014 is set at Swedish kronor (SEK) 8.0 million per full Nobel Prize.

Nobel Prizes 2017

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2017
Rainer Weiss, Barry C. Barish & Kip S. Thorne
Prize Motivation: "for decisive contributions to the LIGO detector and the observation of gravitational

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2017
Jacques Dubochet, Joachim Frank & Richard Henderson
Prize Motivation: "for developing cryo-electron microscopy for the high-resolution structure determination of biomolecules in solution"

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2017
Jeffrey C. Hall, Michael Rosbash & Michael W. Young
Prize Motivation: "for their discoveries of molecular mechanisms controlling the circadian rhythm"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2017
Kazuo Ishiguro
Prize Motivation: "who, in novels of great emotional force, has uncovered the abyss beneath our illusory sense of connection with the world"

The Nobel Peace Prize 2017
was awarded to International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) "for its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and for its ground-breaking efforts to achieve a treaty-based prohibition of such weapons."

The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2017
Richard H. Thaler
Prize Motivation: "for his contributions to behavioural economics" more
Born: 12 September 1945, East Orange, NJ, USA

MCQs

1. Nobel Prize was first awarded in the year:
   (a) 1900 (b) 1901
   (c) 1904 (d) 1905
2. Name the country which has won maximum numbers of Nobel peace prizes:
   (a) USA (b) Germany
   (c) Russia (d) UK
3. Which Muslim country got the most Nobel prizes in Muslim world?
   (a) Egypt (b) Turkey
   (c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan
4. Which is the first Muslim who got Nobel Prize in literature?
   (a) Muhammad Younas (Bangladesh)
   (b) Orhan Pamuk (Turkey)
   (c) Naguib Mahfauz (Egypt)
   (d) None of the above
5. First Nobel Prize in physics was won by William Von Rontgen of Germany in 1901 on discovery of
   (a) Xerography (b) X-rays
   (c) Telephone (d) Genes
6. Who was the first Muslim woman to win Nobel Peace Prize?
   (a) Goh Chok Tong (b) Vaclav Havel
   (c) Iffat Aashiq (d) Shirin Ebadi
7. 1st Asian who got Nobel Prize in economics was:
   (a) Tagore (b) Amrita Sane
   (c) M. Yunis (d) None of these
8. Which country has received maximum Nobel prizes after its institution?
   (a) Germany (b) France
   (c) USA(d) U.K.
9. Rebindra Nath Tagor was the first Asian who received literature Nobel Prize in
   (a) 1910 (b) 1911
   (c) 1912 (d) 1913

10. Peace Nobel Prize is distributed annually in
    (a) Sweden (b) Norway
    (c) USA (d) U.N.O.
11. Which Nobel Prize is technically not a Nobel Prize?
    (a) Physics (b) Economics
    (c) Literature (d) Peace
12. Nobel peace prize 2006 was awarded to Muhammad Younas belongs to:
    (a) Bangladesh (b) Syria
    (c) Egypt (d) None of these
13. Who was got first Nobel Prize in medicine in 1901?
    (a) Amel Von Behring
    (b) Samuel B. Morse
    (c) Sir William Cook
    (d) None of these
14. Which woman scientist has won the Nobel Prize in both physics and chemistry?
    (a) Elisabeth Adams (b) Anna Atkins
    (c) Marie Curie (d) Bessie Coleman
15. When was started Nobel Prize in economics?
    (a) 1967 (b) 1901
    (c) 1951 (d) 1969
16. Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding work in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and
    (a) Literature (b) Peace
    (c) Economics (d) All of these
17. On which date this Prize (Nobel Prize) is awarded?
    (a) There is no fixed date
    (b) December 31, every year
    (c) December 10, every year
    (d) None of these
18. Which country awards the Nobel Prize?
    (a) America (b) England
    (c) Sweden (d) Ireland
9. Who won first Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1901?
    (a) Aemil Von Behring
    (b) Jackes Wan Half
    (c) Cureis
    (d) Hartz Heinrich

Who was the first Asian to have received the Nobel Prize?
    (a) C.V. Raman
    (b) Rabindar Nath Tagore
    (c) Mother Teresa
    (d) I.A. Bunin
21. First woman to win the Nobel Prize was
    (a) Mother Teresa
    (b) Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi
    (c) Madame Marie Curie Sklodowska
    (d) None of the above
22. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was a winner of Nobel Prize belonged to
    (a) Jhailand (b) Myanmar
    (c) Norht Korea (d) South Korea
23. The first Muslim who got Nobel Prize:
    (a) Abdul Salam (b) Anwar Sadaat
    (c) Yousaf Ali (d) Yasir Arfat
24. When Anwar Saddat got peace Nobel Prize in
    (a) 1976 (b) 1978
    (c) 1979 (d) 1980
25. Which country got more Nobel Prizes after USA?
    (a) France (b) Germany
    (c) UK (d) Russia
26. Who among the following has won the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize?
    (a) Goh Chok Tong
    (b) Vaclav Havel
    (c) Pope John Paul II
    (d) Shirin Ebadi
27. In how many fields in which Nobel Prize is distributed
    (a) 3 (b) 4
    (c) 5 (d) 6
28. The largest number of Nobel Prizes won by American scientists in the field of:
    (a) Medicine (b) Physics
    (c) Chemistry (d) Literature
29. The only person to win two unshared Nobel prizes:
    (a) Marie (b) Linus Pauling
    (c) John Jackson (d) None of these
30. First Muslim who won the Nobel Prize:
    (a) Anwar Saddat (b) Yasir Arfat
    (c) Sherein Ebadi (d) Yousaf Ali
31. Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Dr. Abdus Salam in the year:
    (a) 1969 (b) 1975
    (c) 1979 (d) 1983

Answer Key

b	5.	b	9.	d	13.	a	17.	c	21.	c	25.	c	29.	b
a	6.	d	10.	b	14.	c	18.	c	22.	b	26.	d	30.	a
a	7.	b	11.	b	15.	d	19.	b	23.	b	27.	d	31.	c
c	8.	c	12.	a	16.	d	20.	b	24.	b	28.	a		

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Muslim Nobel Laureates

Peace

Year	Laureate	Country and profession	Rationale	comment
1978	Anwar al-Sadat (25 December 1918 – 6 October 1981)	Egyptian President	He, along with Menachem Begin was awarded 1978 Nobel Peace Prize "for their contribution to the two frame agreements on peace in the Middle East, and on peace between Egypt and Israel, which were signed at Camp David on September 17, 1978".	The first Muslim to receive a Nobel Prize.
1994	Yasser Arafat (24 August 1929 – 11 November 2004)	Palestinian politician	The 1994 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly to Arafat, Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin "for their efforts to create peace in the Middle East".	The first Muslim Palestinian to receive a Nobel Prize.
2003	Shirin Ebadi (born 21 June 1947)	Iranian Human Rights Activist	The 2003 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Ebadi "for her efforts for democracy and human rights. She has focused especially on the struggle for the rights of women and children".	The first and only Iranian to receive a Nobel Prize. She was also the first Muslim woman to receive such an honor. Note that Doris Lessing born and raised for 5 years in modern day Iran is a fellow laureate.
2005	Mohamed El Baradei (born June 17, 1942)	Egyptian policymaker	The 2005 Nobel Peace Prize was jointly awarded to El Baradei and IAEA "for their efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way".	He was the second Egyptian to be awarded Nobel Peace Prize (2005).
2006	Muhammad Yunus (born 28 June 1940)	Bangladeshi economist and founder of Grameen Bank.	The 2006 Nobel Peace Prize was jointly awarded to Yunus and Grameen Bank "for their efforts to create economic and social development from below".	The first Bangladeshi and Bengali Muslim Nobel laureate, and overall, the third person from Bengal to win a Nobel prize.
2011	Tawakel Karman (born 7 February 1979)	Human rights activist based in Yemen. A prominent leader in the Arab Spring.	The 2011 Nobel Peace Prize was jointly given to Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Leymah Gbowee and Karman "for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work".	The first Arab woman and first and only Yemeni to receive a Nobel Prize.
2014	Malala Yousafzai (born 12 July 1997)	Pakistani activist, working for rights to education for children in Pakistan.	The 2014 Nobel Peace Prize was jointly given to Kailash Satyarthi and Yousafzai, "for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education".	At the age of 17, Yousafzai is the youngest Nobel Prize recipient ever. She is also the second Pakistani and first ethnic Pashtun to be awarded a Nobel Prize.
2015	Tunisian National Dialogue	Tunisia	"for its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine	First Tunisian Nobel Prize.

	Quartet		Revolution of 2011"	

Literature

Year	Laureate	Country and profession	Rationale	comment
1988	Naguib Mahfouz (11 December 1911 – 30 August 2006)	Egyptian author, noted for his contribution to modern Arabic literature	The 1988 Nobel Prize in Literature was given to Naguib Mahfouz "who, through works rich in nuance—now clear-sightedly realistic, now evocatively ambiguous—has formed an Arabian narrative art that applies to all mankind".	The first Muslim author to receive such a prize
2006	Orhan Pamuk (born 7 June 1952)	Turkish author famous for his novels *My Name Is Red* and *Snow*	The 2006 Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to Orhan Pamuk "who in the quest for the melancholic soul of his native city has discovered new symbols for the clash and interlacing of cultures".	The first and only Turk to receive the Nobel Prize. He describes himself as a Cultural Muslim who associates the historical and cultural identification with the religion while not believing in a personal connection to God.

Physics

Year	Laureate	Country and profession	Rationale	comment
1979	Abdus Salam (29 January 1926 – 21 November 1996)	Pakistani physicist	The 1979 Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded jointly to Sheldon Lee Glashow, Salam, and Steven Weinberg "for their contributions to the theory of the unified weak and electromagnetic interaction between elementary particles, including, inter alia, the prediction of the weak neutral current".	He is the first Pakistani to receive the award. He is also the first and only Pakistani scientist to be awarded the Nobel Prize.

Chemistry

Year	Laureate	Country and profession	Rationale	comment
1999	Ahmed Zewail (born February 26, 1946)	Egyptian-American scientist	The 1999 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to Ahmed Zewail "for his studies of the transition states of chemical reactions using femtosecond spectroscopy".	He is the only Muslim chemist to date to be awarded the Nobel Prize and the second Muslim scientist.
2015	Aziz Sancar	Turkey Turkish scientist	The 2015 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to Aziz Sancar "for mechanistic studies of DNA repair".	He is the first Turkish chemist, and the second Turkish to date to be awarded the Nobel Prize and the third Muslim scientist.

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HIGHEST MILITARY & CIVIL AWARDS

1. USA's highest military award is:
   (a) Congressional Medal of Honour
   (b) Military Medal of Honour
   (c) Brave Medal of Honour
   (d) Fighter Medal of Honour
2. Germany's highest military award is:
   (a) Kings cross of the iron cross
   (b) Knight's cross of the gold cross
   (c) Knight's cross of the iron cross
   (d) All of these
3. "Victoria Cross" is the highest military award of:
   (a) Germany
   (b) United Kingdom(UK)
   (c) China
   (d) Pakistan
4. "Order of the Rising sun" is the highest military award of:
   (a) Iran (b) Afghanistan
   (c) Iraq (d) Japan
5. Pakistan's highest military award is:
   (a) Nishan-e-Haider
   (b) Nishan-e-Imtiaz
   (c) Sitar-i-Jurat
   (d) Sitar-i-Imtiaz
6. The highest military award of India is:
   (a) Asok Chakara
   (b) Menhoj Chakara
   (c) Param Vir Chakara
   (d) Ram Vir Chakara
7. Croix De Guerre is the highest military award of:
   (a) France (b) Germany
   (c) Rome (d) Italy
8. 'The Presidential Medal of Freedom' is the highest civil award of which country?
   (a) France (b) America
   (c) Russia (d) India
9. The George Cross (GC) is the highest civil decoration of the:
   (a) France (b) United Kingdom
   (c) Russia (d) India
10. Bharat Ratna is the Republic of India's:
    (a) highest military award
    (b) highest civilian award
    (c) lowest civilian award
    (d) lowest military award
11. The Legion of Honour, or in full the National Order of the Legion of Honour is the highest decoration in:
    (a) France (b) United Kingdom
    (c) Russia (d) India
12. The highest of civil awards and decorations given by the Government of Pakistan for the highest degree of service to the country and nation of Pakistan is:
    (a) Nishan-e-Haider (b) Nishan-e-Pakistan
    (c) Nishan-e-Istaqlal (d) Sitara-e-Pakistan
13. The Nishan-e-Pakistan on:
    (a) 19 March 1956 (b) 19 March 1958
    (c) 19 March 1955 (d) 19 March 1957

Answer Key

1.	a	4.	d	7.	a	10.	b	13.	d
2.	c	5.	a	8.	b	11.	b		
3.	b	6.	c	9.	b	12.	b		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

INTERNATIONAL BORDERS & LINES

1. The Durand line is the border between Afghanistan and:
   (a) Iran (b) Pakistan
   (c) Iraq (d) China

2. Durand Line was drawn in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand and Afghanistan's ruler:-
   (a) Amir Amanullah Khan
   (b) Abdur Rehman Khan
   (c) Habibullah Khan
   (d) Sardar Daud Khan

3. What is the name of border between the Greek Cypriot Administration and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus that was first established in 1964?
   (a) Green Line (b) Attila Line
   (c) Both of them (d) None of them

4. The border between Israel and the territories Israel captured in the Six-Day War (1967) was drawn is known as Green Line. Mention the name of the 1949 Armistice lines established between Israel and its opponents (Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt) at the end of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War?
   (a) Red Line (b) Green Line
   (c) Yellow Line (d) Line of Control

5. The line of demarcation in Beirut, Lebanon during the Lebanese Civil War from 1975 to 1990 that served to separate the Muslim Lebanese in West Beirut from the Christian Lebanese in East Beirut is known as:-
   (a) Red Line (b) Green Line
   (c) Orange Line (d) White Line

6. The line of strong fortification built by German Army near the Franco Belgium border is known as:-
   (a) Belgium Line (b) Hindenburg Line
   (c) Line of Action (d) Line of Peace

7. Mention the current border dividing Indian and Chinese occupied zones in the contested territories?
   (a) Line of Actual Control
   (b) Line of Peace
   (c) Line of Control
   (d) Red Line

8. When Line of Actual Control was established?
   (a) after the 1962 Sino-Indian War
   (b) before the 1962 Sino-Indian War
   (c) after the 1965 Pak-Indian War
   (d) during British period

9. The military control line between India and Pakistan, in the area of Kashmir is known as:
   (a) Line of Ceasefire
   (b) Ceasefire Line
   (c) Line of Control
   (d) 38 Parallel

10. The Line of Control was originally known as the:-
    (a) White Line (b) Interim Line
    (c) Ceasefire Line (d) Line of Ceasefire

11. The "Line of Control" was designated after the Simla Agreement. When it was formalized?
    (a) December 1973 (b) December 1974
    (c) December 1972 (d) December 1971

12. Mannerheim Line is a line of fortification between Russia & Finland. Who drawn it?
    (a) Gen. Mannerhiem
    (b) Marx
    (c) Lenin
    (d) United Nations

13. The McMahon Line, originally is the border between China and:
    (a) Pakistan (b) Bhutan
    (c) Myanmar (d) India

14. Which of the following statement is correct?
    (a) McMahon Line was created by the British during the colonial period
    (b) India regards McMahon Line as a permanent national border
    (c) China claims most of the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, which lies to the south of McMahon Line
    (d) all above

15. Mention the boundary line between East Germany and Poland drawn after the Second World War.
    (a) Order Neisse Line
    (b) White Line

(c) Neisse Line
(d) Line of Control

16. The boundary between Pakistan and Indian Held Kashmir (IHK) from Thaku Chak in the North to Abial Dogar in the South is termed as:
(a) Working Boundary
(b) Line of Ceasefire
(c) Line of Control
(d) White Line

17. 24th Parallel is the latitude line which Pakistan claimed should be the line of demarcation between Pakistan and India in Kutch. What is Indian stand over it?
(a) India does not recognise this claim.
(b) India wants negotiation on it
(c) India also recognise this claim
(d) none of these

56. 38th parallel line is a boundary line between.
(A) Myanmar and Thailand
(B) Thailand and Malaysia
(C) India and China
(D) South and North Korea

19. Goldsmid Line is the border between:
(a) China & India
(b) China & Bhutan
(c) Pakistan and Iran
(d) China & Taiwan

20. 38th parallel line is a boundary line between.
(a) Myanmar and Thailand
(b) Thailand and Malaysia
(c) India and China
(d) South and North Korea

Answer Key

1. b	4. b	7. a	10. c	13. d	16. a	19. c
2. c	5. b	8. a	11. c	14. d	17. a	20. d
3. c	6. b	9. c	12. a	15. a	18. d	

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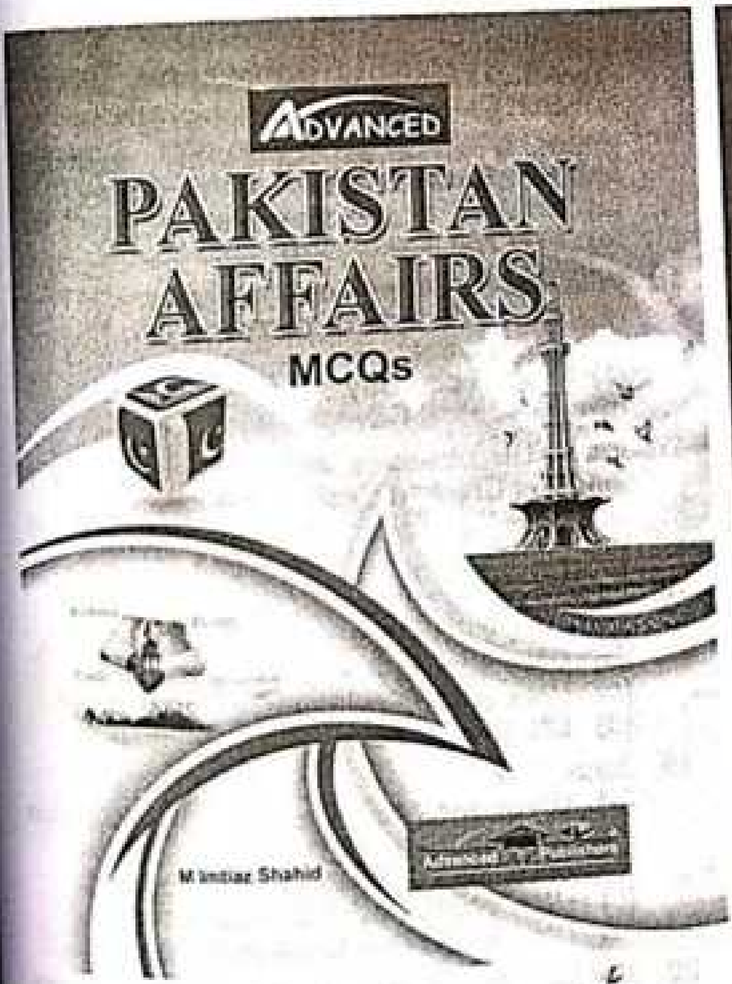


INTERNATIONAL OBSERVANCE

1. Which day UN celebrates on 21 March?
   (a) International Mother Language Day
   (b) International Women's Day
   (c) International Children's Day
   (d) International Animal's Day
2. 8th March is the:
   (a) World Health Day
   (b) World Book and Copyright Day
   (c) an international women's Day
   (d) World Day for Water
3. When UN celebrates an "International Day for the elimination of Racial Discrimination"?
   (a) 23rd April (b) 21st March
   (c) 5th October (d) 1st December
4. Which of the following is UN's "World Day for water"?
   (a) February 21 (b) April 7
   (c) April 23 (d) March 22
5. Pick out correct statement?
   (a) March 23 is observed as world Meteorological Day in UN
   (b) November 21 is observed as world Meteorological Day in UN
   (c) October 24 is observed as world Meteorological Day in UN
   (d) August 5 is observed as world Meteorological Day in UN
6 On March 24 UN observes:
   (a) World Tuberculosis Day
   (b) World Aids Day
   (c) World Cancer Day
   (d) World Health Day
7 Which is the World Health Day in UN?
   (a) April 23 (b) April 7
   (c) April 30 (d) April 9
8. Which is the World Book and Copyright Day celebrated by UN?
   (a) April 23 (b) April 24
   (c) April 25 (d) April 26
9. Which day is observed on 15th May every year?
   (A) Water day (B) Environment day
   (C) Families day (D) Postal day
10. On May 3, UN observers:
   (a) Sun Day
   (b) World Press Freedom Day
   (c) both of these
   (d) none of these
11. When UN observes Telecommunication Day?
   (a) May 17 (b) May 18
   (c) May 19 (d) May 20
12. What UN observes on May 21?
   (a) World Day for cultural Development
   (b) World Day for cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development
   (c) Both of these
   (d) none of these
13. May 22 is:
   (a) Africa Day
   (b) An international Day for Biological Diversity
   (c) World No Tobacco Day
   (d) World refugee Day
14. May 25 is:
   (a) Africa Day (b) UN's Day
   (c) Sun Day (d) none of these
15. Which is an international Day of United Nations peacekeepers ?
   (a) May 26 (b) May 27
   (c) May 28 (d) May 29
16. Which day is observed by UN on May 31?
   (a) World NO Tobacco Day
   (b) International Literacy Day
   (c) World Food Day
   (d) World Post Day
17. When UN observes an International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression?
   (a) June 23 (b) June 4
   (c) June 8 (d) June 30
18. June 5 is:
   (a) UN's World Refugee Day
   (b) UN's Sun Day
   (c) UN's World Environment Day
   (d) UN's Africa Day
19. June 17 is:
   (a) UN's World Day to combat Desertification and Draught
   (b) UN's World Day to Combat Pollution
   (c) UN's World Day to Combat poverty
   (d) UN's World Day to Combat Diseases
20. Mention the date on which UN observes World Refugee Day?
   (a) June 23 (b) June 22
   (c) June 21 (d) June 20
21. Mention UN's international Day against Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking?

(a) June 26 (b) June 25
(c) June 24 (d) June 23

22. Which month's first Saturday UN observes as its Day in support of Victims of Torture?
(a) June (b) March
(c) July (d) August

23. Which Day UN observes on July 11?
(a) World International Day of corporation
(b) International Day of Corporation
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

24. Which is UN's International Day of Indigenous People?
(a) August 9 (b) August 10
(c) August 11 (d) August 12

25. Which is UN's "International Youth Day?
(a) August 20 (b) August 21
(c) August 22 (d) August 23

26. What UN observes on September?
(a) International Tobacco Day
(b) International Literacy Day
(c) International Book Day
(d) International poverty Day

27. September 16 is UN's international Day for the preservation of:
(a) disappearing species of animals
(b) Environment
(c) Ozone Layer
(d) none of these

28. September 21 is:
(a) UN's international Day of peace
(b) UN's international Day of pollution
(c) UN's international Day of refuges
(d) UN's international Day of Weather

29. Which month's last week is observed as UN's World Maritime Day?
(a) December (b) November
(c) October (d) September

30. When UN observes International Day of Older Persons?
(a) October 1 (b) October 2
(c) October 3 (d) October 4

31. UN's observes October 5 as International Day of:
(a) Students (b) Teachers
(c) Animals (d) Plants

32. Which Monday of October is observed as World Habitat Day in UN?
(a) 4rth (b) 3rd
(c) 2nd (d) 1st

33. Which of the following in World's Post Day in UN?
(a) October 9 (b) October 10
(c) October 11 (d) October 12

34. Which day of October is observed as an International Day for National Disaster Reduction?
(a) ... (b) 2nd Wednesday
(c) 1st Wednesday (d) 2nd Wednesday

35. Which UN observes as world Food Day?
(a) October 16 (b) October 17
(c) October 18 (d) October 19

36. October 17 is an:
(a) International Women's Day
(b) International Day for Eradication of Poverty
(c) International Mother Language Day
(d) none of these

37. Which Day UN observes on October 24?
(a) United Nation's Day
(b) World Development Information Day
(c) both of these (d) none of these

38. When UN observes an international Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in war and Armed conflict?
(a) November 4 (b) November 5
(c) November 6 (d) November 7

39. November 10 is:
(a) World science Day for Peace and Development
(b) World Television Day
(c) World AIDS Day
(d) World Tuberculoses Day

40. November 16 is:
(a) World Health Day
(b) World book and Copyright Day
(c) an International Day of Tolerance
(d) None of these

41. Which Day is observed on November 20?
(a) Africa industrialization day
(b) Universal children's Day
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

42. Which Day is observed on November 21?
(a) Philosophy Day
(b) World Television Day
(c) both a and b
(d) not a nor b

43. When UN observes an international Day for the elimination of violence agents Women?
(a) November 26 (b) November 25
(c) November 24 (d) November 23

44. When UN observes an international Day of solidarity with the Palestinian people?
(a) November 29 (b) November 28
(c) November 27 (d) November 26

45. December 1 is:
(a) World Television Day
(b) World Environment Day
(c) World Meteorological Day
(d) World AIDS Day

46. When UN observes an International Day for Abolition of Slavery?
(a) December 1 (b) December 2
(c) December 3 (d) December 4

47. Which Day UN observes on December 3?

(a) International Day of Disabled Persons
(b) International Day of Old Persons
(c) International Day of Orphan Children
(d) International Day of Youth

48. When UN observes an international Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development ?
(a) December 5 (b) December 6
(c) December 7 (d) December 8

49. December 7 is an international:
(a) Youth Day (b) Civil Aviation Day
(c) Africa Day (d) AIDS Day

50. When UN observes Human Rights Day?
(a) December 7 (b) December 8
(c) December 9 (d) December 10

51. When UN observes an International Mountain Day?
(a) December 11 (b) December 12
(c) December 13 (d) December 14

52. Which Day UN observes on December 18?
(a) International Wealth Day
(b) International Migrants Day
(c) International Poverty Day
(d) International War Day

53. Which year was dedicated by UN to Tourism as international Tourism years?
(a) 1968 (b) 1968
(c) 1969 (d) 1969

54. 1965 was dedicated to:
(a) International Education year
(b) International Human Rights year
(c) International Women's year
(d) International Children's year

55. 1970 was dedicated to:
(a) International Family year
(b) International Literary year
(c) International youth year
(d) International education year

56. Which year UN dedicated to Books as International Book Year?
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973

57. Copernicus year was:
(a) 1972 (b) 1973
(c) 1974 (d) 1975

58. When UN observed World population year?
(a) 1974 (b) 1978
(c) 1979 (d) 1982

59. To whom UN dedicated 1975?
(a) Children (b) Women
(c) Education (d) Animals

60. To whom UN dedicated 1979?
(a) Weather (b) Education
(c) War (d) Children

61. 1981 was observed as:
(a) International year of Disabled
(b) International year of Poor
(c) International year of Pollution
(d) International year of Health

62. When World Communication Year observed?
(a) 1981 (b) 1982
(c) 1983 (d) 1984

63. SAARC Decade of Poverty Alleviation is
(a) 2006- (b) 2008-2017
(c) 2010-2020 (d) 20152000-20

64. SAARC Decade of Intra-regional Conne is:
(a) 2000-2010 (b) 2008-2017
(c) 2010-2020 (d) 2006-2015

65. When UN observed an International Ye Shelter for the Homeless?
(a) 1986 (b) 1987
(c) 1996 (d) 1997

66. Which international year was observe 1990?
(a) International Children Year
(b) International Women Year
(c) International AIDS Year
(d) International Literacy Year

67. When UN observed an International Years?
(a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1992 (d) 1993

68. To whom UN dedicated 1994 as Interna Year?
(a) Family (b) Diseases
(c) War (d) Animals

69. Which Year is called an International Ye Tolerance?
(a) 1994 (b) 1995
(c) 1996 (d) 1998

70. Which year is called an International Ye Eradication of Poverty?
(a) 1995 (b) 1996
(c) 1997 (d) 1998

71. 1998 was observed as:
(a) International Year of Rivers
(b) International Year of Canals
(c) International Year of Waterfalls
(d) International Year of Oceans

72. To whom 1999 was dedicated International Year?
(a) Literacy (b) Family
(c) Books (d) Older Persons

73. To whom 2000 was dedicated as International Year?
(a) Culture of Tolerance
(b) Culture of Love
(c) Culture of Peace
(d) Culture of Dialogue

74. 2001 was observed as:
(a) International year of Dialogue among civilizations
(b) International year of volunteers
(c) none of the above
(d) both of the above

75. Which of the following statement is true

(a) 2002 was observed as International year of Mountains
(b) 2002 was observed as International year of ecotourism
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

76. Which year was observed as an International Year of Freshwaters?
(a) 2003 (b) 2002
(c) 2001 (d) 2000

77. 2004 was observed as:
(a) International Year of Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abortion
(b) International year of Rice
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

78. 2005 was as an International year of:
(a) Microcredit
(b) Sports and Physical Education
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

79. When the International year of Deserts and Desertification was observed:
(a) 2002 (b) 2004
(c) 2006 (d) 2007

80. 2008 was being observed as:
(a) an International year of potato
(b) an International year of planet Earth
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

81. Mention the third decade to combat Racism and Racial discrimination?
(a) 2001-2010 (b) 1993-2003
(c) 1997-2006 (d) none of these

82. 1994-2004 was an International decade of:
(a) The World's International people
(b) The World's Older people
(c) The World's Poor people
(d) The World's Illiterate people

83. Which decade was observed as United Nation's Decade for Human Right's Education?
(a) 1993-2003 (b) 1994-2004
(c) 1995-2004 (d) none of these

84. 1997-2006 was UN's first decade for the Eradication of:
(a) Poverty (b) Illiteracy
(c) AIDS (d) War

85. Mention the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of World?
(a) 2005-2015 (b) 2003-212
(c) 2001-2010 (d) none of these

86. 2001-2010 is being observed as:
(a) Decade of Roll Bock Malaria in Developing Countries particularly in Africa
(b) Second International Decode for the Eradication of Colonialism
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

87. Which of the following is UN's Literacy Decade?
(a) 2003-2012 (b) 2005-2015
(c) 2001-2010 (d) 1997-2006

88. 2005-2015 is UN's Decade of:
(a) Education of African Children
(b) Education for Sustainable Development
(c) Education for peace
(d) none of these

89. 2015 is being celebrated as the:
(a) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
(b) Year of Cooperatives
(c) International Year of Sustainable Energy for All
(d) International Year of Light and the International Year of Soils

Answer Key

1. a	13. b	25. d	37. c	49. b	61. a	73. c	85. c
2. c	14. a	26. b	38. c	50. d	62. c	74. c	86. c
3. b	15. d	27. c	39. a	51. a	63. a	75. c	87. a
4. d	16. a	28. a	40. c	52. b	64. c	76. a	88. b
5. a	17. b	29. d	41. c	53. a	65. b	77. c	89. d
6 a	18. c	30. a	42. c	54. b	66. d	78. c	
7 b	19. a	31. b	43. b	55. d	67. c	79. c	
8. a	20. d	32. d	44. a	56. c	68. a	80. c	
9. c	21. a	33. a	45. d	57. b	69. b	81. b	
10. c	22. c	34. b	46. b	58. a	70. a	82. a	
11. a	23. c	35. a	47. a	59. b	71. d	83. c	
12. c	24. a	36. b	48. a	60. d	72. d	84. a	

NICKNAMES OF FAMOUS PERSONALITIES

1. Who is called the "Parrot of India"?
   (a) Akbar (b) Shah Jahan
   (c) Amir Khusro (d) None of them
2. Who is called the Shakespeare of Punjabi language?
   (a) Waris Shah (b) Buhle Shah
   (c) Shah Hussain (d) Ustad Daman
3. Who is called "The Father of Comedy"?
   (a) Shakespeare (b) G.B. Shaw
   (c) John Milton (d) Aristophanes
4. Who is regarded as the father of medicines?
   (a) Socrates (b) Pluto
   (c) Aristotle (d) Hippocratic
5. Who is called Father of International law?
   (a) Hugo Grotius (b) Jermmy Bantham
   (c) Stark (d) None of these.
6. Who among the following is regarded as the "Founder of Soviet Union"?
   (a) Kerensky (b) Trotsky
   (c) Karl Marx (d) Lenin
7. Who was known as "Man of Destiny"?
   (a) Napoleon (b) Nehru
   (c) Hitler (d) Musolini
8. Who is called as "little corporal?"
   (a) Alexander (b) Hitler
   (c) Halaku Khan (d) Napoleon
9. Who is known as the founder of USA?
   (a) Thomas Jefferson
   (b) John Hamilton
   (c) John Adams
   (d) George Washington
10. Who is called "Father of Economic"?
    (a) Marshall
    (b) Maynard Keynes
    (c) Adam Smith
    (d) None of these
11. Who is known as the founder of Modern Turkey?
    (a) Turgat Ozal (b) Kemal Ataturk
    (c) Ahmad Pasha (d) None of them
12. Who is called "lion of the Punjab"?
    (a) Sultan Tipu
    (b) Ranjit Singh
    (c) Zaffar Ali Khan
    (d) Akbar the Great
13. Otto Von Bismarck is called the?
    (a) Grand Commoner
    (b) Man of Blood and Iron
    (c) Grand Old Man
    (d) Man of Destiny
14. Who is the father of modern "Psychology"?
    (a) Segment Phonic
    (b) Sigmund Freud
    (c) Marshall Jan
    (d) Matheow Hall
15. Who among the following is regarded as the "Father of Russian Revolution"?
    (a) Kerensky (b) Trotsky
    (c) Karl Marx (d) Lenin
16. Who is known as the 'Father of Geometry'?
    (a) Kepler (b) Euclid
    (c) Pythagoras (d) Newton
17. Who among the following is known as 'Fuehrer'?
    (a) Stalin (b) Lenin
    (c) Hitler (d) Bismarck
18. Who is known as the Father of Chemistry?
    (a) Muhammad Bin Zikrya Al-Razi
    (b) Jabir Bin Hayyan
    (c) Ibn-ul-Haitham
    (d) Al-Bairuni

Answer Key

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. d
5. a
6. d
7. a
8. d
9. c
10. c
11. b
12. b
13. b
14. b
15. d
16. b
17. c
18. b

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

PERSONALITIES

1. Pythagoras, geometrician belonged to:
   (a) Syria (b) Mesopotamia
   (c) Greece (d) Italy
2. Which of the following died of natural death?
   (a) Indira Gandhi
   (b) Mahatma Gandhi
   (c) Rajiv Gandhi
   (d) None of the above
3. Al-Zahrawi was personal physician of caliph Mamoon. Which of the following statement is true about him?
   (a) his book *Al- Tasrif* laid the foundation of surgery in Europe
   (b) he was the first who explained the disease Haemophilia
   (c) both of these
   (d) None of these
4. Eileen Collins, the first woman who commanded a space shuttle, in the year:
   (a) 1999 (b) 2000
   (c) 2001 (d) 2002
5. The Muslim translator who is called "Philosopher of Arabs" in the West:
   (a) Al-Zahrawi (b) Ibn Ishaq Al Kindi
   (c) Al-Khwarzimi (d) Both of them
6. Which book Sir Sayyad brought out on the antiquities of Delhi in 1847?
   (a) *History of Delhi* (b) *Asser Al-Delhi*
   (c) *Tarikh-e-Delhi* (d) *Assar Assanadid*
7. Name the Mughal emperor who extended Mughal power over most of the Indian subcontinent?
   (a) Babar (b) Shah Jehan
   (c) Muhammad Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
8. Who discovered that light travels faster than sound, he wrote *Tahqi al Hind* on every aspect of India in 11th century?
   (a) Newton (b) Al-Zahrwi
   (c) Al-Kindi (d) Al-Biruni
9. Who presented the theory of *Dialectic Materialism*?
   (a) Darwin
   (b) Karl Marx
   (c) Alessandro Volta
   (d) None of these
10. Who is the first person that used zero?
   (a) Al-Kindi (b) Al-Biurni
   (c) Al - Khwarizmi (d) Jaban
11. Charles Darwin Robert wrote books *The Descent of Man* and *On the Origin of Species*. He laid the foundation of modern evolutionary theory with his concept of the development of all forms of life through the slow-working process of natural selection and his theory is summed up in the phrase "survival of the fittest". Who coined the phrase "survival of the fittest" to describe the competition among human individuals and groups?
   (a) Charles Darwin (b) Al-Biruni
   (c) Herbert Spencer (d) Karl Marx
12. Who was the King of Macedonia and conqueror of the Persian Empire (he was the pupil of Aristotle)?
   (a) Alfanso the Great
   (b) Alexander III the Great
   (c) Suleman the Great
   (d) Alexander V
13. Name the India's first Urdu poet who is also known as "the Parrot of India"?
   (a) Firdusi (b) Amir Khusrow
   (c) Qutub (d) None of these
14. In the steamboat Bluebird famous racing ace David Campbell died. What was his nationality?
   (a) German (b) Australia
   (c) French (d) English
15. Name the first Secretary General of UN from Sub-Saharan Africa who officially took up his post in 1997?
   (a) Kofi Annan (b) Nelson Mendella
   (c) Ghanaian John (d) Batrus Ghali
16. Which anti-Israel organization Yasir Arafat found in 1950s?
   (a) Hamas (b) PLO
   (c) Fatah (d) Red Brigade
17. Which system was started by Aristotle and is still used today?
   (a) Classification of animals and plants
   (b) Classification of animals
   (c) Classification of plants
   (d) Classification of diseases

18. Neil Armstrong is the first person who landed on the moon for the first time. Which famous words he spoke after landing on the moon?
    (a) If found it
    (b) God is great
    (c) I am lucky
    (d) That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind
19. Name the Roman Empress who murdered her husband for her son Nero's accession to throne?
    (a) Cleopatra (b) Agrippina
    (c) Martina Agrippina (d) Elizabeth
20. Who is the founder of the Republic of Turkey?
    (a) Kemal Pasha (b) Ataturk
    (c) Erbakan (d) Mustafa Kemal
21. Which Great Mughal ruler of India was titled as Babur, meaning tiger?
    (a) Zahir Shah
    (b) Sirajuddin
    (c) Zahir-ud-din Mohammad
    (d) Wajih ud-din Muhammad
22. Who said that if he is provided with the place to stand he could lift the earth?
    (a) Plato
    (b) Alexander the Great
    (c) Aristotle
    (d) Archimedes
23. What is the reason of fame of a French teacher, Louis Braille?
    (a) Invented Printing Press
    (b) Developed Hearing aid
    (c) Developed a system of writing for blinds
    (d) Developed a system listening for deaf
24. What is reason of fame of Maulana Raffi uddin Dehlvi?
    (a) first to translate Quran in Urdu
    (b) first to translate Quran in Persian
    (c) first to translate Quran in Sindhi
    (d) none of these
25. The younger John Quincy Adams, son of John Adam the second president of USA, remained the president of USA from 1824 to:
    (a) 1825 (b) 1826
    (c) 1827 (d) 1828
26. Which famous conqueror introduced the use of tea in the Sub-continent?
    (a) Babour (b) Aurangzeb
    (c) Genghis Khan (d) Tamerlane
27. Name the great medieval Dutch writer, scholar and humanist whose writings brought reformation on broad scale in Northern Europe?
    (a) Michel de Montaigh
    (b) Desiderius Erasmus
    (c) Daimler Gottlieb
    (d) William Shakespeare

John Dalton worked with gases and put forward Dalton's Law. Name the law?
    (a) Law of partial pressures
    (b) Newton Law
    (c) Law of Gravity
    (d) Law of Motion
29. To which king Prophet Abraham antagonized?
    (a) Haroot (b) Jalut
    (c) Nimrod (d) Shaddad
30. Name the first writer who introduced the essay as a literary form?
    (a) Jonathan Swift
    (b) Michel Eyquem de Montaigne
    (c) Joseph Addison
    (d) Sir Richard Steele
31. Famous poet Walter de la Mare was the native of:
    (a) Germany (b) England
    (c) France (d) none of these
32. Albert Einstein, German-born scientist, revolutionized the world with his ideas about the universe and atom. Which theory he published in 1905?
    (a) Theory of Atom
    (b) Atomic Theory
    (c) Special Theory of Relativity
    (d) Relativity in the Atom
33. Which of the following statement is true regarding English architect Sir Christopher Wren?
    (a) He planned most of present England after its destruction by fire in 1666
    (b) He built St. Paul's Cathedral
    (c) both of these
    (d) 1none of these
34. The Prime Minister Neville Arthur Chamberlain known for his appeasement policy in the immediate pre-World War II period. He was the Prime Minister of:
    (a) Germany (b) Italy
    (c) Britain (d) South Africa
35. Sir Richard F. Burton was the British explorer, linguist, and student of Asian cultures and one of the most famous mid-19th century European explorers of Africa. He is also known for his definitive translation of stories known under the title *Arabian Nights* and for his valuable travel literature on western Asia, Africa, and South America. He made pilgrimage to Makkah in the disguise of Muslim. In which of his book he latter disclosed this secret?
    (a) *The Pilgrim to Al Makkah*
    (b) *Pilgrimage*
    (c) *The Lake Regions of Central Africa*
    (d) *Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El Madinah and Meccah*
36. French Novelist Alexander Dumas wrote "*The three Musketeers*" and "*Le Comte de Monte Cristo*" and Tolstoy wrote "*Anna Karenina*". What was the nationality of Tolstoy?

(a) French (b) Russian
(c) Dutch (d) German

37. The nationality of the India born Eric Arthur Blair, writer of satirical novel "*Nineteen Eighty-four*, was British. With which pseudonym name he is known?
(a) George Orwell (b) Bernard Shaw
(c) Shakespeare (d) Martin Luther

38. Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn was baroque artist, who ranks as one of the greatest painters in the history of Western art. What was his nationality?
(a) Dutch (b) English
(c) German (d) French

39. Scottish scientist Sir Alexander Fleming (1881-1955), bacteriologist and Nobel laureate, is best known for his discovery of:
(a) Penicillin
(b) Antiviral
(c) Dry blood
(d) Smallpox Vaccine

40. Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), was the physician, neurologist, and founder of psychoanalysis. He is called "father of modern psychology". To which country he belonged?
(a) Germany (b) Australia
(c) America (d) Austria

41. Italian astronomer Galileo Galilee made the first:
(a) thermometer (b) telescope
(c) both of these (d) none of these

42. Famous composer Ludwig Von Beethoven, become deaf in last years of his life, wrote best music amongst the best ever written in his deafness. To which country did he belong?
(a) America (b) Germany
(c) China (d) Italy

43. Which European wrote "*Existentialism and Humanism*"?
(a) Jean Paul (b) Jean Sartre
(c) Jean Paul Sartre (d) none of these

44. Which pupil of Socrates died in Babylon?
(a) Aristotle (b) Arians
(c) Alexander the Great (d) none of these

45. Who was the last leader of USSR?
(a) Mikhail Gorbachev
(b) Yury Andropov,
(c) Konstantin Chernenko
(d) Andrey Gromyko

46. Who was Eva Braun?
(a) Mother of Hitler
(b) Sister of Hitler
(c) Mistress and wife of Hitler
(d) Assistant of Hitler

47. Who is the fifth caliph of the Abbasid dynasty?
(a) Mammon ar-Rashid
(b) Harun ar-Rashid
(c) Abbass ar-Rashid
(d) None of these

48. William Harvey discovered that the blood in our body circulates. What was the nationality of this doctor?
(a) Spanish (b) Italian
(c) England (d) French

49. Which of the following statement is true regarding Shakespeare?
(a) He wrote the play *Much Ado About Nothing*
(b) The character of Bassino is found in his comedy *The Merchant of Venice'*
(c) None of these
(d) Both a& b

50. Which country's best-known short story writer was Guy de Maupassant?
(a) USA (b) France
(c) Germany (d) England

51. Who is the first male convert to Islam?
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakr (b) Hazrat Ali
(c) Hazrat Usman (d) Hzrat Owais

52. Name the Greek mathematician whose chief work *Element* is considered the basis of geometry?
(a) Euclid (b) Herman Hesse
(c) Plato (d) Aristotle

53. Aleksandr Fyodorovich Kerensky was Russia's first premier after:
(a) 1915 revolution (b) 1920 revolution
(c) 1917 revolution (d) 1925 revolution

54. Which Muslim scientist undertook an extensive tour of the Mediterranean littoral in search of rare botanical herbs?
(a) Ibn-e-Batuta (b) Ibn Al-Baitar
(c) Al-Razi (d) Al-Farabi

55. Who was Cole Porter?
(a) America's most famous song writer
(b) Russia's most famous song writer
(c) China's most famous song writer
(d) England's most famous song writer

56. Who was the founder of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia?
(a) Shah Faisal (b) Ibn Saud
(c) Shah Fahd (d) Ibn Faisal

57. Which Pakistani got Lenin Prize?
(a) Allama Iqba
(b) Qateel Shifai
(c) Faiz Ahmad Faiz
(d) Habib Jalib

58. Which statement is true regarding Napoleon Bonaparte?
(a) He died on St. Helena Island
(b) He died on Hennery Island
(c) He died in his personal residence
(d) None of these

59. Who was murdered by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan?
(a) Robert John
(b) Robert Joseph
(c) Martin Luther King
(d) Robert F Kennedy

60. By which name Ibn-Sina is called in Europe?
(a) Avicenna (b) Sinai
(c) Abi Sina (d) Aversin

61. By which name Jabir Ibn Hayyan is known in West?
(a) Gebee (b) Haithem
(c) None of these (d) Both of these

62. Where was Imam Abu Hanifa born?
(a) Baghdad (b) Iran
(c) Kufah, Iraq (d) Bokhara

63. How many Ahadis are there in Imam Bukhari's book Sahih Bukhari?
(a) 5,265 according to Ibn Hajar 7,042
(b) 3,215 according to Ibn Hajar 2,081
(c) 7,275 according to Ibn Hajar 9,082
(d) None of these

64. How many Ahadis *Musnad* contained, compiled by Imam Hanbel?
(a) 23,000 to 20,000 (b) 19,000 to 17,000
(c) 16,000 to 19,000 (d) 28,000 to 29,000

65. Which of the following is the work of Ibn Taymiyah?
(a) *Wasitiyah*
(b) *As-Siya-sat ash-shar'iyah* (Treatise on Juridical policies)
(c) *Minhaj as-Sunnah* (The way of tradition)
(d) All of these

66. Which of the following is true regarding Hitler?
(a) His summer retreat was called Wolf's retreat
(b) He took the rein of Germany from German President Hindenbur
(c) None of these
(d) Both of these

67. In accordance with the ideology of Mao tse–Tung "political grows out of the barrels of a gun". Who was he?
(a) Soviet communist leader
(b) Korean communist leader
(c) Chinese communist leader
(d) Cuban communist leader

68. To whom Kasparov competed in 1996 and defeated it?
(a) Macintosh's Super Computer named Deep Blue
(b) International Business machines (IBM) computer named Deep Blue
(c) International Business machines (IBM) computer named Deep Red
(d) International Business machines (IBM) computer named Super Blue

69. Which German reformer founded the theory of Protestantism?
(a) Martin Grey (b) Arnold Martin
(c) Albert Luther (d) Martin Luther

70. "A thing of beauty is joy for ever", which English poet said this line?
(a) Word worth (b) Coleridge
(c) John Keats (d) Bernard Shaw

71. What Captain James Cooke discovered?
(a) Australia (b) Chicago
(c) Spain (d) Asia

72. Name the first tourist in space?
(a) Dennis Hill (b) Dennis John
(c) Dennis Polk (d) Dennis Tito

73. Name the Pharaoh who antagonized Prophet Moses?
(a) Aaron (b) Matthew
(c) Rameses II (d) Joshua

74. Bill Gates is famous for:
(a) Philanthropist
(b) One of the richest men
(c) Chairman of Microsoft Corporation
(d) All of these

75. What is the achievement of Harrison?
(a) Designed Pentagon
(b) Designed first computer
(c) Designed first modern time-clock
(d) Designed world trade centre

76. Abraham Lincoln is famous as:
(a) anti-slavery leader
(b) anti-Communist Leader
(c) anti-Imperialist Leader
(d) pro-slavery leader

77. Name the wife of Napoleon Bonaparte?
(a) Lira (b) Josephine
(c) Cleopatra (d) Helena

78. Which statement is true?
(a) Venus is Greek goddess of love
(b) Athena is the Greek goddess of wisdom
(c) Cupid is Roman goddess of love
(d) None of them

79. When Marchese Guglielmo Marconi, Italian electrical engineer and Nobel laureate, known as the inventor of the first practical radio-signalling system, got Nobel Prize for physics?
(a) 1901 (b) 1905
(c) 1909 (d) 1903

80. Abel Janszoon Tasman discovered New Zealand. He was a:
(a) Dutch (b) French
(c) Chinese (d) Italian

81. Which of the following statement is true regarding Mick Jagger?
(a) famous musician and singer
(b) chief backer and promoter of cricket website www.cricinfo.com
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

82. Famous Tennis player Roy Emerson won:
(a) 14 Grand Slam Titles
(b) 13 Grand Slam Titles
(c) 12 Grand Slam Titles

83. When Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev (1834-1907), Russian chemist, developed Periodical Table of Elements?
(a) 1869 (b) 1669
(c) 1769 (d) 1569

84. Which military action of Napoleon (1769-1821) proved a disaster for him?
(a) In vision of Germany in 1820
(b) In vision of England in 1820
(c) In vision of Pakistan in 1820
(d) Invasion of Russia in 1812

85. Who was Bathsheba?
(a) mother of Prophet Suleman
(b) mother of Prophet Abraham
(c) mother of Prophet Ismail
(d) mother of Prophet Shish

86. When Sir Isaac Newton published his laws of gravity in the book *principia*?
(a) 1687 (b) 1457
(c) 1599 (d) 1357

87. Who proved that light is made up of a spectrum of colours and built his first reflecting Telescope?
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) Newton (d) none of these

88. Who is Sabri Kalil Al-Banna, (Abu Nidal)?
(a) Egyptian freedom fighter
(b) Israeli freedom fighter
(c) Lebanese freedom fighter
(d) Palestinian freedom fighter

89. Which organization was established by Abu Nidal after splitting from PLO leadership in 1974?
(a) Al-Fatah
(b) Al-Tanzim
(c) Tanzeemat
(d) Fatah Revolutionary Council

90. The continents of North and South America are named for navigator Amerigo Vespucci (Latin *Americus Vespucius*) (1454-1512). He was:
(a) Italian (b) French
(c) American (d) Spanish

91. In which year Florence Nightingale began the task of improving both the standards of care and dreadful sanitary conditions in British army hospitals?
(a) 1857 (b) 1859
(c) 1860 (d) 1854

92. Florence Nightingale's works achieved remarkable results and she was titled as:
(a) Lady Bird (b) Lady with Lamp
(c) Mother Nurse (d) Sister Nurse

93. Beethoven is called the Shakespeare of music. To which country did he belong?
(a) Germany (b) Australia
(c) America (d) Italy

94. Name the Indian politician who faced "Bofors scandal"?
(a) Rajeev Ghandi (b) Indra Ghandi
(c) Nehru (d) Murar Jee Desai

95. Al Biruni discovers that:
(a) light is spectrum of colours
(b) light contains basic colours
(c) light travels faster than sound
(d) Light travels in water

96. Which Sahabi is called Sword of Islam?
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique(ra)
(b) Hazrat Umer(ra)
(c) Hazrat Talha
(d) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed

97. Which Pakistani mountaineer hoisted Pakistani flag on Mount Everest?
(a) Nazir Sabir (b) Nazir Baig
(c) Nasir Ahmad955 (d) Niaz Baig

98. When Saudi Arabia deprived Osama of his nationality?
(a) 1992 (b) 1990
(c) 1994 (d) 1991

99. What is best-known discovery of French chemist Louis Pasteur?
(a) Virus (b) Fungus
(c) Proton (d) Bacteria

100. Leonardo da Vinci painted *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*. He was a:
(a) French (b) Italian
(c) Dutch (d) American

101. Roger Bacon of England is known as the father of:
(a) Chemistry
(b) Organic Chemistry
(c) Experimental Science
(d) Physics

102. Name the Athenian philosopher, who is known as "father of philosophy"?
(a) Aristotle (b) Copernicus
(c) Plato (d) Alexander

103. Greek mathematician, astronomer, geographer, and poet Eratosthenes:
(a) pioneered the cartography
(b) measured almost exact circumference
(c) measured the obliquity of the ecliptic with an error of only seven minutes of arc
(d) all of these

104. Which Mongol emperor's services Marco Polo joined and undertook various missions on his behalf?
(a) Genghis Kahn (b) Halaku Khan
(c) Muhabat Khan (d) Kublai Khan

105. Which English poet died in fighting for Greece?
(a) Dug Ponte (b) George Byron
(c) Charles Dickens (d) Shakespeare

106. How many times was Franklin Roosevelt elected the president of USA, and is only in this regard?
(a) Four times (b) Three times
(c) Five times (d) Six times

107. Bertrand Arthur William Russell (1872-1970) was a British philosopher, mathematician, and Nobel laureate, whose emphasis on logical analysis influenced the course of 20th-century philosophy. Which of the following book Russell wrote in the imprisonment?
(a) *Liberty*
(b) *Introduction to Mathematical philosophy*
(c) *Education and the Social Order*
(d) *History of Western Philosophy*

108. Which important incident took place in 1973 under Anwar Sadaat, president of Egypt?
(a) War against Israel
(b) Camp David Accords
(c) War against Kurds
(d) Israel-Egypt friendship

109. Against whom the Muslims ruler and warrior Salahudin Ayubi fought and led the capture of Jerusalem from Christians?
(a) Crusaders (b) Jews
(c) Budh (d) Hindus

110. With whom Abdu Salam, Pakistani Physicist, shared the Nobel prize, which he got in 1979?
(a) Steven Weinberg (b) Sheldon Lee Glashow
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

111. Shah Jahan, Mughal Emperor, is known for the construction of buildings. Most famous is:
(a) Shaln Mosque (b) Haran Minar
(c) Taj Mahal (d) None of these

112. Which of the following is/are Shakespeare's comedies?
(a) *A midsummer Night's Dream, The merchant of Venice, As you like it*
(b) *Twelfth Night*
(c) *The Tempest*
(d) All of these

113. Which English writer is called father of English poetry?
(a) Shakespeare (b) T.S. Eliot
(c) Geoffrey Chaucer (d) Thomas Handy

114. What the two brothers Romulus and Remus found?
(a) Rome (b) Egypt
(c) Syria (d) Mesopotamia

115. Who was Socrates?
(a) Greek Philosopher
(b) Athenian Philosopher
(c) Athenian Poet
(d) Greece Poet

116. Which Mongol ruler conquered Persia, Armenia, Georgia India Syria, Turkey and Damascus (Dimashq)
(a) Babar
(b) Subkatgeen
(c) Tamerlane or Timur i Leng
(d) None of them

117. When Mother Teresa, Yugoslavian nun, got Noble prize for his work with the poor of India?
(a) 1950 (b) 1955
(c) 1940 (d) 1945

118. Which organization was found on the ideas of 19th-century Swiss philanthropist Jean Henri Dunant?
(a) Red Cross
(b) Scout
(c) Amnesty International
(d) Interpol

119. Name the instrument invented by Nasir ud din Toosi?
(a) Turquet (Torquet)
(b) Thermometer
(c) Barometer
(d) Hygrometer

120. Which of the following is one of William Wordsworth's finest work on nature?
(a) *Prelude* (b) *Faust*
(c) *The Prince* (d) *Songs of Nature*

121. Razi was an excellent surgeon of his time. What he recognized first time?
(a) Blood circulation
(b) Kidney stone
(c) White blood cells
(d) Reaction of pupil to light

122. On April 1880 Abraham Lincoln was given the title of Emancipator. He was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in a theatre. When this incident took place?
(a) 14th April 1865 (b) 14th April 1870
(c) 14th April 1875 (d) 14th April 1880

123. In order to complete his conquest of the remnants of the Persian Empire, which had once included part of western India, who crossed the Indus River in 326 BC, and invaded the Punjab as far as the river Hyphasis (modern Beås); at this point the Macedonians rebelled and refused to go farther?
(a) Alexander the Great
(b) Napoleon
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
(d) Ashoka

124. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is the political leader and activist of Myanmar (formerly Burma). Which statement is true regarding her?
(a) She co-founded the National League for Democracy in 1988
(b) She is famous for her persistent, non-violent efforts to bring democracy to Myanmar beginning in the late 1980s
(c) She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991
(d) All of these

125. Ibn Battūtah (1304-1369?) was an Arab traveller and author, whose book *Rihlah* (Travels) is an important source for the history and geography of the medieval Muslim world. Battūtah was a Berber born in Tangiers. In which present day country the city Tangiers is situated?
(a) Saudi Arab (b) Egypt
(c) Morocco

126. Abû ar-Rayhân Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Bîrûnî's (sometimes called "the master") wrote 113 works. His subjects included astronomy, astrology, chronology, geography, mathematics, mechanics, medicine, pharmacology, meteorology, mineralogy, history, religion, philosophy, literature, and magic. Mention his best-known work, in which he used his knowledge of Sanskrit to describe Indian customs, languages, science, and geography.
(a) *Canon* (b) *Pharmacology*
(c) *Densities* (d) *India*

127. Al-Biruni was conversant with Turkish, Persian, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic. In which language he wrote?
(a) Persian (b) Arabic
(c) Hebrew (d) Turkish

128. Who presented the theory of "Clash of Civilizations"?
(a) Bill Clinton (b) Robert Mogabe
(c) Samuel P Huntington (d) Francis Fukuhama

129. Who presented the theory of "The End of History"?
(a) Bill Clinton (b) Robert Mogabe
(c) Samuel P Huntington (d) Francis Fukuhama

130. Who is Lula De Silva?
(a) President of Rwanda
(b) President of Brazil
(c) President of Nigeria
(d) President of Mali

131. Monroe Doctrine was the statement of United States policy on the activities and rights of European powers in the western hemisphere. It was made by President James Monroe in his seventh annual address to the Congress of the United States on:
(a) 2 December 1923 (b) 2 December 1823
(c) 2 December 1813 (d) 2 December 1898

132. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (18 July 1918 – 5 December 2013) was South African activist, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, and the first black president of South Africa. When he was awarded Nobel Peace Prize?
(a) 1999 (b) 1993
(c) 1996 (d) 1994

133. Eileen Marie Collins (1956-) is United States' astronaut and pilot. Which of the statement is true regarding her?
(a) In 1999 she became the first woman to command a space shuttle mission
(b) In a 1995 mission she became the first female pilot of the space shuttle
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

134. Diana, Princess was born in1961. When she died?
(a) 31 August 1998 (b) 31 August 1999
(c) 31 August 1997 (d) 31 August 1996

135. The highest mountain peak Mount Everest has been named after Col. George Everest who was:
(a) Commandant of 1st Mountain Infantry unit
(b) A Commander of Golscha brigade
(c) A political agent of N.W.F.P.
(d) Surveyor General of India

136. Christopher Columbus who discovered America was:
(a) Spanish (b) Dutch
(c) Italian (d) French

137. The President of Yugoslavia/ Serbia who was indicated and tried by War Criminal Tribunal was:
(a) Franjo Tudrnan
(b) Slobodan Milosevic
(c) Ralko Mladic
(d) Radoslav Bradjnin

138. US President Barack Obama's father was:
(a) Indonesian (b) Nigerian
(c) Egyptian (d) Kenyan

139. The father of modern Science Fiction is:
(a) Bertrand Russell (b) H G Nells
(c) Aldous Huxley (d) Maupassant

140. The celebrated scientist Isaac newton was:
(a) British (b) Dutch
(c) Italian (d) French

141. Abel Tasman discovered the country:
(a) Australia (b) USA
(c) New Zealand (d) Georgia

142. The English poet who died in his young age:
(a) Shelley (b) John Marshal
(c) John Keats (d) William Black

143. Who discovered the Law of Gravitation?
(a) Sir Isaac Newton (b) Louis Pasture
(c) Galileo (d) William Henry

144. Nightingale Florence was a:
(a) Nurse
(b) Soldier
(d) Religious reformer
(d) None of these

145. The President of USA who was killed during his office:
(a) J.F. Kennedy (b) Richard Nixon
(c) Abraham Lincoln (d) both a & c

146. Bismarck was a great leader and statesman of:
(a) Germany (b) Russia
(c) Italy (d) France

147. Napoleon Bona parte was the king of:
(a) France (b) Italy
(c) Russia (d) Spain

148. The founder of Algebra was:
(a) Al-Khwarizmi (b) Umar-Khayyam
(c) Lao-Tze (d) Abu Yousaf

149. Martin Luther was a:
(a) Founder of Protestant Sect

(b) Father of English Poetry
(c) Great Leader of France
(d) All of above

150. Who is called the father of Modern Psychology?
(a) Sigmund Freud (b) Ibn-e-Khaldoon
(c) Adams Smith (d) Charles Darwin

151. Who is the conqueror of Central Asia?
(a) Said Bin Abi Waqas
(b) Qatiba-Bin Muslim
(c) Abu Abaida Bin Jarah
(d) None of the above

152. Khalil Gibran belonged to:
(a) Jordan (b) Lebanon
(c) Syria (d) Turkey

153. Qutab-ud-Din Aibak ruler of sub-continent died while playing the:
(a) Polo (Chugan) (b) Cricket
(c) Hockey (d) Buzakashi

154. Babar came to India originally from:
(a) Farghana (b) Khiva
(c) Kabul (d) Seistan

155. Which of the following king's tomb is not situated in sub-continent?
(a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
(c) Babar (d) Aurangzeb

156. Which order of the mystical Sufi branch of Islam Abdul Qadir Jilani founded?
(a) Qadiriya Order (b) Chistyia Order
(c) Wahabi Order (d) Shia Order

157. Which great writer, scholar, speaker and politician who issued weekly *Al-Hilal* in 1912?
(a) Hasrat Mohani
(b) Muhammad Ali Johar
(c) Maulana Abul'al kalam Azad
(d) Maulana Shaukat Ali

158. Name the person, who was exiled to Saint Helena after renowned battle of "Waterloo" in 1815:
(a) Adolf Hitler
(b) Napoleon Bonaparte
(c) Rommel
(d) Hindenburg

159. Which secretary general was from Ghana?
(a) Burtons Ghali
(b) Kofi Anan
(c) Antonia Guettress
(d) None of the above

160. Rai Ahmad Khan Kharal of Sandal bar was popularly known as:
(a) Freedom fighter (b) Robber
(c) Social worker (d) None of the above

161. Who was teacher of Aristotle
(a) Socrates (b) Pedicles
(c) Plato (d) None of the above

162. Who is the founder of printing press.
(a) Wattenberg
(b) Johannes Gutenberg
(c) William Cohan
(d) None of the above

163. Founder of homeopathy is:
(a) Samuel Hahnemann
(b) Johnson Hahnemann
(c) John Aristotle
(d) None of above

164. Who died in St. Helena?
(a) Napoleon
(b) Hitter Adolf
(c) Charles De Gurgle
(d) None of the above

Answer Key

1.	c	22.	d	43.	c	64.	d	85.	a	106.	a	127.	b	148.	a
2.	d	23.	c	44.	c	65.	d	86.	a	107.	b	128.	d	149.	a
3.	b	24.	a	45.	a	66.	d	87.	c	108.	a	129.	d	150.	a
4.	a	25.	d	46.	c	67.	c	88.	d	109.	a	130.	b	151.	b
5.	b	26.	d	47.	b	68.	b	89.	d	110.	c	131.	b	152.	b
6.	d	27.	b	48.	c	69.	d	90.	a	111.	c	132.	d	153.	a
7.	c	28.	a	49.	d	70.	c	91.	d	112.	d	133.	c	154.	a
8.	d	29.	c	50.	b	71.	a	92.	b	113.	c	134.	c	155.	c
9.	b	30.	b	51.	a	72.	d	93.	a	114.	a	135.	d	156.	a
10.	c	31.	b	52.	a	73.	c	94.	a	115.	a	136.	c	157.	c
11.	a	32.	c	53.	c	74.	d	95.	c	116.	c	137.	b	158.	b
12.	b	33.	c	54.	b	75.	c	96.	d	117.	a	138.	d	159.	b
13.	b	34.	c	55.	a	76.	a	97.	a	118.	a	139.	b	160.	a
14.	d	35.	d	56.	b	77.	b	98.	c	119.	a	140.	a	161.	c
15.	a	36.	b	57.	c	78.	c	99.	d	120.	a	141.	c	162.	b
16.	c	37.	a	58.	a	79.	c	100.	b	121.	d	142.	c	163.	a
17.	a	38.	a	59.	d	80.	a	101.	c	122.	a	143.	a	164.	a
18.	d	39.	a	60.	a	81.	a	102.	c	123.	a	144.	a		
19.	b	40.	d	61.	a	82.	b	103.	c	124.	d	145.	d		
20.	d	41.	c	62.	c	83.	a	104.	d	125.	c	146.	a		
21.	c	42.	b	63.	c	84.	d	105.	b	126.	d	147.	a		

IMPORTANT BOOKS

1. Who is the author of *Glasnost* and *Perestroika*?
   (a) Bill Clinton (b) Yassar Arfat
   (c) John Smith (d) Mikhail Gorbachev

2. Winston Churchill wrote:
   (a) History of Churchil
   (b) *Great Contemporaries*
   (c) Both of them
   (d) None of them

3. *Green Book* is the creation of:
   (a) Moammer Gaddafi (b) Zia-ul-Haq
   (c) Yassar Arfat (d) Nwaz Sharif

4. *Memories* is an autobiography:
   (A) Jane Austen (B) Clinton
   (C) George W. Bush (D) Richard Nixon

5. What is the name of the author of the *Origins of the Family*?
   (a) Adam Engels (b) Friedrich Engels
   (c) Jorge Engels (d) William Engels

6. Hegel is the author of:
   (a) *Phonology of Mind*
   (b) *Paradise Lost*
   (c) *Lady Chatterleys Brother*
   (d) All of them

7. Who is the author of the *Private Property and elate*?
   (a) Jorge Engels (b) Richard
   (c) Friedrich Engels (d) Julie

8. Who is the author of the *Republic*?
   (a) John (b) Plato
   (c) Richard (d) None of these

72. "*Spirit of Islam*" book was written by:
   (A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
   (B) Syed Ameer Ali
   (C) Maulana Zafar Ali
   (D) Arifa Ishfaq

10. Who wrote *The Causes of Indian Revolt*?
   (a) Sir Iqbal (b) Sir Ghazi
   (c) Sir Atif (d) Sir Sayyid

11. Sayyid Amir Ali's creation is:
   (a) The critical Examination of the life and teaching of Quid-i-Azam
   (b) The critical Examination of the life and teaching of Allama Iqbal
   (c) The critical Examination of the life and teaching of Allama Hali
   (d) The critical Examination of the life and teaching of Muhammad (PBUH)

12. Who wrote *The History of the Decline and fall of the Roman Empire*?
   (a) Edward Milton (b) Jorge Gibbon
   (c) Jorge Milton (d) Edward Gibbon

13. *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* was written by:
   (a) Charles Darwin (b) Jorge Hudson
   (c) Jorge Milton (d) Jorge Charles

14. Nicolas Machiavelli Creation is:
   (a) *The King* (b) *The Prince*
   (c) *The Knight* (d) *The Caliph*

15. *The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam* is the creation of:
   (a) Allama Iqbal
   (b) Allama Ahmad Khan
   (c) Allama Wajid
   (d) Allama Sikander

16. Paul Kennedy wrote:
   (a) *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*
   (b) *The Ups and Downs of the Great Powers*
   (c) Both of them
   (d) None of them

17. Name the author of the *Utopia*?
   (a) Sir Thomas Moore (b) Allama Iqbal
   (c) Sir Jorge Moore (d) Sir Haider Ali

18. Tolstoy was the author of famous novel:
   (A) Idiot
   (B) For whom the bell tolls
   (C) Dark Continent
   (D) War and Peace

19. Adam Smith's creation is:
   (a) *Wealth of World* (b) *Wealth of Nations*
   (c) *Wealth of All* (d) *Wealth of Life*

20. *A Nation is Born* was written by:
   (a) Syed Muhammad Hassan
   (b) Iqbal Ahmad
   (c) Nisar Ahmad
   (d) Ahmad Ali

21. *Ayub Khan: Pakistans First Military Ruler* was written by:
   (a) Haider Ali (b) Altaf Gauhar
   (c) Ayub Khan (d) Ali Asghar

22. Name the author of the book *Conflict and cooperation in the Indian Ocean: Pakistan's Interests and Choices.*
   (a) Iqbal Ahmad
   (b) Pervaiz Ali
   (c) Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema
   (d) None of these

23. G.W. Choudhry is the author of the book:
   (a) *Politics of Pakistan*
   (b) *Military Ruler of Pakistan*
   (c) *Life of Pakistan*
   (d) *Constitutional Development in Paki..an*

24. M.L. Qureshi is the author of:
  (a) *Development Politics of Pakistan*
  (b) *Development Strategies of Pakistan*
  (c) *Vision of Pakistan*
  (d) None of these

25. *Early India and Pakistan* is the creation of:
  (a) Allama Ahmad Ali
  (b) Wheeler Mortimer
  (c) Altaf Ali
  (d) David Milton

26. Who wrote *Five thousand years of Pakistan?*
  (a) Raam Das
  (b) Piyare Lal
  (c) R.E.M. Wheeler
  (d) None of these

27. *Foreign Policy of Pakistan* was written by:
  (a) Zulfiqar Ali Bhautto (b) Haider Ali
  (c) Zia-ul-Haq (d) None of these

28. Who is the author of *Friends Not Masters?*
  (a) Zia-ul-Haq (b) Ayub Khan
  (c) Gen. Teka Khan (d) Ahmad Aslam

29. *Ideological Orientations of Pakistan* is written by:
  (a) Ali Ahmad (b) Haider Ali
  (c) Sharif-al-Mujahid (d) None of these

30. *Jinnah of Pakistan* was written by:
  (a) Haider Ali (b) William
  (c) Jorge Milton (d) Wolpert Stanley

31. Who wrote *Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan?*
  (a) Bolitho Hector (b) John William
  (c) S.M. Burke (d) None of these

32. Author of *Mainspring of Indian and Pakistani foreign Policy* is:
  (a) Z.A. Bhutto (b) Aftab Ali
  (c) M. Ikram (d) S.M. Burke

33. S.M. Ikram is the author of:
  (a) *Modern Muslim India and the birth of Pakistan*
  (b) *Modern Muslim birth of Pakistan*
  (c) Both of them
  (d) None of them

34. Abdul Hamid is the author of:
  (a) Islamic Separatism in India and Pakistan
  (b) Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan
  (c) Both of them
  (d) None of them

35. Name the book written by Mohammad Ahsan?
  (a) *Pakistan and the Great Powers*
  (b) *Pakistan and the UN*
  (c) Both of them
  (d) None of them

36. *Pakistan in Transition* is creation of:
  (a) Jorge Milton (b) John Milton
  (c) Sir William (d) Wriggins W.H.

37. *Pakistan the Formative Phase* written by:
  (a) Lawrence Ziring (b) Adam Smith
  (c) William Harvey (d) None of these

38. W. Howard Wriggins wrote:
  (a) *Pakistan the Good View*
  (b) *Pakistan the Long View*
  (c) *Pakistan the Largest View*
  (d) None of these

39. Name the book written by Shahid Javaid Burki?
  (a) *Pakistan under Zia-ul-Haq*
  (b) *Pakistan under Military*
  (c) *Pakistan under Bhutto 1971-77*
  (d) None of these

40. Shahid Javed Burki and Craig Baxter are the authors of the book:
  (a) *Pakistan Under the Military*
  (b) *Eleven Years of Zia-ul-Haq*
  (c) *Pakistan Under Siege*
  (d) *Pakistan Under the Military: Eleven Years of Zia-ul-Haq*

41. Who is the author of *Pakistan's Foreign Policy?*
  (a) Z.A. Bhutto (b) S.M.Bruke
  (c) Zia Ahmad (d) Atif Ahmad

42. S.M. Bruke and Lawrence Ziring wrote the book:
  (a) *Pakistans foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis*
  (b) *Pakistans foreign Policy: An Current Analysis*
  (c) *Pakistans foreign Policy: An Feature Analysis*
  (d) None of these

43. Who is the author of the book *Pathway to Pakistan?*
  (a) Atif Ali
  (b) Muhammad Aslam
  (c) *Ch. Khaliquzzaman*
  (d) Haider Ali

44. Who is the author of *Political Parties in Pakistan?*
  (a) Rafique Afzal
  (b) Muhammad Ali
  (c) Muhammad Afzal
  (d) Ahmad Ali

45. Khalid B. Saeed is the creator of:
  (a) *Politics in Pakistan* (b) *Political System in Pakistan*
  (c) Both of them (d) None of them

46. Robert LaPorte is the author of:
  (a) *Power and Privilege: Influence and Decision-Making in Country*
  (b) *Power and Privilege: Influence and Decision-Making in Feature*
  (c) *Power and Privilege: Influence and Decision-Making in Life*
  (d) *Power and Privilege: Influence and Decision-Making in Pakistan*

47. A.H. Isphani is the author of:
  (a) *Allama Iqbal As I Knew Him*
  (b) *Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah As I Knew Him*

(d) None of these

48. Name the author of the book *Quid-i-Azam and Pakistan?*
(a) Ahmad Hasan Dani
(b) Ahmad Ali
(c) Javid Akhtar
(d) Umar Ali

49. Name the author of the book *Religion and Politics in Pakistan?*
(a) Richard Thomas (b) David Smith
(c) Leaonard Binder (d) None of these

50. Who is author of *Struggle for Pakistan?*
(a) Javid Qureshi (b) Wajid Qureshi
(c) Aslam Qureshi (d) I.H. Qureshi

51. Aziz Ahmed's creation is:
(a) *Studies in Islamic Culture in Indian Environment*
(b) *Studies in Islamic Culture in World Environment*
(c) *Studies in Islamic Culture in Pakistan Environment*
(d) None of these

52. Author of the book *The Case for Pakistan* is:
(a) Afzal Ahmad (b) M. Afzal Rafiq
(c) Afzal Ali (d) M. Afzal Ali

53. *The Daughter of the East* was written by?
(a) Benazir Bhutto (b) Parveen Shaker
(c) Bano Qudsia (d) None of these

54. Who wrote *The Emergence of Pakistan*?
(a) Ahmad Ali Chudhry
(b) Muhammad Ali Chudhry
(c) Haider Ali Chudhry
(d) Ahmad Hussain Chudhry

55. The name of H.V. Hudsons book is:.
(a) *The Great Divide: Britain and India*
(b) *The Great Divide: Britain and Pakistan*
(c) *The Great Divide: India and Pakistan*
(d) *The Great Divide: Britain, India and Pakistan*

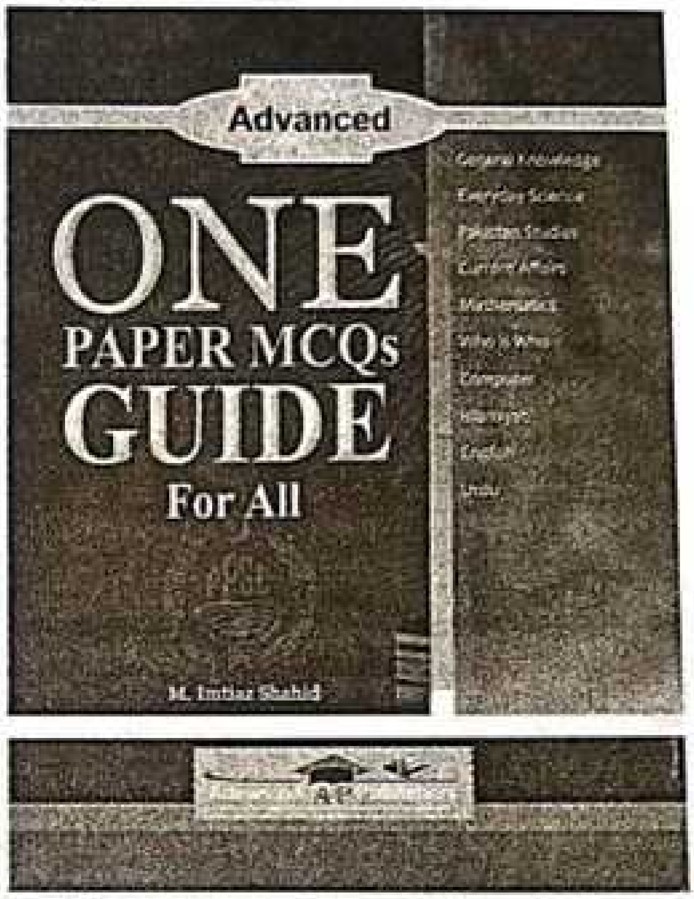
56. Which book was written by K.K. Aziz?
(a) *The Making of Pakistan*
(b) *The Making of Muslim*
(c) *The Making of Islam*
(d) *The Making of Politics*

57. *The Making of Pakistan* was written by:
(a) Richard Smith (b) John Smith
(c) Richard Symond (d) None of these

58. *Hasan Askari Rizvis* creation is:
(a) *The Military Rulers in Pakistan*
(b) *The Politics in Pakistan*
(c) *The History of Pakistan*
(d) *The Military and Politics in Pakistan*

59. I.H. Qureshi is the author of:
(a) *The Third world: New Directions*
(b) *The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent*
(c) *The Third world: New Directions*
(d) *History of Pakistan*

60. The author of the book *The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan* is:
(a) Dr. Ayesha Jalal
(b) Dr. Ayesha Ahmad
(c) Dr. Fatima
(d) None of these



61. Name the book written by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto?
(a) *The Third world: New Directions*
(b) *The Second world: New Directions*
(c) *The world: New Directions*
(d) *The Third world: New Directions*

62. Name the book written by Waheed-uz-Zaman?
(a) *History of Pakistan*
(b) *Culture of Pakistan*
(c) *Towards Pakistan*
(d) None of these

63. Who is the author of *Ulema in Politics?*
(a) Allama Tahir (b) Allama Ahmad
(c) Allama Zahid (d) I.H. Qureshi

64. *World Politics Since 1945* is the creation of:
(a) Raam Das (b) David Smith
(c) P. Calvocrassi (d) Adam Smith

65. Ahmad Hassan Dani's creation is:
(a) *World Scholars on Quaid-i-Azam*
(b) *World Scholars on Allama Iqbal*
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

66. Who wrote the book "*In the Line of Fire*"?
(a) Pervez Musharraf (b) Gohar Ayub

(c) Altaf Gohar (d) Christina Lamb

67. Mention the publishers of the book "*In the Line of Fire*"?
    (a) Simon & Schuster, Inc.
    (b) Oxford
    (c) Bantom
    (d) Ferozsons

68. Who wrote the book "*In the Line of Honour*"?
    (a) Mukhtaran Mai
    (b) Gohar Ayub
    (c) Pervez Musharraf
    (d) Christina Lamb

69. What is common between "*In the Line of Fire*" and "*In the Line of Honour*"?
    (a) both are Memoir
    (b) both are in English
    (c) both were published by the same publishers
    (d) all above

70. '*Khaki Shadows*' a book on the military's role in the politics of Pakistan was written by whom?
    (a) Mirza Aslam Baig
    (b) K.M. Arif
    (c) Hasan Askari Rizvi
    (d) Dr Farooq Hasnat

71. Who wrote the famous book on the life of Quaid-i-Azam '*Jinnah - Creator of Pakistan*'?
    (a) K.K.Aziz (b) Hector Bolitho
    (c) Stanley Wolpert (d) M.A.H.Isphani

...ion the name of author of the book "...eful Flight: The Last Years of the British ...e in India"?
    ...wrence Ziring (b) Hector Bolitho
    ...anley Wolpert (d) M. A. H. Isphani

...hich of the following book is written by Stephen (P)hilip Cohen?
    (a) *The Enigma of Political Development*
    (b) *Last Days of Quaid*
    (c) *The Idea of Pakistan*
    (d) *Towards Pakistan*

74. *Government and Politics* was created by:
    (a) Ahmad Ali (b) Tufail Ahmad
    (c) Mushtaq Ahmad (d) Ahmad Mushtaq

75. Which of the following book is written by Dr. Ayesha Siddiqa?
    (a) *Pakistan's Arms Procurement and Military Buildup*
    (b) *In Search of a Policy*
    (c) *Military Inc.: Inside Pakistan's Military Economy*
    (d) *all above*

On the Justice of Roosting Chickens: Reflections on the Consequences of U.S. Imperial Arrogance and Criminality is written by:
    (a) Ward Churchill (b) Mark Siegel
    (c) Stephen P Cohen (d) I.H. Qureshi

77. *Pakistan: The Gathering Storm* was written by:
    (a) Zulifqar Ali Bhutto (b) David Smith
    (c) Benazir Bhutto (d) Lawrence Ziring

78. *Daughter of Destiny: An Autobiography* was written by:
    (a) Benazir Bhutto (b) Fatima Sariya
    (c) Khalida Zia (d) Christina Lamb

79. Pick the wrong statement about the Benazir Bhutto's book *Reconciliation: Islam, Democracy and the West*?
    (a) She wrote this book with Mark Siegel
    (b) This is Benazir's only book that is being published after her death
    (c) This is Benazir's fourth and the last book
    (d) This book is autobiography of Benazir Bhutto

80. Who wrote "*Jinnah: India-Partition-Independence*"?
    (a) Jaswant Singh
    (b) Natwar Singh
    (c) Abdul Kalam
    (d) Pranab Mukherjee

81. *Pakistan: a Hard Country* was written by:
    (a) Anatol Lieven (b) Fatima Sariya
    (c) Khalida Zia (d) Christina Lamb

82. *How Pakistan Negotiates With the United States: Riding the Roller Coaster* was written by:
    (a) Teresita C. Schaffer
    (b) Howard B. Schaffer
    (c) not a nor b
    (d) both a & b

83. *Between Dreams and Realities: Some Milestones in Pakistan's History* was written by:
    (a) Sartaj Aziz (b) Howard Schaffer
    (c) Tariq Fatemi (d) Imran Khan

84. *Pakistan- A Personal History* is written by:
    (a) Sartaj Aziz (b) Howard Schaffer
    (c) Tariq Fatemi (d) Imran Khan

85. *Pakistan: Beyond the Crisis State* is written by:
    (a) Sartaj Aziz (b) Howard Schaffer
    (c) Maleeha Lodhi (d) Imran Khan

86. The book '*Verdict on India*' was written by
    (a) Beverlay Nickolas
    (b) Charles Nicholas
    (c) Peter Nicholas
    (d) None of these

87. *Asian Drama* was written by:
    (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
    (b) Gunnar Myrdal
    (c) Thomas Pain
    (d) Joseph Conrad

87. Who is author of Pride and Prejudice?
    (a) Thomas Hardy (b) Shakespeare
    (c) Jane Austin (d) Emily Bronte

89. "*Composition of Alchemy*" is written by:
(a) Ibn Al Haithem (b) Jabir bin Hayan
(c) Ibn Rushd (d) Nasir Al Din

90. The book 'Al Qanun fi al Tib' is written by:
(a) Al Biruni (b) Abu Ali Sina
(c) Al Baltani (d) Ibn Rushd

91. The book 'Indian Musalmans' published in 1871 was written by:
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) William Wilson Hunter
(c) Rudyard Kipling
(d) Justice Ameer Ali

92. *Shikwa* and *Jawab-e-Shikwa* are poems of Allama Iqbal in his book:
(a) Bang-e-Dara
(b) Bal-e-Jabrael
(c) Payam-e-Mushraq
(d) Zerb-e-Kaleem

93. *Memories* is an autobiography:
(a) Jane Austen (b) Clinton
(c) Richard Nixon (d) George W. Bush

94. Macbeth is a drama written by:
(a) Shakespeare (b) Jane Austen
(c) Charles Dickens (d) John Milton

95. Who is the author of the book "Clash of Civilizations"?
(a) Samuel Huntington
(b) S.M. Bruck
(c) Merry John
(d) Bill Clinton

96. "Paradise Lost" was written by:
(a) John Milton (b) Charles Dickens
(c) Blake William (d) Bertrand Russell

97. Who is the author of *India Wins Freedom*?
(a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
(d) None of the above

98. Famous book "*History of God*" is written by:
(a) Noam Chomsky (b) Karen Armstrong
(c) Sydney Sheldon (d) None of these

99. "*Spirit of Islam*" book was written by:
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Syed Ameer Ali
(c) Maulana Zafar Ali
(d) Arifa Ishfaq

100. Who wrote *Huj-tul-Baligha*?
(a) Muyrelid Difsani
(b) Shah Waliullah
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) All of above

101. Communist manifesto is written by:
(a) Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx
(b) Karl Marx and Lenin
(c) Stalin
(d) None of the above

102. *Ab-e-Hayat* is written by
(a) Muhammad Hussain Azad
(b) Abu-al-Kalam
(c) Maulana Hali
(d) None of the above

Answer Key

1. d	14. b	27. a	40. d	53. a	66. a	79. d	92. a
2. b	15. a	28. b	41. b	54. b	67. a	80. a	93. c
3. a	16. a	29. c	42. a	55. d	68. a	81. a	94. a
4. d	17. a	30. d	43. c	56. a	69. d	82. a	95. a
5. b	18. d	31. a	44. a	57. c	70. b	83. a	96. a
6. a	19. b	32. d	45. b	58. d	71. b	84. d	97. a
7. c	20. a	33. a	46. d	59. b	72. c	85. c	98. b
8. b	21. b	34. b	47. b	60. a	73. c	86. a	99. b
9. b	22. c	35. a	48. a	61. d	74. d	87. b	100. b
10. d	23. d	36. d	49. c	62. c	75. d	88. d	101. a
11. d	24. b	37. a	50. d	63. d	76. a	89. b	102. a
12. d	25. b	38. b	51. a	64. c	77. c	90. b	
13. a	26. c	39. c	52. b	65. a	78. a	91. b	

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORLD

1. Which human-rights organization was established in the UK in 1961 to campaign for the release of prisoners of conscience worldwide?
   (a) Human Watch
   (b) Amnesty International
   (c) Asia Watch
   (d) Red Cross

2. Point out the soul aims(s) of "Amnesty International"?
   (a) Fair trials for all political prisoners
   (b) End to the inhuman treatment for all prisoners
   (c) End of extrajudicial executions and 'disappearances
   (d) All of these

3. Amnesty International is politically and economically nonaligned. When was it awarded Nobel Prize for Peace?
   (a) 1977 (b) 1970
   (c) 1980 (d) 1975

4. Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan and Yemen formed Arab League. In which year was it founded?
   (a) 1945 (b) 1940
   (c) 1930 (d) 1944

5. The headquarter of Arab League is located at:
   (a) Tehran (Iran)
   (b) Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)
   (c) Cairo (Egypt)
   (d) Tunis (Tunisia)

6. Pakistan joined the NAM in:
   (a) 1977 (b) 1978
   (c) 1979 (d) 1980

7. 20 Arab states and Palestine Liberation Organization established a money reserve in 1976. What name was given to fund?
   (a) Muslim Fund
   (b) Islamic Fund
   (c) United Islamic Fund
   (d) Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)

8. The headquarters of AMF are in:
   (a) Riyadh (b) Abu Dhabi
   (c) Ankara (d) Jakarta

9. Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established to stimulate growth in Asia and Far East by direct loans and technical assistance. In which year was it founded?
   (a) 1950 (b) 1960
   (c) 1966 (d) 1970

10. ADB includes 40 members within the region and 16 countries of Western Europe and North America. Where are located its headquarters?
   (a) Tokyo (b) Colombo
   (c) New Delhi (d) Manila

11. The basic aim of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is to promote regional economic integration and free trade. When was it founded?
   (a) 1980 (b) 1985
   (c) 1989 (d) 1990

12. The APEC's secretariat was established in 1992 and is based in:
   (a) Beijing (b) Singapore
   (c) Colombo (d) Seoul

13. When was founded regional alliance, ASEAN of eight independent countries of South East Asia?
   (a) 1965 (b) 1947
   (c) 1976 (d) 1967

14. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand established Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Bangkok. Brunei joined the association after attaining independence in 1984. Which was/were admitted in ASEAN in 1997?
   (a) Laos (b) Myanmar
   (c) Both of them (d) None of them

15. The permanent secretariat of ASEAN is in Indonesia's city Jakarta. What is the principle objective of ASEAN, according to the Bangkok Declaration in 1967?
   (a) Accelerate economic growth
   (b) Promote regional peace and stability
   (c) Both of them
   (d) None of them

16. Which organization was founded by Sir Robert Baden Powell in 1908?
   (a) Red Cross
   (b) Amnesty International
   (c) Boy Scouts
   (d) Human Rights Watch

17. Boy scouts was organized to develop character, initiative and good citizenship among boys. It include cubs (8-10 years old), Scouts (11-13) and explorers (14 to onward). What are called other senior scout groups?
(a) Air Scout (b) Sea Scouts
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

18. Total members of British Commonwealth are 53. Where its headquarters are located?
(a) Dublin (b) New Delhi
(c) Manchester (d) London

19. For which purpose the Colombo Plan was established?
(a) Cooperative economic and social development in Asia and Pacific
(b) Common Defence in Asia and Pacific
(c) Social Development in Asia and Pacific
(d) None of these

20. 26 countries hold the membership of Colombo plan. It was established in 1950. Its headquarters are in:
(a) London (b) Jakarta
(c) Kathmandu (d) Khartoum

21. Which organization was established in 1981 to promote, solidarity and economic, political and social cooperation between the producing countries of Arabian Peninsula?
(a) Arab League
(b) Islamic cooperation Organization
(c) Economic Cooperation Organization
(d) Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

22. Where GCC's headquarters are located?
(a) Oman (b) Jeddah
(c) Kuwait (d) Riyadh

23. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) formally came into existence when President Gorbachev resigned and Soviet government voted itself out of existence. Mention the year?
(a) 1992 (b) 1990
(c) 1993 (d) 1991

24. By which name is called the arrangement for development cooperation among Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey?
(a) Commonwealth
(b) Colombo Plan
(c) D-8 or developing eight
(d) SEATO

25. When was the establishment of D-8 officially announced by the summit of Heads of State/government in Istanbul?
(a) 15 June, 1997 (b) 15 June, 1990
(c) 15 June, 1996 (d) 15 June, 1995

26. Which Islamic republics established The Economic cooperation Organization (ECO) in 1985 to promote regional econo[illegible] cooperation among the member states?
(a) Pakistan, Iraq & Afghanistan
(b) Pakistan, Turkey & Afghanistan
(c) Iran, Pakistan & Turkey
(d) Iran, Pakistan, Turkey & Afghanistan

27. In which year ECO was expanded to include Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan?
(a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1992 (d) 1993

28. Where is the Headquarters of ECO?
(a) Islamabad (b) Tehran
(c) Dushanbe (d) Kabul

29. Which agreement took place by EU in January 1993?
(a) Single market with free movement of goods and capital
(b) Common defence
(c) Eradication of boundaries
(d) None of them

30. Where EU's headquarters are based?
(a) Paris (b) England
(c) Berlin (d) Brussels

31. China founded International Alliance, "Shanghai Five" on:
(a) April 1994 (b) April 1995
(c)April 1996 (d) April 1997

32. When GATT was replaced by the World Trade organization?
(a) January 1996 (b) December 1995
(c) January 1995 (d) January 1994

33. Name the international environmental organization to preserve the earth's natural resources and diverse plant and animal life?
(a) Greenpeace
(b) Amnesty International
(c) Save Environment
(d) Save World

34. Where are headquarters of Greenpeace?
(a) Paris (b) Belga
(c) Amsterdam (d) Berlin

35. How is termed the economic and political forum for the world's seven most industrialized nations: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Great Britain, US and Russia?
(a) Group of Eight. (G-8)
(b) Great Eight
(c) First World
(d) Developed World

36. G-8 was formally known as G-7. which country was invited to join G-7 summit from 1994 and became full member in 1997?
(a) US (b) Canada
(c) Russia (d) Japan

37. Where are INTERPOL's headquarters?
(a) Berlin (b) New York
(c) Washington (d) Paris

38. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a nongovernmental organization. When it began operating?
(a) 1940 (b) 1945
(c) 1947 (d) 1949

39. Where is the headquarters of the Amnesty International?
(a) New York (b) London
(c)Paris (d) Geneva

40. Who suggested the international organization "League of Nations" in 1917 in his fourteen points?
(a) US President Gerald Ford
(b) Winston Churchill
(c) US President Woodrow Wilson
(d) John Marshall

41. In 1919 Paris Peace conference drawn up the covenant of "League of Nations" and incorporate into the Versailles and other peace treaties. Where was it established in 1920?
(a) Paris (b) Dublin
(c) Geneva (d) Rome

42. Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and US were original signatories of NATO. Germany joined NATO in 1955 and Spain in 1982. Which country admitted to alliance in 1952?
(a) Greece (b) Turkey
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

43. NATO has its headquarters in:
(a) Greece (b) Paris
(c) Brussels (d) Belgium

44. Among which countries North American Free Trade agreement (NAFTA) was signed in August 1992 and it effectively started work from January 1994?
(a) US, Chile, Mexico
(b) US, Canada, Argentine
(c) US, Canada, Mexico
(d) US, Canada, Chile

45. Name the international organization of 29 industrialized countries that provides a forum for discussion and coordination on economic and social policies for member states?
(a) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
(b) European Union
(c) G-29
(d) Developed-29

46. The headquarters of OECD are in:
(a) Berlin (b) Paris
(c) Rome (d) Washington DC

47. When was Organization of African United (OAU) established?
(a) 1964 (b) 1965
(c) 1963 (d) 1960

48. Where ...
(a) Khartum (b) Addis Ababa
(c) Cairo (d) Tripoli

49. In which year Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) was established?
(a) 1965 (b) 1968
(c) 1967 (d) 1966

50. OAPEC's members are Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and UAE. Where are its headquarters?
(a) Tripoli (b) Riyadh
(c) Cairo (d) Kuwait

51. When Organization of the Islamic Conference was (OIC) established?
(a) 1969 (b) 1965
(c) 1970 (d) 1964

52. After which event OIC was formed?
(a) Arab-Israel War
(b) Oil Embargo
(c) Arson of Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem
(d) None of these

53. Point out the initial aim(s) of OIC?
(a) To promote solidarity among its members
(b) To adopt fall necessary measures to help towards international peace and security founded on the basis of Justice
(c) To coordinate efforts to protect the holy places of Islam and to support the struggle of the Palestinian people helping them to recover their rights and free their land
(d) All of these

54. How many countries hold the membership of OIC?
(a) 55 (b) 56
(c) 57 (d) 47

55. Which organization was established in 1960 to coordinate price and supply policies of oil producing states?
(a) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OEPC)
(b) Arab League
(c) Gulf Cooperation Council
(d) None of these

56. Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE are OPEC's members. Where are its headquarters?
(a) Vienna (b) Tehran
(c) Riyadh (d) Baghdad

57. Paris Club is an international forum dating from 1950s for:
(a) defence purpose
(b) political purpose
(c) rescheduling of debts granted or guaranteed by official bilateral ...

58. Red Cross was founded to assist the wounded and prisoners of war. Where are located its headquarters?
(a) Geneva (b) Berlin
(c) Paris (d) Hague

59. Red Cross societies were established in most western states. Which parallel organization was created in Muslim countries?
(a) Red Crescent Organization
(b) OIC
(c) Arab League
(d) None of these

60. When the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985. Where is its headquarters located?
(a) New Delhi (b) Kathmandu
(c) Islamabad (d) Colombo

61. Pakistan, India and Iran are being admitted in:
(a) CERN (b) ASEAN
(c) BRICS (d) SCO

62. Pakistan is an observer in:
(a) SAARC (b) FAO
(c) SCO (d) none of these

63. SAARC consists of 8 member countries, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives. Which is the remaining one?
(a) China (b) Afghanistan
(c) Uzbekistan (d) Iran

64. What name is given to the first meeting of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in Shanghai in April 1996, in which they signed a treaty on friendly relationship between the member states by resolving all their problems?
(a) CIS (b) ASEAN
(c) Asian–5 (d) Shanghai-5

65. Headquarters of World Economic Forum is situated in:
(a) Davos (Switzerland)
(b) London (Britain)
(c) Cologny (Switzerland)
(d) New York (USA)

66. SAARC secretariat is located at:
(a) Malé (b) New Delhi
(c) Kathmandu (d) Dhaka

67. Secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is located at:
(a) Moscow (b) Beijing
(c) Bishkek (d) Dushanbe

68. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) consists of 6 members: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and:
(a) Ukraine (b) Pakistan

69. Red Cross was founded by:
(a) J.H. Durant (b) Baden Powell
(c) Trygve Lie (d) Frederick Pas

70. Arab League is consists of how many member countries?
(a) 22 (b) 25
(c) 21 (d) 24

71. Total membership of NATO has risen to:
(a) 27 members (b) 30 members
(c) 28 members (d) 23 members

72. 16th SAARC summit conference was held in 2010 in:
(a) Pakistan (b) Sri Lanka
(c) India (d) Bhutan

73. In February 2012, total members of EU are:
(a) 20 (b) 19
(c) 27 (d) 23

74. Why World Trade Organization (WTO) was established?
(a) To promote economy of the world
(b) To strengthen the developing committees
(c) To promote and enforce global free trade
(d) To make world Global Village

75. Name the Italian Trade minister who became the first full-time director-general of WTO?
(a) Berito Renato
(b) Renato Ruggiero
(c) Ruggiesro Solman
(d) None of them

76. WTO was founded in 1994. When did it begin operating?
(a) 1st January 1995
(b) 1st January 1996
(c) 1st January 1993
(d) 1st January 1994

77. There are 151 members of WTO. Where are its headquarters?
(a) Geneva (b) Perth
(c) Bern (d) Prague

78. Which is the oldest organization of Human Rights in the world?
(a) Antislavery
(b) Asia Watch
(c) Freedom House
(d) Amnesty International

79. Which is the oldest international organization of the world?
(a) UNO
(b) African Unity
(c) League of Nations
(d) Common Wealth

80. Headquarter of Freedom House is situated in:
(a) Washington (b) Geneva
(c) London (d) None of these

81. Which of the following country is not the member of G-8?
(a) China (b) Russia
(c) USA (d) Japan

82. Which is the third founder member of ECO (RCD) except Pakistan and Iran?
    - (a) Syria
    - (b) Afghanistan
    - (c) Turkey
    - (d) Turkmenistan

83. The Headquarters of Asian Development Bank (ADB) is located at:
    - (a) Paris
    - (b) New York
    - (c) Manila
    - (d) Tokyo

84. Pakistan is an observer in:
    - (a) SAARC
    - (b) FAO
    - (c) SCO
    - (d) none of these

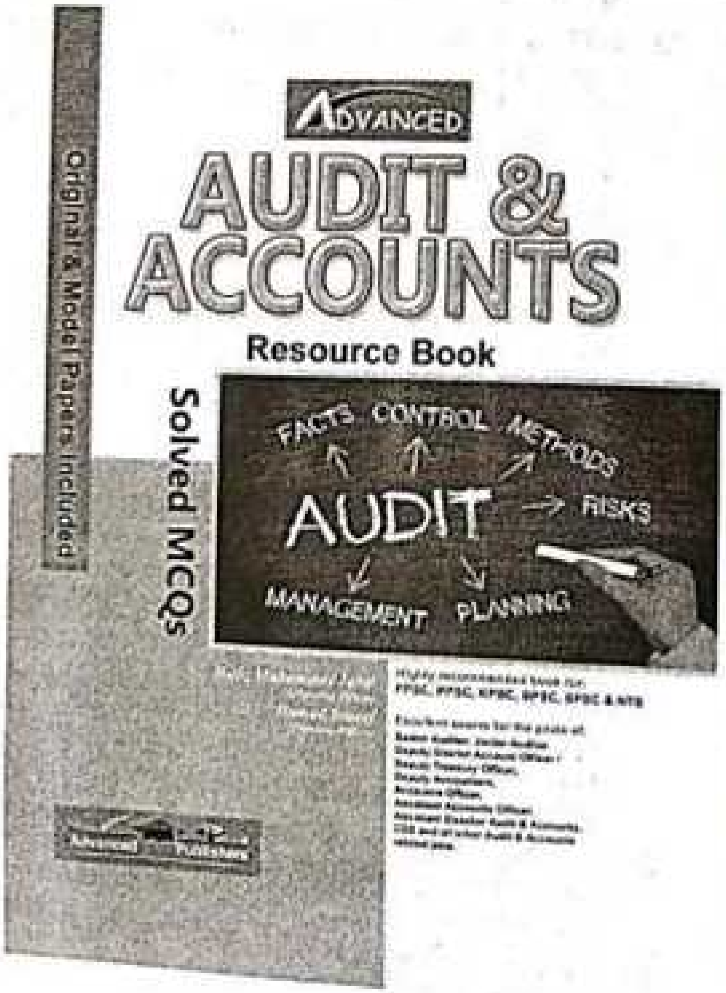
85. Headquarters of The European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) situated in
    - (a) Davos (Switzerland)
    - (b) London (Britain)
    - (c) Meyrin (Switzerland)
    - (d) New York (USA)

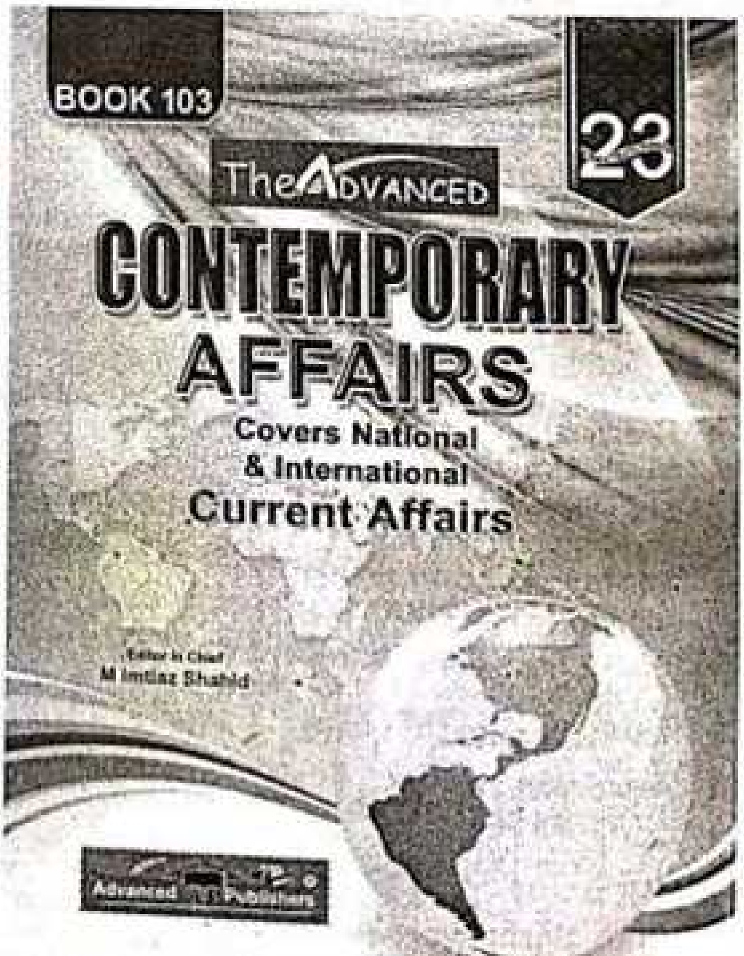
86. On 19 June 2014 Pakistan joined as Associate Member in the pre-stage to Membership in which organization?
    - (a) CERN
    - (b) ASEAN
    - (c) BRICS
    - (d) SCO

87. It is best known for its annual winter meeting in Davos?
    - (a) International Monetary Forum
    - (b) World Economic Forum
    - (c) World Bank
    - (d) European Union

Answer Key

1.	c	12.	b	23.	a	34.	c	45.	a	56.	a	67.	b	78.	b
2.	d	13.	d	24.	c	35.	a	46.	b	57.	c	68.	c	79.	c
3.	a	14.	c	25.	a	36.	c	47.	c	58.	a	69.	a	80.	a
4.	a	15.	c	26.	c	37.	d	48.	b	59.	a	70.	a	81.	a
5.	c	16.	c	27.	c	38.	c	49.	b	60.	b	71.	c	82.	c
6.	c	17.	c	28.	b	39.	b	50.	d	61.	d	72.	d	83.	c
7.	d	18.	d	29.	a	40.	c	51.	a	62.	c	73.	c	84.	c
8.	b	19.	a	30.	d	41.	c	52.	c	63.	b	74.	c	85.	c
9.	c	20.	b	31.	c	42.	c	53.	d	64.	d	75.	b	86.	a
10.	d	21.	d	32.	c	43.	c	54.	c	65.	c	76.	a	87.	b
11.	c	22.	d	33.	a	44.	c	55.	a	66.	a	77.	a		





UNITED NATIONS

1. The United Nations (UN) was established in 1945 and now its members are 193. Its permanent headquarters are located on Manhattan Island in New York, USA. Which river flows alongside the headquarters of UN?
   (a) West River (b) Danube River
   (c) Volga River (d) East River
2. UN consists of six principal organs namely Security Council, Economic and Social Council, General Assembly, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and Secretariat. In which organ all the member states are represented, and is the main body of UN?
   (a) Security Council
   (b) General Assembly
   (c) Grand Assembly
   (d) Supreme Council
3. The Security Council's function is/are:
   (a) to maintain law
   (b) to maintain peace
   (c) to control other organisations
   (d) all of these
4. The Security Council has 15 members. China, France, UK, Russia and USA are permanent members. What is the term of 10 non-Permanent members of the Security Council?
   (a) Three years (b) Five years
   (c) Two years (d) One years
5. Who appoints the non-permanent members of the Security Council?
   (a) General Assembly
   (b) Permanent members of SC
   (c) All of them
   (d) None of them
6. Name the council which meats annually and coordinates the economic and social activities of UN?
   (a) General Assembly
   (b) Security Council
   (c) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
   (d) Supreme Council
7. ECOSOC established the agencies such as World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Which of the following Organizations are also included in ECOSOC?
   (a) Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
   (b) International Labour Organization (ILO)
   (c) Both of these
   (d) None of these
8. Mention the judicial body of UN?
   (a) The International Court of Justice
   (b) General Assembly
   (c) Judicial Council
   (d) International Court
9. Where is the Headquarters of The international Court of Justice?
   (a) Paris (b) Hague
   (c) New York (d) Moscow
10. UN's peacekeeping forces are active in many areas such as Korea, Middle East, Africa, Cyprus, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), South Africa and former Yugoslavia. When was peacekeeping force of UN awarded Nobel Prize?
    (a) 1998 (b) 1997
    (c) 1999 (d) 2000
11. The soul aim of 'International Labour Organization' (ILO) is to promote social justice for working people everywhere. Where is its headquarters?
    (a) Hague (b) Washington
    (c) Geneva (d) Prague
12. Name the organization of UN whose aim is to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living and to encourage sustainable agricultural and rural development?
    (a) UNESCO
    (b) Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
    (c) Unicef
    (d) Food and Agricultural Council
13. FAO's headquarters are in:
    (a) Milan (b) Rome
    (c) Geneva (d) Hague
14. Why was 'United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) created in 1946?
    (a) To promote world peace
    (b) To promote living standards
    (c) To promote Education
    (d) None of these
15. Headquarters of UNESCO are in?
    (a) Rome (b) Paris
    (c) Bern (d) Geneva
16. Making education available to all, establishment of a culture of peace through

education, promoting the free flow of information between countries, protection of natural and cultural heritage are the aims of UNESCO. Point out the groups where UNESCO's activities are aimed in particular?
(a) Women
(b) African countries
(c) Undeveloped countries
(d) All of these

17. What is called the group of four institutions namely IBRD, IFC, IDA and MIGA?
(a) IMF
(b) World Bank (WB)
(c) World Finance Group
(d) World Economic Forum

18. Mention the main objective(s) of World Bank (WB)?
(a) Reduce poverty
(b) Improve living standards
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

19. In a United Nations monetary and financial conference of 44 governments (commonly known as Bretton Wood Conference), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was established with its headquarters in Washington, D.C. When was this conference was held?
(a) 1944 (b) 1935
(c) 1940 (d) 1938

20. Why was International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of WB, established?
(a) Lending to countries on market rates
(b) Lending to developing countries
(c) Lending to poor countries on interest free loan
(d) Lending to poor countries on easier terms

21. In which year IDA was established?
(a) 1960 (b) 1965
(c) 1970 (d) 1980

22. Which corporation is closely associated with the WB but its fund are distinct from those of the WB?
(a) International Finance Corporation (IFC)
(b) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(c) International Monetary Arrangements
(d) None of these

23. What is called the agency whose basic purpose is to facilitate the flow of private investment for productive purposes to developing member countries. It offers long term political risk insurance to investors and provides advisory and consultative services?
(a) Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
(b) International Finance Corporation (IFC)
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

24. MIGA's headquarters are in:
(a) Washington, DC (US)
(b) Berlin
(c) Rome
(d) Copenhagen

25. Which agency of UN was established along with IBRD at UN monetary and financial conference in 1944, that was held at the Bretton Woods, New Hampshire in 1944?
(a) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(b) International Finance Corporation (IFC)
(c) World Bank
(d) World Trade Organization

26. IMF's purpose is to promote international monetary cooperation and to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. When did it begin operations?
(a) 1947 (b) 1940
(c) 1946 (d) 1948

27. Currently, there are 188 member countries in IMF. Where are its headquarters?
(a) New York (b) Hague
(c) Geneva (d) Washington, D.C

28. Name the organization which was created to ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation?
(a) International Civil Aviation Organization
(b) International Civil Aviation Authority
(c) International Civil Aviation Corporation
(d) International Civil Aviation Alliance

29. In which city of Canada ICAO's headquarters are located?
(a) Toronto (b) Ottawa
(c) Montreal (d) None of these

30. UPU (Universal Postal Union) forms a single postal territory of countries for the reciprocal exchange of letter-post items. Where are its headquarters?
(a) Berlin (b) Hague
(c) Berne (d) Prague

31. Within which organization of UN, the public and private sectors cooperate for the development of telecommunications and the harmonization of national telecommunication policies are carried?
(a) World Telecommunication Union (WTU)
(b) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
(c) International Telecommunication Organization (ITO)
(d) International Telecommunication Corporation (ITC)

32. Where are the headquarters of ITU?
(a) Toronto (b) Geneva
(c) Tokyo (d) Montreal

33. In which city of Switzerland World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) headquarters are located?
(a) Geneva (b) Bern
(c) Gotland

34. Mention the organization which provides machinery for cooperation and exchange of information among governments on technical matters, affecting shipping engaged in international trade?
(a) International Maritime Agency (IMA)
(b) International Maritime Fund (IMF)
(c) International Maritime Mechanism (IMN)
(d) International Maritime Organization (IMO)

35. IMO's headquarters are in:
(a) Bern (b) Perth
(c) London (d) Tokyo

36. The main aim of World Intellectual Property organization (WIPO) is to maintain and increase respect for intellectual property. Where are its headquarters?
(a) Bern (b) Tokyo
(c) Geneva (d) Washington DC

37. What is the main purpose of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)?
(a) Welfare of rural population
(b) To mobilize resources for improved food production and better nutrition among low-income groups.
(c) Improvement in Agricultural Sector
(d) Food Security

38. IFAD's headquarters are in:
(a) Tokyo (b) Geneva
(c) Prague (d) Rome

39. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) promotes industrialization in developing countries. Where are its headquarters?
(a) Washington DC (b) Montreal
(c) Vienna (d) Paris

40. Headquarters of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is in
(a) Vienna (b) London
(c) Geneva (d) New York

41. Why World Trade Organization (WTO) was established?
(a) To promote economy of the world
(b) To strengthen the developing committees
(c) To promote and enforce global free trade
(d) To make world Global Village

42. Name the Italian Trade minister who became the first full-time director-general of WTO?
(a) Berito Renato
(b) Renato Ruggiero
(c) Ruggiesro Solman
(d) None of them

43. WTO was founded in 1994. When did it begin operating?
(a) 1st January 1995
(b) 1st January 1996
(c) 1st January 1993
(d) 1st January 1994

44. There are 159 members of WTO. Where are its headquarters?
(a) Geneva (b) Perth
(c) Bern (d) Prague

45. Name the original arm of United Nations secretariat for the Asian and Pacific region?
(a) Asia-pacific Economic Organization
(b) Asia-pacific Economic Commission (APEC)
(c) Asia-pacific economic arrangements
(d) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP)

46. The basic function of ESCAP is to promote economic and social development through regional, sub-regional integration. Its headquarters are in:
(a) Manila
(b) United Nation's Building
(c) Rome
(d) Paris

47. When International Centre for Settlement of investment Disputes (ICSID) was established?
(a) 1970 (b) 1966
(c) 1973 (d) 1965

48. The name United Nations was coined by:
(a) Stalin
(b) Franklin D. Roosevelt
(c) Winston Churchill
(d) None of these

49. UN General Assembly meets every year in the month of:
(a) September (b) July
(c) January (d) December

50. Headquarters of UNO are located at
(a) New York
(b) Paris
(c) Washington DC
(d) Geneva

51. On June 26, 1945, the United Nations Charter was signed by the delegates of how many countries
(a) 45 (b) 49
(c) 50 (d) 57

52. When UNO formally came into existence?
(a) October 24, 1945
(b) September 15, 1945
(c) August 20, 1945
(d) September 20, 1945

53. Pakistan became the member of UNO on:
(a) 30 September, 1947
(b) 20 August, 1947
(c) 31 December, 1948
(d) 30 September, 1948

54. Total membership of UNO has risen to:
(a) 191 members (b) 194 members
(c) 192 members (d) 193 members

55. Headquarter of International Civil Aviation Organization is located in:
(a) Montreal (b) New York

(c) Geneva (d) None of these

56. Trygve Lie was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations belonged to:
(a) Indonesia (b) South Africa
(c) Norway (d) Taiwan

57. Headquarter of Universal Postal Union is located in:
(a) Berne (b) New York
(c) Geneva (d) None of these

58. Headquarter of International Fund for Agricultural Development is located in:
(a) New York (b) Geneva
(c) Rome (d) None of these

59. International Fund for Agricultural Development was established in:
(a) 1975 (b) 1977
(c) 1979 (d) None of these

60. Headquarter of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is located in:
(a) Geneva (b) New York
(c) Vienna (d) None of these

61. Headquarter of UNESCO is located in:
(a) Paris (b) Berne
(c) Geneva (d) London

62. Headquarter of UNICEF is located in:
(a) Hague (b) Geneva
(c) New York (d) Paris

63. The Economies of the developing nations are monitored by:
(a) ILO (b) WTO
(c) IMF (d) UNICEF

64. Who is the present Secretary-General of UN?
(a) António Guterres
(b) Abdoulaye Wade
(c) Hussani Mubarak
(d) Ban Ki Moon Sheel

65. Current Secretary-General of UN belongs to:
(a) Portugal (b) Iran
(c) South Korea (d) North Korea

66. Headquarter of Council of the European Union is located in:
(a) Brussels (b) Geneva
(c) Vienna (d) None of these

67. Which of the following countries became the last member of UNO on 13 July, 2011?
(a) Kosovo (b) East Timor
(c) South Sudan (d) Switzerland

68. United Nation University is located in:
(a) Tokyo (b) Berne
(c) Montreal (d) Vienna

69. Headquarter of International Bank for Reconstruction is located in:
(a) Washington (b) Geneva
(c) Vienna (d) None of these

70. IMF and World Bank are created through:
(a) Yalta Conference
(b) New Deal
(c) Treaty of Versailles
(d) Bretton Woods Agreement

71. Lion's share of UNO's budget is being spent on:
(a) Diseases (b) Natural disasters
(c) Peace (d) Poverty

72. Which is the largest contributor of UNO's budget?
(a) USA (b) Japan
(c) Russian (d) China

73. The charter of international organization states we the people of UN determine:
(a) UN (b) SCO
(c) Commonwealth (d) None of above

Answer Key

1. d	11. c	21. a	31. b	41. c	51. c	61. a	71. c
2. b	12. b	22. a	32. b	42. b	52. a	62. c	72. a
3. b	13. b	23. c	33. a	43. a	53. a	63. c	73. a
4. c	14. a	24. a	34. d	44. a	54. d	64. a	
5. c	15. b	25. a	35. c	45. d	55. a	65. a	
6. c	16. d	26. a	36. c	46. b	56. c	66. a	
7. c	17. b	27. d	37. b	47. b	57. a	67. c	
8. a	18. c	28. a	38. d	48. b	58. c	68. a	
9. b	19. a	29. c	39. c	49. a	59. b	69. a	
10. a	20. d	30. c	40. c	50. a	60. a	70. d	

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WORLD RECORDS

1. Identify the largest continent among the followings?
(a) Europe (b) Africa
(c) America (d) Asia

2. The area of the continent Asia is:
(a) 44,614,000 sq. km.
(b) 66,614,000 sq. km.
(c) 88,614,000 sq. km.
(d) 77,614,000 sq. km.

3. Which is the most populous continent?
(a) Africa (b) Asia
(c) America (d) Europe

4. The population of Asia is:
(a) 3.6 bln. (b) 2.1 bln.
(c) 1.6 bln. (d) 1.1 bln.

5. The least populous continent is:
(a) Europe (b) Australia
(c) Antarctica (d) None of these

6. Continent Australia's population is:
(a) 11.15 mln. (b) 18.61 mln.
(c) 10.16 mln. (d) 12.17 mln.

7. The distinction of the continent Antarctica is:
(a) Most populated continent
(b) Least populated continent
(c) Uninhabited Continent
(d) Warmest continent

8. In land size which is the largest country?
(a) India (b) Russia
(c) China (d) America

9. The area of the Russia is:
(a) 17,075,400 sq. km.
(b) 19,075,400 sq. km.
(c) 21,075,400 sq. km.
(d) 11,075,400 sq. km.

10. Vatican City is the smallest country in the world. What is its total area?
(a) 111.2 acres (b) 115.4 acres
(c) 108.7 acres (d) 118.2 acres

11. Which country is considered the largest democracy?
(a) America (b) India
(c) Russia (d) Canada

12. The smallest republic is:
(a) Kuwait (b) Nauru
(c) Iraq (d) Maldives

13. The area of Nauru is:
(a) 21 sq. km. (b) 128 sq. km.
(c) 224 sq. km. (d) 221 sq. km.

14. Kalaallit Nunaat (formerly Grenland) is known as the:
(a) Smallest Island
(b) Most inhabitant Island
(c) Largest Island
(d) Last inhabitant Island

15. What is the area of the largest Island Kalaallit Nunaat?
(a) 2,175,000 (b) 6,175,000
(c) 8,175,000 (d) 9,175,000

16. Which is the largest peninsula?
(a) Gulf of Eden (b) Africa
(c) Arabia (d) Sahara

17. The area of Peninsula 'Arabia' is about:
(a) 7,009,000 sq. km.
(b) 3,009,600 sq. km.
(c) 8,000,000 sq. km.
(d) 9,009,900 sq. km.

18. Biggest country in population is:
(a) China (b) Russia
(c) India (d) USA

19. China's population is:
(a) 2.36 bln. (b) 3.36 bln.
(c) 1.36 bln. (d) 4.36 bln.

20. Least populous country is:
(a) State of Vatican city (b) Chile
(c) Kuwait (d) Bhutan

21. State of Vatican city's estimated population is:
(a) 240 (b) 840
(c) 740 (d) 640

22. The largest Islamic country is:
(a) Kazakhstan (b) Pakistan
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Afghanistan

23. Identify the area of the Kazakhstan:
(a) 8,000,300 sq. km.
(b) 8,00,000 sq. km.
(c) 2,717,300 sq. km.
(d) 9,111,800 sq. km.

24. Which country is known as the smallest Islamic country?
(a) Maldives (b) Bahrain
(c) Kuwait (d) Qatar

25. Area of the Maldives is:
(a) 315 sq. km (b) 415 sq. km
(c) 215 sq. km (d) 115 sq. km

26. So far as population is concerned, the biggest Islamic country is:

(a) Indonesia (b) Pakistan
(c) Malaysia (d) Bangladesh

27. Indonesia's population is:
(a) 110,000 mln. (b) 402,897 mln.
(c) 212,942 mln. (d) 652,954 mln.

28. Which is the most densely populated territory?
(a) Mexico (b) Macao
(c) Belgium (d) Chad

29. The density of the Macao's territory is:
(a) 22.235 person per sq. km
(b) 18.305 person per sq. km
(c) 44.105 person per sq. km
(d) 28.705 person per sq. km

30. Gibraltar is known as a:
(a) Smallest colony
(b) Largest colony
(c) Most dense colony
(d) Least dense colony

31. The most sparsely populated territory is:
(a) Greenland (renamed Kalaalit Nunaat)
(b) Falkland
(c) Netherlands
(d) None of these

32. Mention the density of Greenland?
(a) One person per 69 sq. km.
(b) One person per 59 sq. km.
(c) One person per 89 sq. km.
(d) One person per 39 sq. km.

3. Most densely populated country is:
(a) Monaco (b) Greece
(c) Italy (d) Luxembourg

4. The density of the Monaco is:
(a) 15,461 per sq.km
(b) 18,000 per sq.km
(c) 19,411 per sq.km
(d) 17,111 per sq.km

5. Identify the most populous city?
(a) Beijing (b) Washington
(c) Tokyo (d) New York

. Ariha (renamed as Jericho) is considered as the:
(a) Oldest town (b) Lowest town
(c) Highest town (d) None of these

. Which is the largest city in area?
(a) Beijing
(b) Washington D.C
(c) Mount Isa (Australia)
(d) Tokyo

The area of the largest city Mount Isa is:
(a) 42 904 km² (b) 61,005 km²
(c) 11,115 km² (d) 81,000 km²

The highest town Wenchuan is situated at the altitude of 5100 m. Where is it located?
(a) Japan (b) Taiwan
(c) China (d) South Korea

Which is the lowest town?
(a) Beijing
(b) Lahore
(c) The Israeli settlement of Ein Bokek
(d) None of these

41. The Israeli settlement of Ein Bokek is the lowest town in the world. It is situated n the shores of a Dead Sea. What is its depth?
(a) 878.5 m. below sea level
(b) 393.5 m. below sea level
(c) 561.5 m. below sea level
(d) None of these

42. Which is the oldest capital city that is inhabited since C. 2500 BC?
(a) Tokyo (b) Baghdad
(c) Damascus (d) Delhi

43. Damascus is the capital of:
(a) Syria (b) Egypt
(c) Jordan (d) Taiwan

44. Which is the most extensive high plateau?
(a) Siberian plateau
(b) Tibetan plateau
(c) Zibetan plateau
(d) None of these

45. The average altitude of Tibetan plateau is 4,900 m. What is the area of Tibetan Plateau?
(a) 1,850,000 sq. Km
(b) 8,850,000 sq. km
(c) 3,850,000 sq. Km
(d) 9,850,000 sq. Km

46. Mention greatest land mountain range?
(a) Himalaya-Karakoram range
(b) Pairs
(c) Alps
(d) Caucuses

47. How many peaks does the Himalaya-Karakoram range contain of the world's 109 peaks of over 7,315 m?
(a) 90 (b) 96
(c) 85 (d) 80

48. Name the longest land mountain range having approximately 7600 km length?
(a) Alps
(b) Karakoram
(c) Andes of S. America
(d) Pamirs

49. The largest ocean which represents 45.9 per cent of the world's oceans is:
(a) Pacific (b) Arctic
(c) Indian (d) southern

50. What is the area of Pacific Ocean?
(a) 111,241,000 sq. Km
(b) 666,000,700 sq. Km
(c) 166,241,700 sq. Km
(d) 516,230,100 sq. Km

51. Which is the deepest Ocean, having the average depth of 4188m?

52. The greatest depth of the Pacific Ocean is in the Mariana Trench. What is its depth at that point?
(a) 4593 Fathoms (b) 2113 Fathoms
(c) 4093 Fathoms (d) 5973 Fathoms

53. Which is the smallest ocean?
(a) Arctic Ocean (b) Indian Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) Southern Ocean

54. What is the area of the Arctic Ocean?
(a) 18,233,000 sq. Km
(b) 21,000,700 sq. Km
(c) 13,233,700 sq. Km
(d) 11,111,000 sq. Km

55. The largest sea is:
(a) South China Sea (b) Red Sea
(c) Baltic (d) Arabian

56. South China Sea, in area, covers:
(a) 8,794,000 sq. Km
(b) 7,794,100 sq. Km
(c) 2,794,600 sq. Km
(d) 9,111,600 sq. Km

57. Name the largest gulf which begins from Cape Sable, Florid, USA to Caho Catche, Mexico?
(a) Persian Gulf (b) Gulf of Mexico
(c) American Gulf (d) None of these

58. Area of the Gulf of Mexico is 154,400 sq. km. What is length of its shore line?
(a) 6990 km (b) 7990 km
(c) 8990 km (d) 4990 km

59. Which is the largest bay with an area of 2,172,000 sq. km?
(a) The Bay of Bengal
(b) Persian Bay
(c) Hudson Bay
(d) None of these

60. Hudson Bay in Southern Canada which has an area of 1,233,000 sq. km. is the largest Bay in the world measured by shoreline length. What is the length of its shoreline?
(a) 12,268 km (b) 19,111 km
(c) 18,160 km (d) 20,000 km

61. The shore surrounding Dead Sea, with 400 m below the sea level is called:
(a) Deadliest Depression
(b) Deepest Land Depression
(c) Widest Land Depression
(d) None of these

62. Highest Mountain Peak is:
(a) K-2 (b) Gasherbrem
(c) Mount Jabal (d) Mount Everest

63. What is the height of Mount Everest according to new map survey (it previous height was 29028 feet (8848 metre)?
(a) 29031 feet (8849 metre)
(b) 29042 feet (8852 metre)
(c) 29035 feet (8850 metre)
(d) 29038 feet (8851 metre)

64. Name the country with highest number of active volcanoes?
(a) Jordan (b) China
(c) Philippine (d) Indonesia

65. Mention the largest active volcano with a lava flow that occupies more than 5,125 sq. km of the island?
(a) Mona Lisa (b) Mauna Loa
(c) Gibraltar (d) Java

66. In which city of USA, Mauna Loa is located?
(a) Hawaii (b) Huston
(c) New York (d) Washington D.C

67. The length of Mauna Loa is 120 km. What is its width?
(a) 10 km (b) 80 km
(c) 70 km (d) 50 km

68. On Hawaii (USA), most active volcano Kilauea is located which has been erupting continuously since 1983. What is its height?
(a) 1,247 m (b) 1,347 m
(c) 1,147 m (d) 1,447 m

69. Volcano Ojos del Slado', on the frontier between Chile and Argentine I known as the:
(a) 6,887 m. (b) 9,887 m.
(c) 4,887 m. (d) 8,887 m.

70. The largest planet is:
(a) Jupiter (b) Earth
(c) Mars (d) Venus

71. What is Jupiter's Equatorial Diameter?
(a) 411,984 km (b) 812,984 km
(c) 142,984 km (d) 942,984 km

72. Mercury is the smallest planet. What is the diameter of Mercury?
(a) 2,439.7 km (b) 1820 km.
(c) 1920 km. (d) 1220 km.

73. Which is the coldest planet?
(a) Earth (b) Sun
(c) Neptune (d) Venus

74. Pluto's surface temperature is:
(a) −235°C (b) −439°F
(c) −539°F (d) −739°F

75. Venus is known as the hottest planet. It's estimated surface temperature is:
(a) 464°C (b) 664°C
(c) 864°C (d) 264°C

76. Which planet is nearest to Earth?
(a) Mercury (b) Jupiter
(c) Venus (d) Mars

77. Mercury is known as the:
(a) smallest Planet (b) Coldest Planet
(c) Fastest planet (d) All of these

78. Which is the brightest planet?
(a) Venus (b) Plato
(c) Jupiter (d) Mercury

79. Faintest planet is:
(a) Jupiter (b) Pluto

(c) Neptune (d) Venus

80. The Earth is:
(a) Hottest Planet (b) Coldest Planet
(c) Brightest Planet (d) Densest Planet

81. Which planet is the least dense planet?
(a) Venus (b) Saturn
(c) Pluto (d) Jupiter

82. Name the planet with most satellites?
(a) Venus (b) Jupiter
(c) Saturn (d) Pluto

83. Sirius A or the Dog Star is known as the:
(a) Faintest Star (b) Coldest Star
(c) Biggest Star (d) Brightest Star

84. Which is the Nearest Star?
(a) Proxima Centauri
(b) Proxima Pluto
(c) Proxima Center
(d) Proxima Century

85. Which is the largest star?
(a) A-Class supergiant Betelgeux
(b) C-Class supergiant Betelgeux
(c) M-Class supergiant Betelgeux
(d) Z-Class supergiant Betelgeux

86. Which water body is the saltiest water body (lake) in the world (mostly people considered Dead Sea as the saltiest lake but it is incorrect)?
(a) Assal lake
(b) Red sea
(c) Bosphorous Strait
(d) Dead sea

87. The smallest star is:
(a) Natural Star (b) Neutron Stars
(c) Positron Stars (d) None of these

88. Name the largest and heaviest satellite?
(a) Ganymede (Jupiter II)
(b) Ganymede (Jupiter III)
(c) Ganyrase (Jupiter III)
(d) Ganymede (Jupiter I)

89. What is the diameter of Ganymede (Jupiter III)?
(a) 4568 km (b) 2568 km
(c) 3568 km (d) 5268 km

90. Deimos, with average diameter 12.5 km is known as the:
(a) Smallest satellite
(b) Brightest satellite
(c) Largest satellite
(d) Faintest satellite

91. Which is the largest office building?
(a) Red Square
(b) CIA Headquarters
(c) ICGB Headquarters
(d) Pentagon

92. Which is the tallest building?
(a) World Trade Centre
(b) Taipei 101
(c) CN Tower
(d) Alburj ul Khalifa

93. Taipei 101 is situated at the city of Taipei in the country:
(a) USA (b) Taiwan
(c) S Korea (d) Malaysia

94. What is the height of Taipei 101?
(a) 601 m (b) 500 m
(c) 509 m (d) 490 m

95. The buildings in the Indian–Tibet (China) border fort of Basisi are known as highest inhabited buildings. At what height it is situated?
(a) 5990 m (b) 2990 m
(c) 3990 m (d) 1990 m

96. The largest construction project The Midinat Al-Jubail Al-Sinaiyah is located in Saudi Arabia. What is its area?
(a) 1015 sq. km (b) 2015 sq. km
(c) 1515 sq. km (d) 3015 sq. km

97. The imperial palace (Gu gong) is the largest palace, situated at Beijing (China). What is its area?
(a) 301.9 acres (b) 177.9 acres
(c) 298.9 acres (d) 276.9 acres

98. What is the importance of the palace 'Istana Nurul Iman' of the sultan of Brunei in the capital Bandar Seri Begawan?
(a) The most beautiful place
(b) The most costly place
(c) The largest residential palace
(d) The smallest residential palace

99. How many rooms are there in 'Istana Nural Iman' palace?
(a) 1388 (b) 1788
(c) 1288 (d) 1588

100. Largest hotel Izmailovo is located in:
(a) Washington DC (b) Beijing
(c) Ukraine (d) Moscow

101. The largest restaurant in which 5000 customers can be seated is the Royal Dragon (Mang Gorn Luang). In which city it is situated?
(a) Bangkok (b) Peiking
(c) Beijing (d) None of these

102. The sail-shaped Burj Al Arab or Arabian Tower in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, is the tallest hotel in the world. Its height is:
(a) 521 m (b) 621 m
(c) 321 m (d) 721 m

103. Approximately 3,500 designees, engineer and building workers were involved in the construction of Arabian Tower. It was built on a man-made island which hosts 202 suits. What is its total floor area?
(a) 111,480 m^2 (b) 444,480 m^2
(c) 333,480 m^2 (d) 555,480 m^2

104. The largest football stadium which has normal

capacity of 205,000 spectators is Maracana Municipal Stadium in Brazil. In which city it is located?
(a) Rio de Janeiro (b) Masco
(c) Rome (d) Hong Kong

105. The National Hockey Stadium Lahore is known as:
(a) Most Beautiful Stadium
(b) Highest Hockey Stadium
(c) Largest Hockey Stadium
(d) Newest Hockey Stadium

106. What is the capacity of National Hockey Stadium Lahore?
(a) 50,000 (b) 30,000
(c) 35,000 (d) 25,000

107. Which is the biggest sports festival?
(a) Sydney Olympics
(b) Montreal Olympics
(c) The Olympic Games
(d) Tokyo Olympics

108. The fountain at Fountain Hills in USA's State Arizona is famous for being tallest fountain. What column is formed at tallest fountain's full pressure?
(a) 211.3 m (b) 571.3 m
(c) 371.3 m (d) 171.3 m

109. The Greatest Waterfall is:
(a) Niagara Falls (b) Cambodia Falls
(c) Boyoma Falls (d) US Falls

110. Boyoma falls is in Kisangani, the city of:
(a) Nairobi (b) Congo
(c) Cape Town (d) None of these

111. The Salto Angel, Venezuela is the highest waterfall. What is its total drop of?
(a) 919 m (b) 879 m
(c) 979 m (d) 910 m

112. Which is the most famous waterfall?
(a) Bayoma Falls
(b) Hawaii Falls
(c) The Niagra Waterfalls
(d) Bhamas Waterfalls

113. The Niagra Waterfalls are located in:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

114. The Kone falls in Lao is known as the widest waterfall. Its width is 10.8 km. What is its flood flow?
(a) 6,50,000 cusecs per second flood flow
(b) 4,50,000 cusecs per second flood flow
(c) 1,50,000 cusecs per second flood flow
(d) 3,50,000 cusecs per second flood flow

115. The largest delta is created by The Ganga (Ganges) and Berhmputra rivers in Bangladesh and West Bengal in India. What is the area covered by this delta?
(a) 9,045,000 sq. Km
(b) 4,045,000 sq. Km
(c) 7,045,000 sq. Km
(d) 3,045,000 sq. Km

116. The world's largest desert is located in Northern Africa. Name the desert?
(a) Cholistan (b) Thar
(c) Sahara (d) None of these

117. The area of the Sahara Desert is:
(a) 8,269,000 sq. Km
(b) 5,269,000 sq. Km
(c) 9,269,000 sq. Km
(d) 1,269,000 sq. Km

118. With the length of 1225 km 'The Caspian Sea' is known as largest lake. In which countries it flows?
(a) Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan's
(b) Turkmenistan
(c) Russia and Iran
(d) All of these

119. The Caspian Sea' covers an area of:
(a) 111,800 sq. km (b) 411,800 sq. km
(c) 371,800 sq. km (d) 501,800 sq. km

120. Name the largest freshwater lake. Which is situated at US-Canada?
(a) Lake Canada (b) Lake Superior
(c) Lake USA (d) Lake Hudson

121. What is the area of Lake Superior?
(a) 52,350 sq. km (b) 62,350 sq. km
(c) 82,350 sq. km (d) 42,350 sq. km

122. By volume Lake Baikle is counted as largest freshwater lake, with an estimated volume of 23,000 cubic km. It flows in Russia's city:
(a) Moscow (b) Leningrad
(c) Siberia (d) Kremlin

123. Largest salt water lake with an area of 371,800 sq. km is located in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Russia and Iran. Name the lake?
(a) The Caspian Sea (b) The Red Sea
(c) The Baltic Sea (d) None of these

124. In Russia's city Siberia the deepest lake is located. What is the name of that lake?
(a) Lake USA (b) Lake Canada
(c) Lake Baikle (d) None of these

125. Depth of Lake Baikle is:
(a) 1337 m (b) 1637 m
(c) 1437 m (d) 1137 m

126. The River Nile in Egypt is known as the:
(a) Longest river
(b) Smallest river
(c) Widest river
(d) Most beautiful river

127. In Egypt the longest big ship canal flows. What is the name of that canal?
(a) Suez Canal (b) Nile Canal
(c) Egypt Canal (d) Euphrates Canal

128. The length of Suez Canal is:
(a) 202.2 km (b) 332.2 km
(c) 162.2 km (d) 422.2 km

129. Name the country with the shortest coastline?
(a) Macao (b) Sri Lanka

(c) Monaco (d) Kuwait

130. The length of Monaco's coastline is:
(a) 3.61 km (b) 2.61 km
(c) 5.61 km (d) 1.61 km

131. Canada is the country with the longest coastline. What is the length of its coastline?
(a) 111,798 km (b) 523,700 km
(c) 400,000 km (d) 243,798 km

132. Which is the largest concrete dam?
(a) Tarbela Dam
(b) Mangla Dam
(c) The Grand Coulee dam
(d) Hu Chin Dam

133. The Grand Coulee dam is situated at USA's state Washington on:
(a) Washington river (b) Niagara River
(c) Columbia River (d) Hudson River

134. Across the Parana River on Paraguay-Argentina border the longest dam the Yacyrcta Apipe Dam is located. What is its length?
(a) 69.6 km (b) 39.6 km
(c) 29.6 km (d) 49.6 km

135. Longest continuous rock tunnel is Päijänne Water Tunnel in Southern Finland, Finland. What is its length?
(a) 120 km (b) 110 km
(c) 130 km (d) 100 km

136. Seikan Rail Tunnel in Japan is known as the longest under Sea Tunnel. What is its length?
(a) 41.85 km (b) 53.85 km
(c) 23.85 km (d) 13.85 km

137. The under-sea Seikan Rail Tunnel in Japan with the length of 53.85 km is famous for being:
(a) Longest Railway Tunnel
(b) Longest Road Tunnel
(c) Shortest Railway Tunnel
(d) Shortest Road Tunnel

138. Second Lake Pontchartrain Causeway is the longest bridge over water (continuous). It is situated in Louisiana. In which country Louisiana is situated?
(a) Canada (b) Israel
(c) USA (d) None of these

139. What is the length of longest bridge Second Lake Pontchartrain Causeway?
(a) 38,422 m (b) 39,422 m
(c) 36,422 m (d) 37,422 m

140. Name the country with the greatest length of railway track?
(a) Russia (b) India
(c) USA (d) Bangladesh

141. What is the length of railway track in the USA?
(a) 103,155 km (b) 223,155 km
(c) 883,155 km (d) 443,155 km

142. The biggest square which extends over 98 acres is:
(a) Red Square
(b) Tiananmen Square
(c) Green Square
(d) Beijing Square

143. In which city of China the biggest Square 'Tiananmen' is situated?
(a) Beijing (b) Tibet
(c) Sinkiang (d) Chu in

144. The widest road the Monumental Axis is located in Brasilia (capital of Brazil). What is its width?
(a) 150 m (b) 450 m
(c) 350 m (d) 250 m

145. Trans-Siberian line from Moscow to Valadivostok (Russia) is known as:
(a) Longest rail track
(b) Shortest rail track
(c) Busiest rail track
(d) Highest rail track

146. What is the length of longest rail track "Trans-Siberian Line"?
(a) 8097 km (b) 7297 km
(c) 9297 km (d) 3297 km

147. Lowest railway track was built in Japan which is 240 m below the sea level. Name that railway track?
(a) Nippon Tunnel
(b) Tokyo Tunnel
(c) Matsushita Tunnel
(d) Seikan Tunnel

148. Grand Central Terminal is the largest railway station. In which city of USA, it is situated?
(a) Washington (b) New York
(c) Arizona (d) Cape Town

149. 'Grand Central Terminal' covers an area of:
(a) 41 acres (b) 48 acres
(c) 43 acres (d) 45 acres

150. The Great Wall of China is famous for being a
(a) Widest wall (b) Longest wall
(c) Oldest wall (d) Highest wall

151. The Ghawar Field is known as the largest oil field. In which country is it located?
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Kuwait
(c) Russia (d) USA

152. Mention the area covered by the largest oil field Ghawan Field?
(a) 140 x 35 km (b) 240 x 35 km
(c) 340 x 35 km (d) 440 x 35 km

153. Largest natural gas deposit, which reserves 8 trillion cubic m gas, is located in:
(a) Urengoi (b) Leningrad
(c) Moscow (d) Krenlin

154. The Amoco refinery is the largest oil refinery. It is situated in Texas USA. What is its capacity?
(a) 133,111 barrels per day
(b) 733,220 barrels per day

(c) 433,000 barrels per day
(d) 831,010 barrels per day

155. The oldest Pyramids is in Egypt which was constructed in about 2650 BC. Name the oldest Pyramids?
(a) The Djoser step pyramid Saqqara
(b) The Djoser step pyramid Egypt
(c) The Djoser step pyramid Baghdad
(d) None of these

156. Which is the tallest statue with height of 120 m?
(a) The bronze statue of Buddha
(b) The Gold statue of Buddha
(c) The Iron statue of Buddha
(d) The Stone statue of Buddha

157. In which city of Japan the tallest bronze statue of Buddha has been erected?
(a) Tokyo (b) Kawasaki
(c) Nagasaki (d) Taka Shika

158. Al-Azaziyah, Tripolitania Libya is famous for being:
(a) Coldest place
(b) Most dangerous place
(c) Hottest place
(d) None of these

159. What temperature was recorded on 13 September 1922 at the hottest place?
(a) 58°C (b) 48°C
(c) 38°C (d) 28°C

160. Vostok in Antarctica is the coldest place. What is the temperature of that area?
(a) −79.2°C (b) −19.2°C
(c) −89.2°C (d) −59.2°C

161. Windiest place, where gales reach 320 km per hour, is situated in Antarctica at:
(a) The Common Bay
(b) The wealth Bay
(c) The Hudson Bay
(d) The Commonwealth Bay

162. Yuma in Arizona State is the place with most sunshine where annual average of the sunshine is 91 per cent. In which country it is located?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) China (d) Canada

163. Area with the least sunshine where nil sunshine is observed for 182 days a year is:
(a) South pole (b) North pole
(c) None of these (d) Both of them

164. The Lambert Glacier is the longest glacier, having at least 700 km length. Where it is located?
(a) China
(b) Canada
(c) Australian Antarctic Territory
(d) Siberia

165. The port of New York and New Jersey in USA is the longest port. What is its stretch?
(a) 330 [illegible]

(c) 128 Sq. km (d) 188 Sq. km

166. 'Rotterdam' in the Netherlands is famous for being the:
(a) Busiest port
(b) Largest artificial harbour
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

167. What is the area covered by Rotterdam port?
(a) 200 sq. km (b) 300 sq. km
(c) 100 sq. km (d) 400 sq. km

168. Name the country with the busiest airlines system?
(a) Japan (b) Russia
(c) Canada (d) USA

169. Which is the largest airport?
(a) King Khalid International Airport
(b) Tokyo International Airport
(c) Kennedy International Airport
(d) Karachi International Airport

170. King Khalid International Airport is in Saudi Arabia's city Riyadh. What is its area?
(a) 221 sq. km (b) 321 sq. km
(c) 521 sq. km (d) 721 sq. km

171. Russian Military Mi-26 is the largest helicopter. What is its length?
(a) 29 metres (b) 32 metres
(c) 24 metres (d) 20 metres

172. The M.V. Lomonosov State University world's largest university contains 32 stories and 40,000 rooms. Where it is situated?
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Moscow (d) UK

173. The oldest written language is:
(a) Sanskrit (b) Chinese
(c) Japanese (d) English

174. Which is the most spoken language having an estimated speakers more than 1 bln?
(a) English (b) Chinese
(c) French (d) Japanese

175. *La Encyclopaedia Universal Illustrada Europeo-Americana* is the largest encyclopaedia. Over how many pages it stretches?
(a) 555,000 pages (b) 105,000 pages
(c) 605,000 pages (d) 235,000 pages

176. The new encyclopaedia Britannica (current 32-volume 16th edition contains 32,330 pages) is known as:
(a) The largest encyclopaedia of English Language
(b) The largest encyclopaedia of Arabic Language
(c) The largest encyclopaedia of Urdu Language
(d) The largest encyclopaedia of Persian Language

177. Which is the largest library?
(a) The United States Library of Washington

(b) The United States Library of Congress
(c) Washington Library
(d) None of them

178. How many items does the United States library of Congress contain?
(a) 238,433,000 (b) 358,433,111
(c) 108,433,370 (d) 438,433,001

179. Longest biography which contains 4832 pages is:
(a) The biography of Richard Nixon
(b) The biography of Sir Winston Churchill
(c) The biography of Sir Abraham Lincoln
(d) The biography of Sir Thomas Moor

180. What is the importance of Swedish official Journal "Push Och Inrikes Tulningar"?
(a) Oldest Newspaper
(b) Largest Newspaper
(c) Newest Newspaper
(d) None of these

181. When the oldest Newspaper was founded?
(a) 1645 (b) 1625
(c) 1615 (d) 1605

182. Daily circulation of the oldest newspaper is:
(a) 17,565,774 (b) 19,565,774
(c) 18,565,774 (d) 14,565,774

183. Having the publication of more than 4,235 newspapers which country is famous for most newspaper?
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) India (d) China

184. The US Treasury's mint in Philadelphia is famous for being a:
(a) Smallest mint
(b) Most Protected mint
(c) Largest mint
(d) Most Costly mint

185. Annual Capacity of US Treasury's Mint is:
(a) 15 bln. Coins (b) 12 bln. Coins
(c) 17 bln. Coins (d) 18 bln. Coins

186. Largest Mosque is in Islamabad. Name the mosque?
(a) Shahi Mosque
(b) Abdullah Mosque
(c) Shah Faisal Mosque
(d) Muhammad Mosque

187. Shah Faisal Mosque covers an area of:
(a) 16.18 acres (b) 46.87 acres
(c) 20.81 acres (d) 36.17 acres

188. Fort George in Ardersies, Highland, UK is known as:
(a) highest fort (b) oldest fort
(c) most beautiful fort (d) largest fort

189. The Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, UK is known as:
(a) oldest museum
(b) largest museum
(c) highest museum
(d) None of these

190. Name the leading film producing country?
(a) Russia (b) USA
(c) India (d) China

191. Which country is known as the largest ... producer?
(a) USA (b) Japan
(c) Canada (d) Korea

192 Most immigration country is:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) China (d) Australia

193. Most emigration country is:
(a) Mexico (b) Pakistan
(c) India (d) China

194. Longest frontier 16416 km exists between
(a) China and India
(b) Australia and Japan
(c) Canada and USA
(d) USA and Mexico

195. China is known as the country having m... land frontiers. How many countries ... bordered with her?
(a) 16 (b) 19
(c) 20 (d) 22

196. Which country is the biggest foreign ... donor?
(a) Japan (b) USA
(c) Australia (d) Canada

197. Country with the largest GNP is:
(a) USA (b) China
(c) Russia (d) None of these

198. Name the country with the largest nation... debt:
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) India (d) United State

199. The richest country is:
(a) Canada (b) Russia
(c) Switzerland (d) None of these

200. The poorest country is:
(a) Rwanda (b) Maldives
(c) Indonesia (d) India

201. Name the country with the largest forei... debt?
(a) China (b) Germany
(c) USA (d) Italy

202. Name the country with the greatest mone... gold reserves?
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) South Africa (d) Pakistan

203. Which country's budget is the largest budget?
(a) Canada (b) South Africa
(c) Russia (d) USA

204. Mention the country with the highest inco... tax rate?
(a) Norway (b) Canada
(c) Denmark (d) USA

206
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2

(c) 78 per cent (d) 88 per cent

206. Which country is known as lowest income-taxed sovereign country?
(a) Bahrain (b) Qatar
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

207. Name the country with most dentists?
(a) United States (b) Russia
(c) Canada (d) None of these

208. Which country has most psychologists and Psychiatrists?
(a) Canada (b) Russia
(c) China (d) USA

209. Which country has highest number of physicians?
(a) Canada (b) China
(c) USA (d) Russia

210. Mention the country having the highest number of hospitals?
(a) China (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) Canada

211. In which country the highest number of divorces is observed?
(a) Maldives (b) Italy
(c) Romania (d) USA

212. Name the country with the most telephone subscribers?
(a) Canada (b) Germany
(c) USA (d) Hong Kong

213. Which country has the greatest number of radio-stations?
(a) China (b) USA
(c) India (d) Russia

214. Which country has the most TV Stations?
(a) Canada (b) Italy
(c) Germany (d) USA

215. Which country manufactures the largest number of colour televisions?
(a) South Korea (b) Canada
(c) Malaysia (d) Japan

216. Name the country with the most post offices?
(a) USA (b) India
(c) China (d) Italy

217. Who is the leading electricity producer in the world?
(a) USA (b) India
(c) Canada (d) Germany

218. Which country is known as the largest paper producer?
(a) China (b) Canada
(c) USA (d) Japan

219. Who is the largest crude oil producer having about 8 mln. barrels daily production?
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) Iran

220. Name the country with the largest crude oil reserves?
(a) ... (b) Russia

(c) Kuwait (d) Saudi Arabia

221. Saudi Arabia's reserves of crude oil are:
(a) 111.8 barrels (b) 261.8 barrels
(c) 401.5 barrels (d) 333.1 barrels

222. Which country produces the largest amount of natural gas?
(a) India (b) Russia
(c) China (d) Iran

223. Name the country with the largest natural gas reserves?
(a) India (b) Canada
(c) Italy (d) Russia

224. Which country is the largest oil consumer?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) Pakistan (d) China

225. Which country is the largest gold producer?
(a) South Korea (b) China
(c) South Africa (d) Russia

226. The largest silver producer is:
(a) Pakistan (b) China
(c) Mexico (d) Germany

227. The largest coal producer is:
(a) China (b) UK
(c) Russia (d) Germany

228. Name the country which produces the largest quantity of wheat?
(a) China (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) Pakistan

229. Largest wool producer is:
(a) Australia (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) Italy

230. Largest cotton producer is:
(a) Russia (b) Pakistan
(c) China (d) None of these

231. In fish catching which of the following is the leading country?
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) South Africa (d) England

232. Name the largest computer company?
(a) Apple (b) IBM
(c) Dell (d) Acer

233. Name the country with the largest expenditure on defence?
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) China

234. Which country produces the largest amount of arms?
(a) USA (b) South Africa
(c) Russia (d) China

235. Which war is notorious as bloodiest war?
(a) First World War
(b) American Civil War
(c) Second World War
(d) Hundred Year War

236. Name the highest battlefield in the World?
(a) Jafna
(b) Kashmir

(c) The Siachen Glacier
(d) Tibet

237. The altitude of the Siachen Glacier is:
(a) 11,500 feet (b) 21,500 feet
(c) 18,500 feet (d) 15,500 feet

238. Which country has the highest number of armed force per population?
(a) China (b) South Korea
(c) North Korea (d) USA

239. Name the country having largest regular armed force?
(a) USA (b) China
(c) Canada (d) Israel

240. Which of the following is the largest army?
(a) The army of the People's Republic of China
(b) Russian Army
(c) US Marine
(d) Royal Force, UK

241. The number of China's military force is:
(a) 2.2 mln. (b) 3.1 mln.
(c) 1.2 mln. (d) 4.1 mln.

242. Which is the largest legislative assembly?
(a) US Congress
(b) Russian Duma
(c) British Parliament
(d) National People's Congress of People's Republic of China

243. "The Six Great Triads of China" having more than 100,000 members worldwide is a:
(a) Largest Criminal Organization
(b) Largest Trade Union
(c) Largest Army
(d) Largest Charity Organization

244. Which and where is the largest commercial bank?
(a) City Bank USA
(b) Grindlays Bank
(c) Bank Alflah
(d) Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi in Japan's city Tokyo

245. Name Bank with the most branches?
(a) Bank of Japan
(b) Bank of America
(c) The State bank of India
(d) Bank of Tokyo

246. Which institution is known as the largest employer?
(a) US Army
(b) US Government
(c) Indian Railways
(d) Indian Government

247. The Boeing company in Seattle, Washington, USA is the:
(a) largest manufacturer of Helicopters
(b) largest manufacturer of Car Engines
(c) largest manufacturer of Commercial planes
(d) largest manufacturer of Fighter planes

248. The largest oil company belongs to USA. Name that company?
(a) The Exxon corporation
(b) Total
(c) Shell
(d) Texas Union

249. In which city of the Netherlands the largest market of diamond is situated?
(a) Holland (b) Pairs
(c) Amsterdam (d) Belgium

250. World's fastest growing plant can grow up to 3 feet a day. Name that plant?
(a) Oak (b) Date
(c) Bamboo (d) None of these

251. Forest of Coniferous is the largest forest. Where it is located?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) China (d) Canada

252. Total wooded area of the forest of coniferous is:
(a) 2,700,000,000 acres
(b) 8,700,000,000 acres
(c) 4,700,000,000 acres
(d) 7,700,000,000 acres

253. Which is the largest, heaviest and longest mammal and animal?
(a) Shark
(b) Elephant
(c) Blue whale (also called Sibbald's rorqual)
(d) None of these

254. Largest land living animal and mammal with average adult height of 3 to 3.7 m is:
(a) Asian bush elephant
(b) African Tiger
(c) African Bush elephant
(d) Bengal's Tiger

255. In terms of weight name the smallest marine mammal, whose weight varies from 23 kilogram to 35 kilogram?
(a) Shark
(b) American Dolphin
(c) Blue Whale
(d) Commerson's Dolphin

256. Which is the fastest land animal?
(a) Cheetah or hunting Leopard
(b) Bengal's Tiger
(c) African Tiger
(d) None of these

257. Which is the fastest marine mammal?
(a) Whale (b) Blue Whale
(c) Shark (d) Bull killer Whale

258. The 'Male Giraffe' is known as:
(a) Tallest animal
(b) Most dangerous animal
(c) Tallest mammals
(d) Heaviest animal

259. Which is the fastest land bird?
(a) Ostrich

260. Which is the fastest flying bird?
- (a) Indian Falcon
- (b) African Falcon
- (c) The Peragrine falcon
- (d) Australian Falcon

261. Which bird lays largest egg?
- (a) Kiwi
- (b) Ostrich
- (c) Both of them
- (d) None of them

262. Name the largest fish?
- (a) Whale Shark
- (b) Blue Whale
- (c) Dolphine
- (d) White Whale

263. Mention the country having most billionaires with 108?
- (a) Japan
- (b) USA
- (c) Saudi Arabia
- (d) Canada

264. Who is the first lady Prime minister of the world?
- (a) Benazir Bhutto
- (b) Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike
- (c) Korino Akino
- (d) Margrate Thatcher

265. Name the first woman president of the UN General Assembly?
- (a) Mrs. Kumara Tunga of Sri Lanka
- (b) Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan
- (c) Pandit Vijaya Lakshmi of India
- (d) Pandit Vijay Lakshmi Nepal

266. Name the first UN Secretary-General
- (a) Mr. Trygre Lie of Norway
- (b) Mr. William of USA
- (c) Mr. Jorge Lie of Italy
- (d) Mr. David of USA

267. First disabled person to scale Mount Everest is:
- (a) Tom Whittaker of Russia
- (b) Tom Whittaker of China
- (c) Tom Whittaker of Italy
- (d) Tom Whittaker of USA

268. Name of first man who set foot on the moon?
- (a) Andre Gromeko
- (b) Neil Arm Strong
- (c) Andre Sohanev
- (d) Gerry Smith

269. Who was the first Muslim who went into space?
- (a) Prince Sultan Salman Saud of Emirates
- (b) Prince Sultan Salman Saud of Maldives
- (c) Prince Sultan Salman Saud of Jorden
- (d) Prince Sultan Salman Saud of Saudi Arabia

270. Who was the first man to be sent in space?
- (a) Aleksey A. Leonov
- (b) Neil Arm Strong
- (c) Fligt Major Yuriy Alekscyevich Gagarin
- (d) Valentina Vladimirovna

271. Who was the first woman to be sent in space?
- (a) Junior Lieutenant Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova of the former Soviet Union
- (b) Yuriy Alekscyevich Gagarin
- (c) Aleksey A. Leonov
- (d) Neil Arm Strong

272. Name of the first man who did walk in space?
- (a) Yuriy Alekscyevich Gagarin
- (b) Neil Arm Strong of USA
- (c) Lt-col Aleksey A. Leonov of the former Soviet Union
- (d) Junior Lieutenant Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova

273. Which was the first animal to be sent in space?
- (a) Laika, the dog (sent by Russians)
- (b) Laika, the sheep (sent by Russians)
- (c) Dolly, the dog (sent by the USA)
- (d) Dolly, the sheep (sent by the USA)

274. Which was the first artificial satellite?
- (a) Sputnik I, of the former Soviet Union
- (b) Suez I, of the former Soviet Union
- (c) Apollo I, of the USA
- (d) Skylab, of the USA

275. Which was the first wheeled vehicle on the moon?
- (a) Sputnik I, of the former USSR
- (b) Lunakhod I of the former USSR
- (c) Apollo I, of the USA
- (d) Skylab, of the USA

276. First reusable manned space vehicle was:
- (a) NASA space shuttle of the USA
- (b) Sputnik I, of the former USSR
- (c) Skylab, of the USA
- (d) Columbia space shuttle of USA

277. When was first human heart transplanted?
- (a) 3 December, 1966
- (b) 3 December, 1968
- (c) 3 December, 1967
- (d) 3 December, 1969

278. The first human heart was transplanted to:
- (a) Bacney B. Clark
- (b) Grote Schuur
- (c) Lichirou Tsuruyama
- (d) Louis Washkansky

279. The first human heart transplant operation was done at the Grote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town, South Africa by Barnard, Christiaan Neethling. Name the first man to receive an artificial heart?
- (a) Louis Washkansky
- (b) Louise Brown
- (c) Dr. Bacney B. Clark
- (d) R.H. Lawler

280. Name the first test-tube baby?
- (a) Louise Brown
- (b) Louis Washkansky
- (c) R.H. Lawler
- (d) Tom Whittaker

281. First liver transplant recipient was:
- (a) R.H. Lawler
- (b) Louise Brown
- (c) Lichirou Tsuruyama of Japan
- (d) Yuriy Alekscyevich

282. First person to receive a permanent electric

heart is:
(a) Tom Whittaker
(b) Mr. Abel Goodman
(c) Louise Brown
(d) R.H. Lawler

283. Who performed first kidney transplantation?
(a) R.H. Lawler of USA
(b) Yuriy Alekscyevich
(c) Louise Brown
(d) Louis Washkansky

284. Which was worst influenza?
(a) Worldwide influenza in 1910-11
(b) Worldwide influenza in 1818-19
(c) Worldwide influenza in 1918-19
(d) Worldwide influenza in 1930-31

285. How many people were killed in World Wide influenza?
(a) 14,640,000 (b) 17,640,000
(c) 21,640,000 (d) 12,640,000

286. Country with the greatest number of industrial robots having approximately 525,000 robots is:
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Japan (d) Russia

287. Name the most infectious disease with a mortality rate of about 99.99 per cent?
(a) AIDS
(b) Hepatitis B
(c) The Penumonic form of Plague
(d) Cancer

288. AIDS is counted as _____ disease:
(a) Deadliest (b) Newest
(c) Most horrible (d) None of these

289. Which is biggest stock exchange?
(a) Tokyo Stock exchange, Japan
(b) Chicago Stock exchange, USA
(c) Washington Stock Exchange USA
(d) The New York Stock Exchange, USA

290. Fastest general-purpose computer is:
(a) IBM Red Chip
(b) IBM Blue Chip
(c) Gray Y-MP C 90 super computer
(d) Compaq Master Computer

291. Biggest personal computer (PC) company is:
(a) Dell (b) Compaq
(c) IBM (d) Apple

292. Which is the biggest restaurant Chain?
(a) KFC (b) Super Foods
(c) McDonald's (d) General Foods

293. Which is the biggest publishing company?
(a) Bantam Company
(b) Bertelsmann AG of Germany
(c) McGraw Hills Inc.
(d) None of these

294. Which is the biggest beverage company?
(a) Pepsi Cola (b) Coca Cola
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

295. Which country's education budget is counted as highest education budget?
(a) Canada (b) Finland
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

296. Ho much Canada and Finland spend of their GDP on education?
(a) 4.2% (b) 3.1%
(c) 7.3% (d) 5.2%

297. Country with the highest health budget is:
(a) Canada (b) China
(c) USA (d) Saudi Arabia

298. Country with the most industrial economy is:
(a) USA (b) Belarus
(c) Canada (d) Russia

299. Country which suffers from the highest number of murder rate is:
(a) China (b) Canada
(c) Italy (d) USA

300. Name the country with the most executions?
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) USA
(c) Italy (d) China

301. Which country possesses the largest foreign exchange reserves?
(a) Japan (b) Canada
(c) Germany (d) USA

302. Which ship accident is called worst ship accident?
(a) Sinking of Keneddy
(b) Sinking of Royal Giant
(c) Sinking of Losiana the Great
(d) Sinking of Titanic after hitting an iceberg

303. Titanic sinked in Halifa, Canada, on April 15, 1912. How many people died in this accident?
(a) 3,513 (b) 2,513
(c) 1,513 (d) 4,513

304. Which country has most TV sets?
(a) China (b) Canada
(c) USA (d) India

305. Which country has most VCR's?
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Japan (d) India

306. Leading nuclear electricity producing country is:
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Australia (d) Canada

307. Point out the country with the most nuclear reactors?
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Ukraine (d) Russia

308. Largest nuclear power station is working in Ukraine. Name it?
(a) Zaporozhe power station
(b) Ukraine power station
(c) Zapo power station
(d) None of these

309. The gross output of Zaporozhe power station is:

(a) 4000 mw (b) 5000 mw
(c) 7000 mw (d) 6000 mw

310. The ERR-1 is the first nuclear power station producing electricity. Where it is located?
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) China (d) Russia

311. 21st June (rarely 22nd June) is counted as:
(a) Hottest day (b) Longest day
(c) Shortest day (d) None of these

312. Nitrogen is the most commonest element. Its ratio by volume in atmosphere is 78.8 per cent. What it is ratio by mass?
(a) 70.52 per cent (b) 69.52 per cent
(c) 75.52 per cent (d) 80.52 per cent

313. Most common element in the universe is:
(a) Oxygen (b) Hydrogen
(c) Sulpher (d) Neon

314. Longest bone in human body is:
(a) The thigh bone or femur
(b) Neck bone
(c) Back bone
(d) None of these

315. What is the length of femur in a 5 feet tall man?
(a) 20.1 inches (b) 19 ³/₄ inches
(c) 11.5 inches (d) 15 ³/₄ inches

316. Smallest bone in human body is:
(a) The staps or stirrup bone (in the middle ear)
(b) Had bone
(c) Finger bone
(d) Bone in chest

317. Which is the most abundant mineral in the human body?
(a) Oxygen (b) Calcium
(c) Nitrogen (d) Helium

318. Which is the commonest element in the earth?
(a) Iron (b) Calcium
(c) Silver (d) Manganese

319. Lightest metal is:
(a) Carbon (b) Zinc
(c) Lithium (Li) (d) Sodium

320. Densest Metal is:
(a) Carbon (b) Lithium
(c) Osmium (d) Manganese

321. Name the hardest element?
(a) Diamond (b) Calcium
(c) Carbon (d) Iron

322. First clones animal is:
(a) Dotty (Donkey) (b) Dolly (Monkey)
(c) Dolly (Sheep) (d) Alpha (Sheep)

323. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (1BRD) or World Bank is known as:
(a) Largest Commercial bank
(b) Largest Development bank
(c) First Development bank
(d) Largest Financial bank

324. Country with the highest defence budget is:
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) Canada (d) China

325. Which is the most expensive painting?
(a) Mona Lisa
(b) Portrait of on Gachet Vincent Van Gogh
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

326. Which country is known as the largest motor vehicle producer?
(a) USA (b) Japan
(c) Korean (d) China

327. Name the richest person who is the owner of supermarket chains, Walmart and Asta, with the fortune worth pound 45.3 billion?
(a) Robson Walton (b) Prince Muda
(c) Bill Gates (d) None of these

328. The world's biggest cemetery is Ohlsdorf cemetery in Hamburg, Germany. What is its area?
(a) 988 acres (b) 688 acres
(c) 788 acres (d) 588 acres

329. The world's tallest lighthouse is located at Yamashita Park in Yokohama, Japan. Name it?
(a) Iron Marine Tower
(b) Steel Marine Tower
(c) Steel Tower
(d) Japan tower

330. Steel Marine Tower has the power of 600,000 candelas and a visibility range of 32 km (20 miles). What is its height?
(a) 206 m (b) 306 m
(c) 406 m (d) 106 m

331. Name the country where female ratio is very less in population having only 566 females for 1000 males?
(a) UAE (b) Kuwait
(c) USA (d) Afghanistan

332. Second largest country is located in North America with an area of 9,970,610 sq. km. Name the country?
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Argentine (d) Mexico

333. China, located in Asia, is the third largest country in the World. Its area is:
(a) 5,572,900 s334. Km
(b) 7,572,900 sq. Km
(c) 9,572,900 sq. Km
(d) 6,572,900 sq. Km

334. Which of the following is the fourth largest country, with an area of 9,372,571 sq. km?
(a) Canada (b) Russia
(c) China (d) USA

335. India, located in Asia, with an area of 3,064,063, is the:

(a) 2nd largest country in the world
(b) 7th largest country in the world
(c) 4th largest country in the world
(d) 5th largest country in the world

336. Which of the following is the second most populous country, the growth rate of which is 1.72%?
(a) China (b) USA
(c) India (d) Bangladesh

337. Mention the first Muslim woman who is elected as the president of UN general assembly?
(a) Haya Rashid Al Khalifa
(b) Aneesa Jilani
(c) Sameena Hanbal
(d) Shameem Irani

338. Name the first country who gave the women right to vote in 1893?
(a) USA (b) Australia
(c) France (d) New Zealand

339. Which bank first time issued travellers cheque?
(a) British Express
(b) American Express
(c) City Bank
(d) Russian Express

340. Larissa Latynina is the woman who won the highest number of medals in:
(a) Asion Games
(b) Common Wealth games
(c) Olympic Games
(d) none of these

341. Name the last state to join USA?
(a) Hawaii (b) New York
(c) Alaska (d) none of these

342. Maureen Connolly is the first woman who won:
(a) Grand Slam (b) Wimbledon
(c) British Open (d) US Open

343. Don Budge is the tennis player who first time won the Grand Slam. Name that Tennis player who Wimbledon singles championship five consecutive times?
(a) Don Budge (b) Bjorn Bong
(c) Boris Baker (d) no one

344. The paper currency was first introduced by:
(a) Egypt (b) Greece
(c) China (d) Italy

345. Which is the longest river in Asia?
(a) Indus (b) Ganges
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Yangtze

346. Which is the world's largest internet search engine?
(a) Yahoo (b) Gigablast
(c) Google (d) MSN Search

347. Who is the world's longest current reigning Monarch?
(b) King of Thailand
(c) Queen of England
(d) King of Sweden

348. Which one is the first International Organization?
(a) United Nations
(b) Common Wealth
(c) Organization of African Unity
(d) League of Nations

349. Which of the following is the world's oldest International Human Rights Organization?
(a) Anti-Slavery
(b) Amnesty International
(c) Freedom House
(d) Asia Watch

350. The world's highest life expectancy at birth is in Japan while the lowest is in:
(a) Niger (b) Rwanda
(c) Zambia (d) None of them

351. Which of the following countries is the highest solar energy user in the world?
(a) Switzerland (b) Germany
(c) Netherlands (d) None of m

352. The world record of highest Test Cricket score by a team is of:-
(a) Sri Lanka (b) India
(c) Australia (d) West Indies

353. Which is the biggest bird?
(a) Eagle (b) Owl
(c) Kiwi (d) Ostrich

354. When the first 'Islamic Satellite' for crescent sighting will be launched from Egypt?
(a) 2006 (b) 2007
(c) 2008 (d) 2010

355. What was the name of the world's first USSR's artificial satellite sent in to space in 1957?
(a) Explorer 1 (b) Sputnik 1
(c) Apollo 1 (d) Challenger 1

356. The world's largest coral reef 'The Great Barrier Reef' is in which country?
(a) Canada (b) Sweden
(c) Australia (d) France

357. America sent spacecraft on every planet in the solar system except:
(a) Mercury (b) Venus
(b) Jupiter (d) Pluto

359. According to a recent World Bank report which is the most polluted city of the world?
(a) Beijing (b) Delhi
(c) Karachi (d) Mexico city

360. Neil Armstrong was the first man landed on Moon, he was followed by:
(a) Edwin E. Aldrin
(b) Michael Allen Collins

population in the world?
(a) Bahrain (b) Kuwait
(c) Qatar (d) Maldives

363. Who is world's longest serving current republican Head of State: President
(a) Éamon de Valera of Ireland
(b) Fidel Castro of Cuba
(b) Akihito of Japan
(d) Omar Bongo of Gabon

364. Who has the honour of becoming Oldest Head of State elected in a popular election (he was re-elected President of Ireland aged 84 in 1966)?
(a) Éamon de Valera
(b) Éamon de Valera
(c) Omar Bongo
(d) none of them

365. Mention the longest serving Head of State of the 20th Century?
(a) Emperor Hirohito of Japan
(b) Michael Allen of Gabon
(c) Peter Conrad
(d) Alan Lavern Bean of China

366. Mention the smallest Muslim country by population in the world?
(a) Bahrain (b) Kuwait
(c) Qatar (d) Maldives

367. Which is the world's largest Islamic country by population?
(a) Sudan (b) Kazakhstan
(c) Indonesia (d) Pakistan

368. Which country has won World Cup Football five times?
(a) Italy (b) Brazil
(c) Germany (d) None of them

369. Who was the first Viceroy of British India?
(a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Lyton
(c) Lord Clive (d) Lord Hardings

370. Who is the tallest man in the world?
(a) Ahmad Bilal
(b) Alam Channa
(c) Bin Bella
(d) Robert Pershing Wadlow

371. Who is the shortest?
(a) Ahmad Sardar (b) David Renzo
(c) Gul Mohammed (d) Saleem Pasha

372. Mention the heaviest man in the world?
(a) Jon Brower David
(b) Jon Brower Minnoch
(c) Gul Naseer
(d) None of the above

373. Mention the heaviest woman?
(a) Carol Yager (b) Anita Banat
(c) Sofia Yager (d) Sameeta Partab

374. Which is the first regular television service in the world?
(a) VOA
(b) VOG
(c) BBC
(d) Deutsche Fernsehefunk

375. Mention the longest continuously operating television channel in the world?
(a) Deutsche Fernsehefunk (b) BBC
(c) BBC One (d) VOA

376. Which is the least densely populated country?
(a) Italy (b) Mongolia
(c) Germany (d) Brazil

377. Pick out the newest country (as a successor state)?
(a) Serbia (b) Ache
(c) Seajevo (d) Kosovo

378. Which is the largest international organisation:
(a) Asia Watch
(b) United Nations
(c) Interpol
(d) Amnesty International

379. Mention the largest trade bloc (in the number of people)?
(a) European Union
(b) SAARC
(c) NAFTA
(d) None of them

380. Pick out the largest trade bloc (in terms of GDP (PPP))?
(a) NAFTA (b) European Union
(c) SAFTA (d) SAPTA

381. Treaty of Windsor is the oldest alliance treaty still in operation. Among which countries it exists?
(a) Eagle
(b) England and Egypt
(c) England and Australia
(d) France and Portugal

382. Althing is the oldest parliament in the world. Of which of the following countries this parliament belongs?
(a) England (b) Poland
(c) Germany (d) Iceland

383. National Council is the smallest parliament in the world. To which country this parliament belongs?
(a) England (b) Monaco
(c) France (d) Poland

384. Which is the largest cabinet in the world?
(a) Canada
(b) Sweden
(c) State Council, China
(d) France

385. Which is the first country to allow women to stand for election?
(a) USA (b) Belgium
(b) Morocco (d) Norway

386. Who is the oldest parliamentarian to win an election?
(a) Senator Strom Thurmond

(b) Senator Thomas Moore
(c) Senator G Washingtonm
(d) Senator Clinton

387. Who is the youngest parliamentarian to win an election?
(a) Lawrence Springborg
(b) Michael Allen Collins
(c) Peter Conrad
(d) Alan Lavern Bean

388. Name the first transexual parliamentarian?
(a) Peter Conrad
(b) Alan Lavern Bean
(c) Thomas Moore
(d) Georgina Beyer

389. What is uniqueness of Imperial House of Japan, Japan?
(a) It is oldest monarchy
(b) It is longest monarchy
(b) both of above
(d) none of above

390. The longest serving head of state ever was King Pepi II. To which country he did belong?
(a) Egypt (b) Lebanon
(c) Persia (d) England

391. Oldest serving President of a country is Ratu Josefa Iloilo Uluivuda. Mention his country?
(a) Fiji (b) Sigapore
(c) Japan (d) Thailand

392. Which country has most number of heads of state (seven)?
(a) Bahrain (b) Mexico
(c) Belgium (d) Switzerland

393. Which of the following is the highest valued currency unit?
(a) US dollar (b) Euro
(c) Kuwaiti dinar (d) British Pound

394. Pick out the lowest valued currency unit?
(a) Vietnamese dong
(b) Italy lira
(c) Malta dollar
(d) Bengladeshi rupee

395. Which of the following enjoys the highest rate of inflation?
(a) Zimbabwean dollar
(b) Thai bath
(c) Italian lira
(d) Vietnamese dong

396. With which currency the highest of inflation (historical) is recorded?
(a) Thai baath
(b) Italian lira
(c) Zimbabwean dollar
(d) Hungarian pengő

397. With which currency the lowest rate of inflation is associated?
(a) Barbados dollar. (b) Euro
(c) US dollar. (d) Indian rupee

398. Mention the ...

capita?
(a) S Africa (b) Luxembourg
(c) America (d) Germany

399. The country with the lowest GDP per capita is:
(a) Malawi. (b) Bhutan
(c) Maldives (d) Congo

400. Mention the country where we can find highest rate of income tax?
(a) France (b) Denmark
(c) USA (d) Australia

401. In which country highest rate of income tax (historical) is recorded?
(a) USSR (b) Sweden
(c) Brazil (d) Hungary

402. The largest pyramid is Great Pyramid of Cholula. What is its size?
(a) 5.45 million m^3 (b) 3.45 million m^3
(c) 4.45 million m^3 (d) 2.45 million m^3

403. The tallest pyramid Great Pyramid of Giza. What is its current height?
(a) 148.8 m (b) 138.8 m
(c) 128.8 m (d) 130.8 m

404. Heaviest sculpture in the world is the Statue of Liberty. What is its weight?
(a) 24000 tons (b) 14000 tons
(c) 22000 tons (d) 29000 tons

405. Which is the largest Commercial aircraft?
(a) Concord (b) C-130
(c) Antonov An-225 (d) none of these

406. Mention the largest passenger aircraft?
(a) Airbus A180 (b) Airbus A380
(c) Jumbo (d) Concord

407. Which is the longest naval vessel?
(a) Russian Agatha (b) USS Enterprise
(c) French Augusta (d) none of these

408. Mention the largest Battleship?
(a) Japanese battleship Yamato
(b) US Great Washington
(c) Chinese Great Warrior
(d) French Great Sea

409. Akashi-Kaikyo Bridge Kobe-Naruto Route, Japan is the world's largest suspension bridge. What is its span?
(a) 1991 m (b) 5,000 m
(c) 1001 m (d) 1750 m

410. Which of the following country has not written constitution?
(a) Israel (b) New Zealand
(c) Britain (d) All of above

411. Which of the following country has the second largest Muslim population in the world?
(a) India (b) Iran
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Pakistan

412. Which country is the biggest arms buyer in the world?

(c) Saudi Arabia (d) China

413. Russia is the second largest arms exporter country in the world. Which is the largest arms exporter country?
(a) France (b) China
(c) USA (d) Britain

414. Nancy Patricia D'Alesandro Pelosi is the:
(a) First female Speaker of the US House of Representatives
(b) First Californian and first Italian-American to hold the post of Speaker of the US House of Representatives
(c) The highest-ranking female politician in American history
(d) All of the above

415. The first Pakistan female who became the senator of the Canadian Parliament:
(a) Salma-Atta-ullah Jan
(b) Sayeeda Hussain Warsi
(c) Abida Hussain
(d) Salma Hike

416. The world's oldest University "University of Karueein" is situated in:
(a) Egypt (b) Morocco
(c) Greece (d) Syria

417. The world's oldest Stock Exchange is in:
(a) New York (b) Amsterdam
(c) Tokyo (d) London

418 In the modern world, the institution of "Ombudsman" was first established in:
(a) Pakistan (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Sweden

419. Which country is the second largest arms buyer in the world?
(a) Pakistan (b) Iran
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Singapore

420. The world's largest producer of uranium is:
(a) Kazakhstan (b) Canada
(c) South Africa (d) Russia

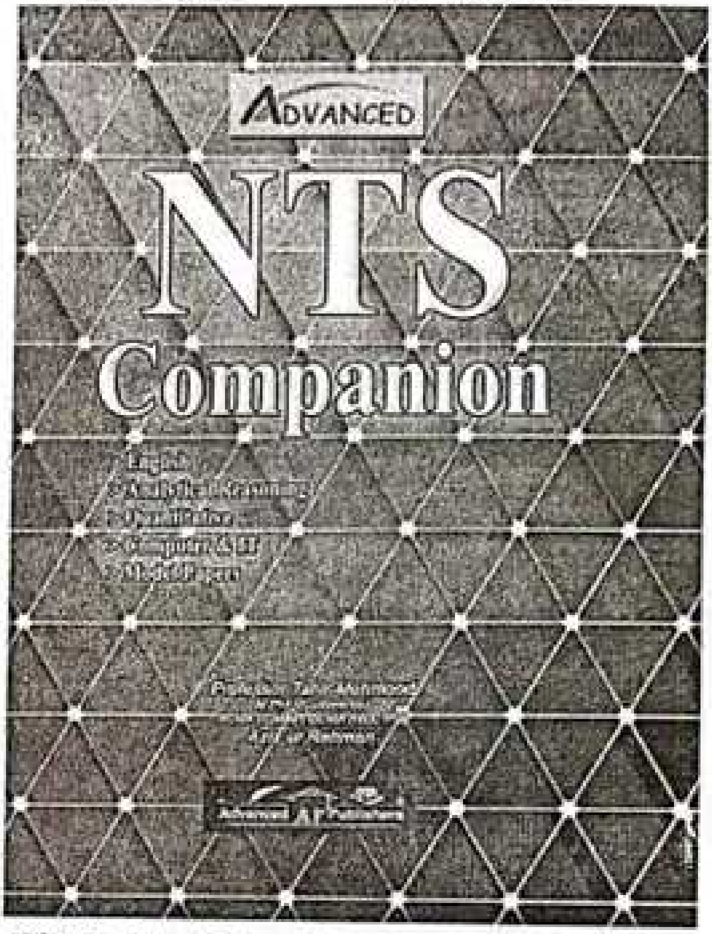
421. The longest bridge in the world Danyang–Kunshan Grand Bridge is in:
(a) China (b) Canada
(c) Japan (d) Russia

422. The largest written constitution is:
(a) Indian (b) US
(c) Chinese (d) Canadian

423. The largest landlocked country is:
(a) Azerbaijan (b) Afghanistan
(c) Uzbekistan (d) Kazakhstan

424. The first Asian Nobel laureate:
(a) Dr Abdul Salam
(b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Dr Younas
(d) Anwer Sadaat

425. The very first tool used for searching on the Internet was
(a) Archie (b) Yahoo
(c) Google (d) Alta Vista



426. The oldest internet search engine among the following is:
(a) Google (b) MSN search
(c) Yahoo (d) Ask.com

427. The longest sub-sea pipeline in the world surpassing the Langeled pipeline is:
(a) Gazprom (b) Nord Stream
(c) Moscow line (d) IPI

428. The Nord Stream natural gas pipeline completed in 2011 from Russia to:
(a) Germany (b) Belgium
(c) France (d) Spain

429. Which country is declared most peace living country in the world?
(a) Norway (b) Sweden
(c) Denmark (d) France

430. The largest food and nutrition company in the world Nestlé S.A. belongs to:
(a) Switzerland (b) UK
(c) USA (d) Canada

431. Since October 2010, the Tianhe-1A supercomputer has been the fastest in the world; it is located in:
(a) China (b) USA
(c) Japan (d) Canada

432. Alibaba.com Limited is the world's largest online business-to-business trading platform for small businesses, belongs to:

(a) Indonesia (b) USA
(c) China (d) Japan

433. Tallest hotel in the world is:
(a) Rose Rayhaan by Rotana
(b) Petronas Twin Towers
(c) Abraj Al-Bait Towers
(d) Emirates Park Towers Hotel & Spa

434. The tallest clock tower in the world:
(a) Abraj Al-Bait Towers
(b) Burj Khalifa
(c) Cosmo Clock 21
(d) Kingdom Tower

435. The world's largest building floor area:
(a) Burj Dubai
(b) Burj Khalifa
(c) Kingdom Tower
(d) Abraj Al-Bait Towers

436. The world's largest clock face:
(a) Abraj Al-Bait Towers
(b) MSN search
(c) Kingdom Tower
(d) Burj Khalifa

437. The Abraj Al-Bait Towers is also known as the:
(a) Kingdom Tower
(b) Burj Khalifa
(c) Mecca Royal Hotel Clock Tower
(d) Burj Dubai

438. When Sputnik II, first artificial satellite, was launched?
(a) 3 November 1956
(b) 3 November, 1957
(c) 10 December, 1957
(d) 3 January, 1957

439. The first tanks were used in 1916. Who used first tanks in 1st World War?
(a) British (b) German
(c) Italy (d) Japan

440. Telstar was launched in 1962. Which of the following is true regarding it?
(a) It was world's first communications satellite
(b) It was USSR's first communications satellite
(c) It was Japan's first communications satellite
(d) It was world's first space mission

1. Where the first modern Olympic Games were held in 1896?
(a) Athens (b) Rome
(c) Paris (d) Italy

442. When did first women compete in Olympic Games?
(a) 1920 (b) 1912
(c) 1922 (d) 1935

443. Paper was invented in about 3500 BC. Who invented the paper first?
(a) Egyptian (b) Chinese
(c) Romans (d) Greeks

444. The single biggest hydel power generating site is situated in:
(a) Brazil (b) China
(c) United States (d) India

445. First Satellite Sputnik 1 was launched on:
(a) 2 October 1957 (b) 4 October 1957
(c) 6 October 1957 (d) 8 October 1957

446. The largest producer of solar energy in the world is:
(a) USA (b) Germany
(c) Switzerland (d) Holland

447. The country which has largest army in the world:
(a) USA (b) China
(c) Russia (d) India

448. Which is the most famous brand of the world?
(a) Nokia (b) Coca Cola
(c) Micro software (d) None of these

449. Which country consumed (used) largest quantity of coal in the world?
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) USA (d) India

450. The oldest Anthem of the world is of:
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) Russia (d) Greece

451. Which is the largest Road Tunnel in the world?
(a) Rokko (b) Apennine
(c) Shinizu (d) St. Gotthard

452. Deepest lake in the world is
(a) Aral (b) Baikal
(c) Caspian (d) Ansoo

453. Which is 2nd largest producer of oil
(A) Saudi Arab (B) Russia
(C) China (D) USA

454. Oldest living city of the world is:
(a) Baghdad (b) Rome
(c) Damascus (d) Rome

455. Brojan Das was the first Asian to:
(a) Climb Mount Everest
(b) Swim across the British Channel
(c) Win an Olympic Gold Medal
(d) Sail to the South Pole

Answer Key

d 3. b 5. b 7. c 9. a 11. b 13. a 15. a
a 4. a 6. b 8. b 10. c

17.	b	72.	a	127.	a	182.	d	237.	b	292.	c	347.	b	404.	a
18.	a	73.	c	128.	c	183.	c	238.	c	293.	b	348.	d	405.	c
19.	c	74.	a	129.	c	184.	c	239.	b	294.	b	349.	a	406.	b
20.	a	75.	a	130.	c	185.	b	240.	a	295.	c	350.	b	407.	b
21.	b	76.	c	131.	d	186.	c	241.	a	296.	c	351.	b	408.	a
22.	a	77.	c	132.	c	187.	b	242.	d	297.	c	352.	a	409.	a
23.	c	78.	a	133.	c	188.	d	243.	a	298.	b	353.	d	410.	d
24.	a	79.	c	134.	a	189.	a	244.	d	299.	d	354.	d	411.	a
25.	d	80.	d	135.	a	190.	c	245.	c	300.	d	355.	b	412.	a
26.	a	81.	b	136.	b	191.	b	246.	c	301.	a	356.	c	413.	c
27.	c	82.	b	137.	a	192.	a	247.	c	302.	d	357.	d	414.	d
28.	b	83.	d	138.	c	193.	a	248.	a	303.	c	359.	a	415.	a
29.	a	84.	a	139.	a	194.	c	249.	c	304.	a	360.	a	416.	b
30.	a	85.	c	140.	c	195.	a	250.	c	305.	a	362.	d	417.	b
31.	a	86.	a	141.	b	196.	a	251.	b	306.	b	363.	d	418.	d
32.	d	87.	b	142.	b	197.	a	252.	a	307.	b	364.	a	419.	d
33.	a	88.	b	143.	a	198.	d	253.	c	308.	a	365.	a	420.	a
34.	a	89.	d	144.	d	199.	c	254.	c	309.	d	366.	d	421.	a
35.	c	90.	a	145.	a	200.	a	255.	d	310.	a	367.	c	422.	a
36.	a	91.	d	146.	c	201.	c	256.	a	311.	b	368.	b	423.	d
37.	c	92.	d	147.	d	202.	b	257.	d	312.	c	369.	a	424.	b
38.	a	93.	b	148.	b	203.	d	258.	a	313.	b	370.	d	425.	a
39.	c	94.	c	149.	b	204.	c	259.	a	314.	a	371.	c	426.	c
40.	c	95.	a	150.	b	205.	b	260.	c	315.	b	372.	b	427.	b
41.	b	96.	a	151.	a	206.	c	261.	c	316.	a	373.	a	428.	a
42.	c	97.	b	152.	b	207.	a	262.	a	317.	b	374.	d	429.	a
43.	a	98.	c	153.	a	208.	d	263.	b	318.	a	375.	c	430.	a
44.	b	99.	b	154.	c	209.	b	264.	b	319.	c	376.	b	431.	a
45.	a	100.	d	155.	a	210.	a	265.	c	320.	c	377.	a	432.	c
46.	a	101.	a	156.	a	211.	d	266.	a	321.	a	378.	b	433.	c
47.	b	102.	c	157.	a	212.	c	267.	d	322.	c	379.	b	434.	a
48.	c	103.	a	158.	c	213.	b	268.	b	323.	b	380.	a	435.	d
49.	a	104.	a	159.	a	214.	d	269.	d	324.	a	381.	d	436.	a
50.	c	105.	c	160.	c	215.	a	270.	c	325.	b	382.	d	437.	c
51.	a	106.	a	161.	d	216.	b	271.	a	326.	a	383.	b	438.	b
52.	d	107.	c	162.	a	217.	a	272.	c	327.	a	384.	c	439.	a
53.	a	108.	d	163.	a	218.	c	273.	a	328.	a	385.	d	440.	a
54.	c	109.	c	164.	c	219.	a	274.	a	329.	b	386.	a	441.	a
55.	a	110.	b	165.	a	220.	d	275.	b	330.	d	387.	a	442.	b
56.	c	111.	c	166.	c	221.	b	276.	d	331.	a	388.	d	443.	b
57.	b	112.	c	167.	c	222.	b	277.	c	332.	b	389.	a	444.	b
58.	d	113.	c	168.	d	223.	d	278.	d	333.	c	390.	a	445.	b
59.	a	114.	c	169.	a	224.	a	279.	c	334.	d	391.	a	446.	b
60.	a	115.	c	170.	a	225.	c	280.	a	335.	b	392.	d	447.	b
61.	b	116.	c	171.	b	226.	c	281.	c	336.	c	393.	c	448.	b
62.	d	117.	c	172.	c	227.	a	282.	b	337.	a	294.	a	449.	b
63.	c	118.	d	173.	b	228.	a	283.	a	338.	d	395.	a	450.	a
64.	d	119.	c	174.	b	229.	a	284.	c	339.	b	396.	d	451.	d
65.	b	120.	b	175.	b	230.	c	285.	c	340.	c	397.	a	452.	b
66.	a	121.	c	176.	a	231.	b	286.	c	341.	a	398.	b	453.	b
67.	d	122.	c	177.	b	232.	b	287.	c	342.	a	399.	a	454.	c
68.	a	123.	a	178.	c	233.	b	288.	a	343.	a	400.	b	455.	b
69.	a	124.	c	179.	b	234.	a	289.	d	344.	c	401.	b		
70.	a	125.	b	180.	a	235.	c	290.	c	345.	d	402.	c		
71.	c	126.	a	181.	a	236.	c	291.	b	346.	c	403.	b		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS & TERMS

AAAA American Association of Advertising Agencies
AAA American Academy of Advertising
AAA Agricultural Adjustment Act
AAA Amateur Athletics Association
AAC Australian Army Cadets (Australia)
AAAFF Auro argento acre flando feriundo
AAFC Australian Air Force Cadets (Australia)
AAP Australian Associated Press
AAR After Action Review
AAV Alter ambove
AB Able-bodied seaman; (in America) Bachelor of Arts
ABA Amateur Boxing Association
ABAD Agency for Barani Area Development
ABEDA Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
ABC Audit Bureau of Circulation
ABL Allied Bank of Pakistan
ABM Anti-Ballistic Missiles
ABN Asia Business News
ABU Asian Broadcasting Union
AC Alternating Current, Assistant Commissioner, Ante Christum (before Christ), Accountability Court
AC Air Conditioning
ACA Association of the Chartered Accountants
ACC Arab Cooperation Council
ACCT Agency for the French-Speaking Community
ACP African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States
ACR Annual Confidential Report
ACS Association of Caribbean States
ACTO Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
Ad Advertisement
AD Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord)
ADA Air Port Development Authority
ADB Asian Development Bank
ADBP Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
ADC Aide-de-Camp, Agricultural Development Corporation, Additional Deputy Commissioner
ADF Arab Deterrent Force, Asian Development Fund
ADF Australian Defence Force (Australia)
ADFA Australian Defence Force Academy (Australia)
ADFC Australian Defence Force Cadets (Australia)
ADFIMI Association of National Development Finance Institution in Member countries of Islamic Development Bank
Adm. Admiral
ADP Annual Development Programme
AEC Army Education Corps, Atomic Energy Commission
AEDB Alternate National Electric Energy
AEUC Arab Economic Unity Council
AFC Asian Football Confederation
AFDB African Development Bank
AFESD Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AFP Agency France Press, Archery Federation of Pakistan
AFOSI Air Force Office of Special Investigations
AFTA Asian Free Trade Area
AG Accountant General, Advocate General
AG Australia Group
AGM Annual General Meeting
AGPR Accountant General of Pakistan Revenues
AHAH Anno Hegirae
AHF Asian Hockey Federation
AI Air India, Amnesty International
AI Artificial Insemination
AIC Arab Investment Company
AID Agency for International Development
AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Disease)
AIMC Allama Iqbal Medical College
AIM Airborne Intercept Missile (U.S. military)
AIOU Allama Iqbal Open University
AIP Afghan Islamic Press
AJK Azad Jammu & Kashmir
AKDN Aga Khan Development Network

AL Arab League
ALESCO Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
A level Advance Level
Alt. Altitude
AM Air Marshal, Artium Magister
am Ante maridiem
AMF Arab Monetary Fund
amp. Ampere(s)
AMU Arab Magherb Union
ANC African National Congress
ANF Anti Narcotics Force
ANN Asian News Network
ANT Antarctic Treaty
ANTF Anti-Narcotics Task Force (formerly PNCB)
ANZUS Australian, New Zealand, United States of America (Security treaty)
AP Associated Press, Assistant Professor
APC Agricultural Prices Commission, All Parties Conference
APC Armored Personnel Carrier
APCA All Pakistan Cotton Power Looms Association, All Pakistan Clerks Association
APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APFTU All-Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions
APHC All Parties Hurriyat Conference
API Associated Press of India
APIBD Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development
APM (Anti-Personnel Mine Convention
PNEC All Pakistan Newspaper Employees Federation
PNS All Pakistan Newspaper Society
POSTCI All Pakistan Organization of Small Traders and Cottage Industry
PP Associated Press of Pakistan
PPCED Asia Pacific Parliamentarian Conference on Environment and Development
PPN Appropriation Number (U.S. Military)
PRC Asia Pacific Regional Committee
PTEC All Pakistan Technology Engineers Council
PTMA All Pakistan Textile Mills Association
WA All Pakistan Women's Association

Arabsat Arab Satellite Communications Organizations
ARD Alliance for Restoration of Democracy
ARF ASEAN Regional Forum
ARI Agricultural Research Institute
ARM Anti-Radiation (or Radar) Missile
ARMS Automated Recruit Management System
A.R.S.A Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy
ASCE Area Study Centre for Europe, Unity of Karachi
AsDB Asian Development Bank
ASEAN Association of South East Asia Nations
ASF Airport Security Force
ASIP Agriculture Sector Investment Project
ATA Anti-Terrorist Act
ATM Automated Teller Machine (Banking)
ATP Association of Tennis Professionals
AW Asia Watch, Atomic Weight
AWACS Airborne Warning and Control System
B.A. Bachelor of Arts, British Academy
BA Baltic Assembly
B.Com. Bachelor of Commerce
B.Ed. Bachelor of Education
B.Sc. Bachelor of Science
Bar-at-Law Barrister-at Law
BAFTA Baltic Free Trade Area
BASATA British and South Asian Trade Association
BBC British Broadcasting Corporation
BBQ Barbecu
BDEAC Central African States Development Bank
BDS Bachelor of Dental Surgery, Bomb Disposal Squad
BE Bill of Exchange, Bachelor of Engineering
BEL Bankers Equity Limited
BENELUX Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg
BIS British Information Service
BISE Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education
BGN United States Board on Geographic Names
BOP Bank of Punjab,
BP Blood Pressure, Boiling Point, Blue Print
BPS Basic Pay Scale
BIS Bank for International Settlements

BSEC Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

BSF Boarder Society Force (India)

BTWC Biological (Biologic) and Toxin Weapons Convention

BTU British thermal unit

C-in-C Commander-in-Chief

C/A Current Account

CAA Civil Aviation Authority

CAC Cash and Carry

CAC Central American Common Market

CAD Computer-aided Design

CAFTA Central American Free Trade Agreement

Cal. Calorei

CAN Andean Community of Nations

CAP Central American Parliament

CAR Central African Republic

CARICOM Caribbean Community and Common Market

CARs Central Asian Republics

CAS Chief of the Air Staff

CAS Court of Arbitration for Sports

CAS Court of Arbitration in Sports

CBI Central Bureau of Investigation

CBMs Confidence Building Measures

CBS Columbia Broadcasting System

CCC Customs Cooperation Council

CCI Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Council of Common Interest

CD Civil Defence, Community Development, Compact Disc

CDA Capital Development Authority, Call Deposit Account (Banking)

CDB Caribbean Development Bank

CDC Commonwealth Development Corporation

CDFC Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation

CDP Community Development Programme

CDR Call Deposit Receipts

CD-ROM Compact Disc Read-only

CDWP Central Development Working Body

CEI Central European Initiative

CE Chief Executive, Civil Engineer, Chief Engineer, Council of Europe

CEC Chief Election Commissioner

CECP Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan

CED Central Excise Duty

CEEAC Economic Community of Central Africa States

CEFTA Central European Free Trade Agreement

CENTO Central Treaty Organization

CEO Chief Executive Officer

CEPGL Economic Community of the Great Lake Countries

CERN European Organization for Nuclear Research

CHASNUPP Chashma Nuclear Power Plant

CIA Central Intelligence Agency (USA) Crimes Investigation Agency (Pakistan)

CID Criminal Investigation Department

CIF Cost, Insurance and Freight

CIRC Corporated Industrial Renual Corporation

CIS Commonwealth of Independent States

CJFE Canadian Journalists for Free Expression

CLA Corporate Law Authority (now SECP)

CLRC Corporate Laws Review Commission

CMCC China Mobile Communication Corporation

CMA Common Monetary Area

CMEA Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

CMFR Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility

CPJ Committee to Protect Journalists

CND Compaign for Nuclear Disarmament

CNG Compressed Natural Gas

CNN Cable News Network

CNS Chief of the Naval Staff

CO Commanding Officer

COAS Chief of the Army Staff

COC Carry Over Charge (Stock exchange)

Col. Colonel, Column

COM Carry Over Market (Stock exchange)

CAM Computer aided manufacturing

COMSAT Communications Satellite Corporation

COMSTECH Council of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of Islamic Conference

COT Carry Over Transaction (Stock exchange)

CP Colombo plan

CPC Civil Procedure Code

CPI ...

CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Language Countries
CPWB	Child Protection Welfare Bureau
CRCP	Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
CSN	South American Community of Nations
CSP	Civil Services of Pakistan
CSS	Central Superior Services
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
CTBT	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
CTBTO	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization
CTC	Cotton Trading Corporation
CT-Scan	Computerized axial Tomography Scanning
CTV	Closed Circuit Television
CVT	Capital Value Tax
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
D Litt.	Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Literature
DBA	Diploma in Business Administration
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DC	Danube Commission
DC	District of Colombia
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDT	dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane
DEO	District Education Officer
DG	Director General
DGPR	Director General Public Relation
DICTO	Development of Islamic Countries Transport Organization
DIG	Deputy Inspector General (Police)
DLL	Diploma in Labour Laws
DLU	Dutch Language Union
DMG	District Management Group
DPA	Deutsche Press Agency
Ph.D	Doctor of Philosophy
DPI	Director of Public Instruction
DPR	Defence of Pakistan Rules, Director Public Relations
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
DTRE	Duty and Tax Remission for Export
DUHS	Dow University of Health Services
DVD	Dynamic Versatile Disc
E & OE	Errors and Omissions Excepted
E	East
EAC	East African Community
EADB	East African Development Bank
EAEC	Eurasian Economic Community
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EAS	East Asia Summit
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European community, Election Commission, Electricity Council
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECA	Economic Commission for Asia (UN)
ECAT	Engineering Colleges Admission Test
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECG	Electro-Cardio Gram
ECL	Exit Control List
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECM	European Common Market
ECNR	European Centre for Nuclear Research
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)
ECOSA	Economic Community of Southern Africa
ECSC	European Conference on Security and Co-operation
ECU	European Currency Unit (now replaced by Euro)
EDB	Engineering Development Board
EDB	Engineering Development Board
EDO	Executive district officer
EEC	European Economic Community
EEG	Electroencephalogram
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELT	English Language Teaching
ELT	Eelam Liberation Tigers
ELDF	Eelam Liberation Defence Front
EMS	European Monetary System
EMU	European Monetary Union
ENERCON	Energy Conservation Centre
ENT	Ear, Nose and Throat

EOABS Employees Old Age Benefit Scheme
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
EPB Export Promotion Bureau
EPB Export Promotion Bureau
EPD Environment Protection Department
EPI Expanded Programme on Immunization
EPZA Export Processing Zones Authority
ERM Exchange rate Mechanism
EROS Tamil Revolutionary Organization of Students
ESA European Space Agency
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ESP Extra Sensory Perception
ESPN Entertainment and Sports Programming Network
ESRO European Space Research Organization
ETO Excise & Taxation Officer
EU European Union
EVA Extra-Vehicular Activity
FANA Federal Administered Northern Areas
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
FAQ Frequently Asked Questions
FARC Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (Spanish, "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia")
FARP Forward Arming and Refuelling Point
FAS Federation of American Scientists
FASD Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FASEB Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology
FATA Federal Administered Tribal Areas
FAT Field Artillery Tractor - File Allocation Table
FAVS Future Armoured Vehicle System
FAX Facsimile
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation (US)
FBS Federal Bureau of Statistics
FCA Federal Committee on Agriculture, Foreign Currency Account
FCBC Foreign Currency Bearer Certificate
FCPS Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons
FDI Foreign Direct Investment, Fixed Direct Investment
FIA Federal Investigation Agency
FIFA Federation International Football Association
FIR First Information Report
FJMC Fatima Jinnah Medical College (Lahore)
FJWA Fatima Jinnah Women University
FLIP Foundation for Press Freedom
FLS Front Line States
FM Frequency Modulation
FMCT Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty
FOB free on board
FOR free on rail
FPCCI Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry
FPSC Federal Public Service Commission
FRCS Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
FSC Federal Shariat Court
FSU former Soviet Union
FTA Free Trade Agreement
FWB First Women Bank
FWO Frontier Works Organization
FY Fiscal year
FYMA Filament Yarn Manufacturers Association
FZ Franc Zone
GAFTA Greater Arab Free Trade Area
GATE Guerrilla Army of Tamil Eelam
GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (now WTO since January 1995)
GB Great Britain
GCC Global Cricket Council
GCC Gulf Cooperation Council
GCSE General Certificate of
GCTU General Confederation of Trade Unions
GDA Grand Democratic Alliance
GDI Gross Domestic Income
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GDR German Democratic Republic
GHz Gigahertz
GMAT Graduate Management Admission Test
GMT Greenwich Mean Time
GNA Gulf News Agency
GNP Gross National Product
GOC General Officer Commanding
GP General Practitioner

GSP Gender Support Programme
GST General Sales Tax
GST General Sales Tax
GUAM Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova group of states
GWP gross world product
HACCP Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HAMAS Harkat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya (Islamic Resistance Movement)
HBFC House Building Finance Corporation
HBL Habib Bank Limited
HC High Court
HCF Highest Common Factor
HCP Hockey Club of Pakistan
HIPS Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
Hit Heavy Industries Taxila
HIV Hired Immunal Virus
HJ Hilal-i-Jur'at
HKJA Hong Kong Journalists Association
HRCP Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
HTML Hypertext Mark-up-Language
HTTP Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTV Heavy Transport Vehicle
HUBCO Hub Power Company Ltd.
IAAF International Amateur Athletics Federation
IACP Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency (UN)
IAPA Inter-American Press Association
IATA International Air Transport Association
IB Intelligence Bureau
IBA Institute of Business Administration
IBB Islamic Bank of Britain
IBEC International Bank for Economic Cooperation
IBM International Business Machines
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (commonly known as World Bank)
IC Integrated Circuit, Intelligence Corps
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAP Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan
ICBM Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile
ICC International Chamber of Commerce.
ICE & E Institute of Containing Education and Extension
ICFM Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers
ICFTU International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICIS International Centre for Islamic Studies
ICJ International Court of Justice
ICMAP Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan
ICP Investment Corporation of Pakistan
ICPC International Criminal Police Commission
ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross/Crescent
ICRM Internaitonal Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
ICS International College of Surgeons, Indian Civil Services, International Chamber of Shipping
ICTY International Criminal Tribunal for the fromer yogoslavia
ICU Intensive Care Unit
IDA International Development Association
IDA International Development Association.
IDB Islamic Development Bank (Jeddah)
IDBP Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan
IEA International Energy Agency
IELTS International English
IEP Institute of Engineers Pakistan
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC International Finance Corporation
IFCTU International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
IFF International Football Federation
IFJ International Federation of Journalists
IFRCS International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IFTU International Federation of Trade Unions
IFTA Ilankai Freedom Tamil Army
IFEX The International Freedom of Expression Exchange
IG Inspector General
IGAD Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGADD Inter-Governmental Authority on Droughs and Development

IHO International Hydrographic Organization
IIB International Investment Bank
IIC Islamic Ideology Council
IIRO Islamic International Relief Organization
IIU International Islamic University
IIU International Islamic University
ILC International Law Commission
ILO International Labour Organization
IMEI International Mobile Equipment Identity
IMF International Monetary Fund
IMO International Maritime Organization
IMSO International Mobile Satellite Organization
INA Iraq News Agency
InOC Indian Ocean Commission
Inmarsat International Mobile Satellite Organization
INSTRAW International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of women
INTELSAC International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Intelsat international Telecommunications satellite organization
INTERPOL International Criminal Police Organization
Intersputnik International Organization of Space Communications
IOC International Olympic Committee
IOM International Organization for Migration
IOU I Owe You
IPIG Iran-Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline
IPP Independent Power Producers
IQ Intelligence Quotient
IRA Irish Republic Army
IRBM Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
IRF Islamic Research Foundation
IRNA Islamic Republic News Agency (Iran)
IRSA Indus River System Authority
ISBN International Standard Book Number
ISI Inter Services Intelligence
ISO International Standardization Organization
IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union
ISESCO Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ISO International Standards
ISA International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations
ISP Internet Service Provider
ISPR Inter Services Public Relations
ISRP Irrigation System Reform Programme
ISSB Inter Services Selection Board
IT Information Technology
ITB Information Technology Board
ITO International Trade Organization, Income Tax Officer
ITSO International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
ITU International Telecommunication Union est. 1865
ITUC International Trade Union Confederation
IV Intravenous; Intravenously
JAL Japan Airlines
JAXA Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
JCO Junior Commissioned Officer
JETRO Japanese External Trade Organization
JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
JKLF Jamu & Kashmir Liberation Front
JPMC Jinah Post Graduate Medical College
KANUPP Karachi Nuclear Power Plant
KAPCO Kot Adu Power Company
KCNA Korean Central News Agency
KCNA Korean Central News Agency
KDA Karachi Development Authority
KEMC King Edward Medical College (Lahore)
KESC Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KGB Komitet Gosudarstvennony Bizopasnosty
kHz Kilohertz
km Kilometer
KMC Karachi Metropolitan Corporation
KP Kyoto Protocol
KPT Karachi Port Trust
KRL A.Q. Khan Research Laboratories
KSE Karachi Stock Exchange
KUNA Kuwait News Agency
KV Kilo Volt
L/C Letter of Credit
LAES Latin American Economic System
LAIA Latin American Integration Association
LAN Local Area Network (Computer)
LAP Latin American Parliament

LBW Leg Before Wicket
LC Letter of Credit
LCD Liquid Crystal Display
LCM Lowest Common Multiple
LDA Lahore Development Authority
LDC Less developed country
LFO Legal Framework Order
LG Letter of Guarantee
LHCBA Lahore High Court Bar Association
LIBOR London Inter Bank Offer Rate
LLB Bachelor of Laws (Legnm Baccalaureus)
LLD Doctor of Law (Legum doctor)
LLDC least developed Dumpting
LLM Master of Law (Legum Magister)
LoC Line of Control
LPDI Leather Product Development Institute
LPG Liquefied Petroleum Gas
L.S.D. Lysergic acid Diethylamide
LSE Lahore Stock Exchange
LTTE Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
LU Latin Union
M.Com. Master of Commerce
M.Ed. Master of Education
M.Phil. Master of Philosophy
M.Sc. Master of Science
MAD Mutually Assured Destruction
MCAT Medical Colleges Admission Test
MCL Metropolitan Corporation Lahore
MCQs Multiple Choice Questions
MDA Multan Development Authority
MDS Master in Dental Surgery
MEA Middle East Airlines
MENA Middle East News Agency
MEPCO Manpower Export of Placement Corporation
MFB Micro Finance Bank
MFN Most Favoured Nation
MI Military Intelligence
MIGA Agency Multilateral Investment Guarantee
MILF Morocco Islamic Liberation Front
Minfal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MISA The Media Institute of Southern Africa
MLA Member of Legislature Assembly, Martial Law Administrator
MLF Multilateral (nuclear) Force
MLO Martial Law Order
MMA Muthidda Majlis-e-Amal
MNA Member of National Assembly
MNLF Moro National Liberation Front (Philippines)
MNP Mobile Number Probability
MO Money Order, Medical Officer
MoU Memorandum of Understanding
MP Member of Parliament, Military Police
MPA Member of Provincial Assembly
MQM Muthida Quami Movement
MRBM Medium Range Ballistic Missile
MRCP Member of Royal College of Physicians
MRCS Member of Royal College of Surgeons
MRI Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MS Medical Superintendent
MSN Microsoft Network
MTCR Missile Technology Control Regime
MTV Music Television
MVE Motor Vehicle Examination
MW Megawatt
NAB National Accountability Bureau
NACTA National Counter Terrorism Authority
NADRA National Database and Registration Authority
NAFEN North and Far East News (Agency)
NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement
NALC Northern Areas Legislative Council
NAM Non-aligned Movement
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA)
NATC North Atlantic Treaty Council
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC National Broadcasting
NBCP National Book Council of Pakistan
NBF National Book Foundation
NBP National Bank of Pakistan
NC Nordic Council
NCA National College of Arts (Lahore), Nuclear Commercial Authority
NCC National Cadet Corps
NCCC National Credit—Consultative Council

NCGR National Commission on Govt. Reforms
NCL National Control Laboratory
NCMC National Crisis Management Cell
NCNA New China News Agency
NDFC National Development Finance Corporation
NDMA National Disaster Management Authority
NEA Nuclear Energy Agency (OECD)
NEFA North East Frontier Agency
NEGL negligible
NEPRA National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
NESPAK National Engineering Services of Pakistan
NETCOM National Education and Training Commission
News North East West South
NFC National Fertilizer Corporation
NGOs Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA National Highway Authority
NHC National Hijra Council
NIA Nuclear Institute of Agriculture
NIAB Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology (Faisalabad)
NIB Nordic Investment Bank
NIC National Identity Card
NIC Newly Industrializing country.
NICH National Institute of Child Health
NIE Newly industrializing economy
NIH National Institute of Health (Islamabad)
NIPA National Institute of Public Administration
NIPS National Institute for Population Studies
NIRC National Industrial Relations Commission
NIS New independent states
NISC National Institute of Sports and Culture
NIST National Institute of Silicon Technology (Islamabad)
NIT National Investment Trust
NM Nautical mile
NMD National Missile Defence
NMT Nordic Mobile Telephone
NPT Non Proliferation Treaty, National Press Trust
NRA Nuclear Regulatory Authority
NRB National Reconstruction Bureau
NRW Human Rights Watch
NRB National Reconstruction Burpeau
NSC National Saving Centre, National Security Council, National Shipping Committee National Sports Committee/Corporation
NSG Nuclear Suppliers Group
NTBT Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
NTC National Telecommunication Corporation
NTM Network Marketing Television
NTN National Tax Number
NTS National Testing Service
NUJ National Union of Journalists (U.K.)
NUST National University of Science and Technology
NWD Nation Wide Dialing
O Level Ordinary Level
OAPEC Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAPEC Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS Organization of American States
OAU Organization of African Unity
OBE Order of the British Empire
OCA Olympic Council of Asia
OCA Olympic Council of Asia
OD Over Draft (Banking)
ODECA Organization of Central American States
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OEEC Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OGDC Oil and Gas Development Corporation
OGRA Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
OIC Organization of Islamic Conference
OPCW Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPEC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPF Overseas Pakistan Federation
OPF Overseas Pakistani's Foundation
OPIC Oversees Private Investment Corporation
OSCE Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSD Officer on Special Duty
OXUN Oxford University
PA&AS Pakistan Audit and Accounts Services
PAA

PAC	Pakistan Aeronautical Complex
PACO	Pakistan Automobile Corporation
PAEC	Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission
PAF	Pakistan Air Force
PAI	Press Asia International
PAL	Pakistan Academy of Letters
PAMA	Pakistan Automobile Manufacturing Association
PAP	Poverty Alleviation Program
PARCO	Pak-Arab Refinery Company
PARK	Pakistan Agricultural and Research Council
PAS	Pakistan Academy of Sciences
PASC	Pakistan Administrative Staff College
PASMIC	Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation
PASSCO	Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation
PATA	Provincially Administrated Tribal Areas
PAVC	Punjab Administrative Vigilance Commission
PBC	Pakistan Banking Council, Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
PBC	Punjab Bar Council
PBM	Pakistan Baitul Mal
PBSA	Pakistan Boy Scouts Association
PTA	Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa
PBUH	Peace Be Upon Him
PC	Privatization Commission, Personal Computer, Paris Club, Pearl Continental, per cent
PC	Pacific Community
PCA	Permanent Court of Arbitration
PCB	Pakistan Cricket Board (formerly BCCP), Punjab Cooperative Bank
PCIJ	Permanent Court of International Justice
PCO	Provisional Constitutional Order, Public Call Office
PCP	Printing Corporation of Pakistan Limited
PCRWR	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources
PCS	Provincial Civil Services
PCSIR	Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
PDBI	Pakistan Development Banking Institute
PDP	Pakistan Democratic Party
PDWCP	Pakistan Deep Water Container Port
PEAC	Pakistan Atom Energy Commission
PECC	Pakistan Energy Conservation Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PEPA	Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency
PETD	Punjab Excise and Taxation Department
PFF	Pakistan Football Federation
PFP	NATO Partnership for Peace
PFUJ	Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists
PGMEA	Pakistan Gloves Manufacturers and Exporters Association
PGMI	Post Graduate Medical Institute
Ph.D	Doctor of Philosophy
PHF	Pakistan Hockey Federation
PIAC	Pakistan International Airlines Corporation
PICIC	Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation
PID	Press Information Department
PIDB	Punjab Industrial Development Board
PIDC	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
PIIAF	Pakistan Institute of International Affairs
PIM	Pakistan Institute of Management
PIMS	Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PINA	Pakistan Institute of National Affairs
PINSTECH	Pakistan Institute of Nuclear, Science and Technology
PIPS	Pakistan Institute for Peace Students
PITB	Punjab Information Technology Board
PLA	Palestine Liberation Army
PLC	Pakistan Law Commission
PLD	Pakistan Legal Decisions
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
pm	post meridiem (Afternoon); post mortem
PMAP	Pakhtoonkhawa Milli Awami Party
PMDC	Pakistan Medical and Dental Council
PMS	Punjab Management Service
PNCA	Pakistan National Council of Arts
PNCB	Pakistan Narcotics Control Board
PNEA	Pakistan News Editor's Association
PNRA	Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority
PNSC	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation

PO	Post Office, Postal Order, Pilot Officer
POA	Pakistan Olympic Association
POF	Pakistan Ordnance Factory
P.O.O	Post Office Order
PPA	Political Parties Act, Pakistan Press Association
PPC	Pakistan Penal Code
PPI	Pakistan Press International
PPIB	Private Power and Infrastructure Board
PPL	Pakistan Petroleum Ltd.
PPP	Pakistan Paper Products, Pakistan People's Party
PPSC	Punjab Public Service Commission
PQA	Port Qasim Authority
PRA	Petroleum Regulatory Authority
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PRO	Public Relations Officer
PRODA	Public Representative Officers Disqualification Act
PSCAC	Private Sector Credit Advisory Council
PSIA	Pakistan Seafood Industries Association
PSM	Pakistan Steel Mills (Karachi)
PSMA	Pakistan Sugar Mills Association
PSO	Pakistan State Oil
PSPP	Pakistan Security Printing Press
PST	Pakistan Standard Time
PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
PTBB	Punjab Textbook Board, Partial Test Ban Treaty
PTC	Pakistan Television Corporation, Pakistan Tobacco Company
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (formerly PTC)
PTDC	Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation
PTI	Press Trust of India
PU	Punjab University (University of the Punjab)
PWD	Public Works Department
PWG	Pakistan Writers' Guild
QDR	Quad Data Rate
QA	Quality Assurance
QFP	Quoted For Permanence.
QNA	Qatar News Agency
QOT	Quote of the Day
QTAM	Queued Telecommunications Access Method
RAB	Regional Accountability Bureau
RAC	Royal Automobile Club
RADAR	Radio Detecting and Ranging
RAW	Research and Analysis Wing (India)
RC	Red Cross, Red Crescent, Roman Catholic
RCBW	Review Conference of Biological Weapons
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RCD	Regional Cooperation for Development
RELO	Revolutionary Eelam Liberation Organisation
RG	Rio Group
RSVP	Repondez S'il Vous Plait
RSVP	Please Reply (French Word)
S&TD	Short and Term Deposits
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SACEP	South Asia Co-operative Environment Program
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFE	South Asian Federation Exchange
SAFMA	South Asia Free Media Association
SAFTA	South Asia Free Trade Agreement
SAFTA	South Asia Free Trade Agreement
CAIS	Central American Integration System
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
SANA	Syrian News Agency
SAP	Social Action Programme
SAPC	South Asia Press Commission
SAPP	South Asia Partnership Pakistan
SAPTA	SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement
SARIE	South Asian Regional Institute on Energy
SARMF	South Asia Regional Material Fund
SAS	Self Assessment Scheme
SAT	Scholastic Assessment Test.
SAUT	Sindh Agriculture University Tando Jam
SBFC	Small Business Finance Corporation
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SCO	Shanghai C...

SDP	Sost Dry Port
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEADO	South East Asia Defence Organization
SEATO	South East Asia Treaty Organization
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
SECP	Southeast European Cooperation Process
SECP	Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SIMD	Single Instruction, Multiple Data
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SIMM	Single Inline Memory Module
SKMCH	Shaukat Khanam Memorial Cancer Hospital
SLV	Satellite Launch Vehicle
SMEDA	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority
SMEDA	Small and Medium Size Enterprises Development Authority
SMEs	Small and Medium size Enterprises
SMS	Short Message Service
SNGPL	Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited
SNSC	Supreme National Security Council
SONAR	Sound Navigation and Ranging
SPA	Saudi Press Agency
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPF	South Pacific Forum
SPI	Sensitive Price Index
Sq km	Square kilometer
SRBM	Short Range Ballistic Missile
SROs	Statutory Rules and Orders
SSGPL	Sui Southern Gas Pipeline Limited
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
STAR	Satellites for Telecommunication Applications and Research (European Consortium)
STD	Subscriber's Trunk Dialing
STM	Subscriber Identification
STN	Shalimar Television Network
SRSL	Socialist Revolutionary Social Liberation
SUNA	Sudan News Agency
SUPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Committee (Pakistan)
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
SWM	Solid State Management
TAB	Technical Assistance Board (of UN)
TADA	Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act
TAS	Tax Amnesty Scheme
TB	Tubercle Bacillus, Tuberculosis
TC	Trusteeship Council (UN), Travelers Cheque
TCA	Trans-Canada Airlines
TDAP	Trade Development Authority of Pakistan
TDCP	Tourism Development Corporation of Pakistan
TEA	Tamil Eelam Army
TELA	Tamil Eelam Liberation Army
TELE	Tamil Eelam Liberation Extremists
TERO	Tamil Eelam Revolutionary Organisation
RFTE	Red Front of Tamil Eelamists
TELG	Tamil Eelam Liberation Guerrillas
TELF	Tamil Eelam Liberation Front
TEPA	Traffic Engineering and Town Planning
TEVTA	Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority
TIFA	Transit Transport Framework Agreement
TIFF	Tagged Image File Format
TIP	Telephone Industries of Pakistan
TIP	Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Pakistan (a political party)
TNT	Tri-Nitro-Toluene (High Explosive)
TOEFL	Test of English as a Foreign Language
TPA	Transfer of Property Act
TPSO	Tamil People's Security Organisation
TPSF	Tamil People's Security Front
TWA	Trans-World Airlines (US)
TWTF	Third World Tennis Federation
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UAF	University of Agricultural Faisalabad
UAR	United Arab Republic
UBL	United Bank Limited
UCAS	Union of Central Africa States
UDI	Unilateral Declaration of Independence
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
UEFA	Union of European Football
UFO	Unidentified Flying Objects
UGC	University Grants Commission
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UJAO	West African Journalists Association
UK	United Kingdom
UMS	Urgent Mail Service
UN	United Nations
UNAEC	United Nations Atomic Energy Commission
UNASUR	Union of South American Nations
UNCC	United Nations Compensation Commission

UNCIP United Nations Commission of India and Pakistan

UNCLOS United Nations Conference on the Law of Seas

UNCOD United Nations Conference on Desertification

UNCSTD United Nations Conference on Science and Technology Development

UNCTAD United Nation Conference on Trade and Development

UNCURK United Nations Committee for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

UNDCP United Nation Drug Control Programme

UNDOF United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNDRO United Nations Disaster Relief Organization

UNEDA United Nations Economic Development Administration

UNEEC United Nations Economic and Employment Commission

UNEF United Nations Emergency Force

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFAD United Nations Fund for Agricultural Development

UNFICYP United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

UNFCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR United Nations High Commission for Refugees

JNHCRHR United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

JNI United News of India

INIC United Nations Information Centre

NICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

NICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

IIDIR United Nations Disarmament Research

IIDP United Nations Industrial Development Program

IDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

IPOM United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNO United Nations Organization

UNOC United Nations Operations in Congo

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNPA United Nations Fund for Population Activities

UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

UNRRA United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency (for Palestine Refugees)

UNTSO United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (in the Middle East)

UNWTO United Nations World Tourism Organization

UPA United Press of America

UPI United Press International

UPU Universal Postal Union

URL Uniform/Universal Resource

USAID United States Agency for International Development

USIS United States Information Service

USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (former)

UVAS University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences

UVAS University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences

VAT Value-added Tax

VC Victoria Cross, Vice Chancellor

VCD Video Compact Disc

VD Venereal Disease

VHF Very High Frequency

VSAT Very small aperture terminal

WADA World Anti Doping Agency

WADB West African Development Bank

WAEMU West African Economic and Monetary Union

WAN Wide Area Network (Computer)

WAP Wireless Application Protocol

WAPDA Water and Power Development Authority

WASA Water and Sanitation Agency

WB World Bank

WCL World Confederation of Labor

WCO World Customs Organization

WEU Western European Union

WEF World Economic Forum

WEU Western European Union
WFC World Food Council
WFP World Food Programme
WFTU World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO World Health Organization
WICCA World Islamic Council of Culture and Arts
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
WISE World Initiative of Students for Exchange
WP Warsaw Pact
WPFC World Press Freedom Committee
WM Wafaqi Mohtashib
WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMO World Meteorological Organization
WP Warsaw Pact
WTO Warsaw Treaty Organization
WTO World Tourism Organization
WTO World Trade Organization
WWF World Wildlife Fund
WWW World Wide Web
Y2K Year Two Thousand
YAC Yet Another Compiler
YAML YAML Ain't Markup Language
YAST Yet Another Setup Tool
YMCA Young Men's Christian Association
YMMA Young Men's Muslims Association
YWCA Young Women's Christian Association
ZANU Zimbabwe African National Union
ZAPU Zimbabwe African People's Union
ZC Zakat Council, Zila Council
ZCAV Zone Constant Angular Velocity
ZCS Zero Code Suppression
ZETA Zero Energy Thermo-Nuclear Assembly
ZIF Zero Insertion Force
ZIFS Zero Insertion Force Socket
ZIFT Zygote intrafallopian transfer
ZIPA Zimbabwe People's Army
ZISC Zero Instruction Set Computer
ZIA Zimbabwe International Airline
ZMA Zone Multicast Address
ZPG Zero Population Growth
ZTBL Zarai Taraqiati Bank, Ltd.

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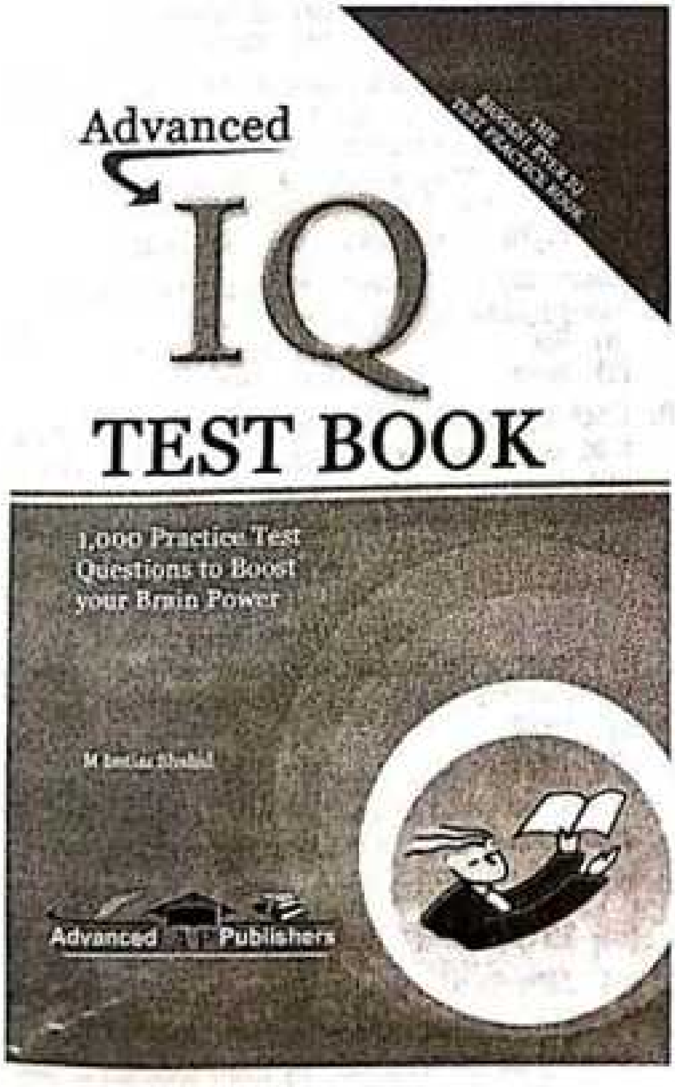

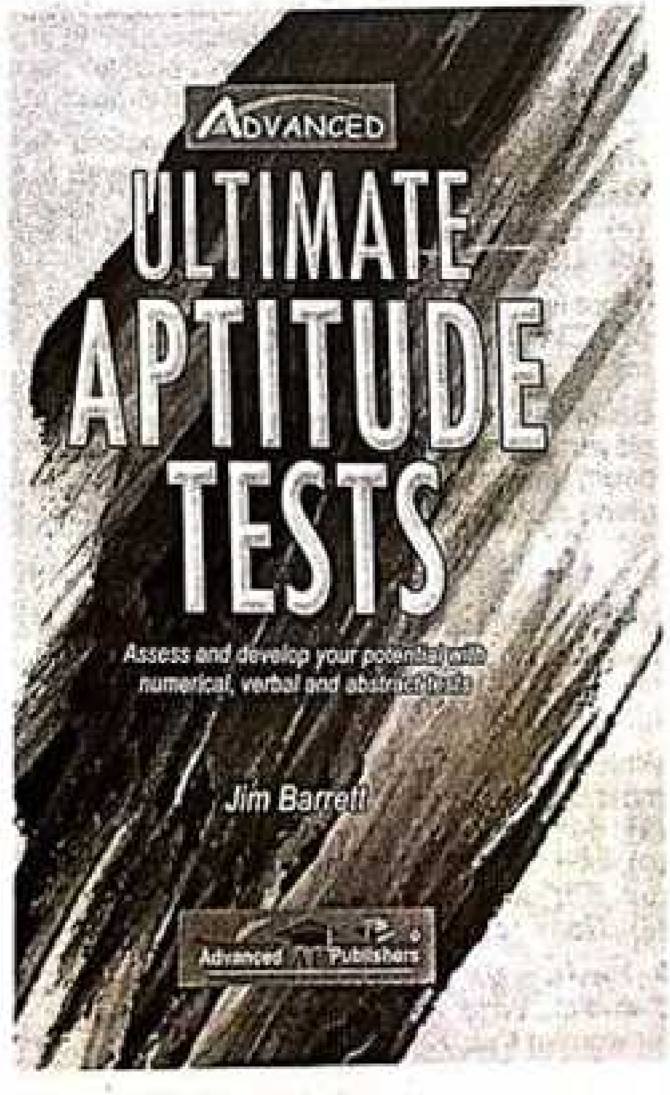

SPORTS

1. How many players are there in each team of baseball?
(a) 9 (b) 14
(c) 11 (d) 16

2. The field of the baseball is square and called diamond. What is its measurement from each side?
(a) 80 ft (b) 90 ft
(c) 75 ft (d) 85 ft

3. What is the height of the net of the Badminton?
(a) 7 ft (b) 5 ft
(c) 4 ft (d) 3 ft

4. The court of Badminton for doubles is 44 x 20ft, and for singles it is:
(a) 17 x 44ft (b) 16 x 33ft
(c) 18 x 55ft (d) 19 x 44ft

5. In Badminton there are 15 points for men's single and 11 points for women's single, while for double there are 15 points for:.
(a) Women's double (b) Men's double
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

6. Badminton was originated at England in 1860.Which of the following cup is played for Badminton?
(a) Liberty Cup (b) Thomas Cup
(c) US Cup (d) Hennery Cup

7. What is the shape of basketball field?
(a) Circular (b) Oval
(c) Rectangular (d) Triangular

8. Basketball is played by two teams of five players. How high two rims, at each end of court, are placed above the ground in the game of Basketball?
(a) 10ft (b) 12ft
(c) 11ft (d) 13ft

9. Name the country whose national game is Baseball?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) Canada (d) China

10. Which of the following is the measurement of most basketball courts?
(a) 84ft long and 50ft wide
(b) 80ft long and 53ft wide
(c) 87ft long and 57ft wide
(d) None of these

11. In men's play, a basketball is 29.5 to 30 in diameter. What is the diameter of basketball for women's play?
(a) 21.5 to 29 (b) 25.5 to 29
(c) 23.5 to 29 (d) 28.5 to 29

12. Which game is called the "noble art of self-defence"?
(a) Karate (b) Wrestling
(c) Boxing (d) King Fu

13. Within hoe much time a knocked down boxer will has to rise again to escape from defeat
(a) 11 seconds (b) 15 seconds
(c) 14 seconds (d) 10 seconds

14. Most professional boxers compete in eight weight divisions. How many weight divisions are there?
(a) 15 (b) 17
(c) 16 (d) 18

15. Mention the game of skill between two people using specially designed pieces on a square board?
(a) Chess (b) Glassbeed
(c) Ludo (d) None of these

16. How many rows are there in chess board and how many squares are there in each row?
(a) Nine rows of nine squares each
(b) Seven rows of sever squares each
(c) Six rows of six squares each
(d) Eight rows of eight squares each

17. Each player in chess controls an army. How many pawns contains the army?
(a) Six (b) Eight
(c) Nine (d) Ten

18. Cricket is played between teams of 11 players that originated in England over 500 years ago. Ground of cricket is oval shaped. What is the distance between two wickets?
(a) 66ft (20m) (b) 60ft (20m)
(c) 50ft (20m) (d) 55ft (20m)

19. First cricket test match was played at Melbourne between Australia and England. Mention the year?
(a) 1876 (b) 1976
(c) 1920 (d) 1877

20. In Cricket what is the height of three wooden stumps and what is the gap between them?
(a) 22 high and 5 apart
(b) 26 high and 7 apart
(c) 25 high and 3 apart
(d) 28 high and 9 apart

21. When that world cup of cricket was played in Sydney which was won by the Pakistan under

the captaincy of Imran Khan?
(a) 1980 (b) 1985
(c) 1992 (d) 1996

22. India won world cup of cricket by beating Australia at Lords.Mention the year?
(a) 1978 (b) 1975
(c) 1983 (d) None of these

23. 'Ashes' is the trophy of cricket. Which countries played for this trophy?
(a) England & Australia
(b) England & New Zealand
(c) Australia & Sri Lanka
(d) England & Pakistan

24. Which of the following is the national game of Australia?
(a) Hockey (b) Golf
(c) Cricket (d) Chess

25. Under whose captaincy, Pakistan won the cricket world cup in Sydney, Australia in 1992?
(a) Zaheer Abbas (b) Imran Khan
(c) WaseemAkram (d) None of these

26. Lords is a famous cricket ground where is it located?
(a) New Zealand (b) Australia
(c) Sri Lanka (d) England

27. Mention the total members of international cricket council (ICC)?
(a) 11 (b) 14
(c) 13 (d) 9

28. Name the first captain of Pakistan cricket team?
(a) Abdul HafeezKardar (b) WaseemAkram
(c) Imran Khan (d) None of these

29. Where first world cup of cricket in 1975 was played that was won by West Indies?
(a) Australia (b) England
(c) west Indies (d) none of these

30. Which of the following cups is played for golf?
(a) Sydney Cup (b) Great Golf Cup
(c) US Cup (d) Walker Cup

31. To which country the origin of the game of golf is attributed?
(a) Scotland (b) Britain
(c) USA (d) France

32. For which game the "Prince of Wales" cup is played?
(a) Soccer (b) Cricket
(c) Golf (d) Polo

33. A golf course is divided into 18 sections, called holes. What is the length of standard course?
(a) 6500 to 7000 yd (b) 5500 to 5000 yd
(c) 3500 to 1000 yd (d) 4500 to 3000 yd

34. What is the diameter of Golf hole that is embedded in the ground?
(a) ...

(c) 3.2 in (d) 1.2 in

35. The first one day cricket match was played at Melbourne. It was played between Australia and:
(a) West Indies (b) India
(c) England (d) Sri Lanka

36. Judo is the national game of Japan. Which cup is played for the game known as Yachting?
(a) America Cup (b) Davis cup
(c) Thomas Cup (d) Grand Slam

37. In artistic gymnastics, men compete in six events, and in how many events women compete?
(a) Three (b) Two
(c) Five (d) Four

38. Soccer is played by two teams. How many players are there in each team?
(a) 13 (b) 14
(c) 11 (d) 16

39. Pick out the cup that is played for Soccer?
(a) Australia Cup (b) Soccer Cup
(c) Base Cup (d) MerdekaCup

40. Which country's national game is soccer?
(a) Finland (b) Brazil
(c) Poland (d) Cuba

41. In 1930 the first world cup of football was played in:
(a) Uruguay (b) Italy
(c) USA (d) Cuba

42. Who won the first world cup of football?
(a) USA (b) Uruguay
(c) Italy (d) Cuba

43. The time duration in the game of football is:
(a) 70 minutes (b) 60 minutes
(c) 90 minutes (d) 50 minutes

44. 20 world cup football Tournaments have been held. Who won 1942 world cup of football?
(a) Italy
(b) No one due to II world war.
(c) Britain
(d) USA

45. Which place of England is associated with football?
(a) Brook land (b) London
(c) Dublin (d) Bedford

46. The length of Football field is:
(a) 90 to 110 (b) 100 to 130
(c) 70 to 100 (d) None of these

47. Track and field is a group of athletic events contested at both indoor and outdoor meets. What is called this sport in many countries?
(a) Marathon (b) Athletics
(c) Gymnastic events (d) None of these

48. The shortest and swiftest running events in athletics are called dashes, also known as

200m and 400 m runs. Which dashes are run indoors?
(a) 50m and 60m (b) 40m and 50m
(c) 70m and 80m (d) None of these

49. What are called the races in athletics which ranges from 600 to 3000m?
(a) Middle-distance events
(b) Short-distance events
(c) Minor-distance events
(d) Long-distance events

50. Athletic field is built around a 400-m (437 yd) oval track. What is the ideal score against which the athlete's performance in the various events is rated?
(a) 10,000 points (b) 30,000 points
(c) 20,000 points (d) 40,000 points

51. First Junior World cup of Hockey was played at France's city Versailles that was won by Pakistan. Mention the year?
(a) 1975 (b) 1979
(c) 1984 (d) 1989

52. The length of hockey field is 100 yards. What is its width?
(a) 30 to 40 yd (b) 40 to 50 yd
(c) 50 to 60 yd (d) None of these

53. What is the circumference of hockey ball?
(a) 9.25 in (b) 7.25 in
(c) 8.25 in (d) 6.25 in

54. How many players are there in a hockey team?
(a) 13 (b) 16
(c) 14 (d) 11

55. For which game "Agha Khan Cup" is played?
(a) Cricket (b) Golf
(c) Hockey (d) Polo

56. Mention the trophy that is associated with Hockey?
(a) Champions Trophy
(b) Hockey Trophy
(c) World Cup
(d) Winners Trophy

57. In 1908 Hockey became an Olympic event. When did the Pakistan's hockey team first take part in the Olympics?
(a) 1945 (b) 1948
(c) 1942 (d) 1950

58. Pakistan's hockey team won the Gold Medal in Olympics for the first time in 1960 (Rome), second time in 1968(Mexico City). When did Pakistan get it for third time?
(a) 1978 (b) 1980
(c) 1975 (d) 1984

59. Pakistan won the first (1971) World Hockey Cup at Barcelona (Spain). Up till now, how many World Hockey Cup titles Pakistan has won?
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 1

60. First Champions Trophy Hockey Tourna[ment] was held at Pakistan in 1978. Who won it?
(a) India (b) Germany
(c) Pakistan (d) Holland

61. How many Champion Trophy Tourna[ments] Pakistan has won?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 5

62. When did Pakistan win its first Hockey G[old] Medal in Asian Games?
(a) 1956 (b) 1958
(c) 1957 (d) 1959

63. Out of 11 Asian Hockey championship, h[ow] many Pakistan has won?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 5 (d) 7

64. In which game Pakistan won its 1st G[old] Medal in 'Olympic Games'?
(a) Hockey (b) Golf
(c) Cricket (d) Swimming

65. Ice Hockey is the national game [of] CanadaWhich country's National game [is] Hockey?
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

66. Which of the following is the final track-an[d] field event held in the Summer Olym[pic] Games?
(a) Athletics (b) Middle-distance events
(c) Dashes (d) Marathon

67. Marathon is running event, traditionally th[e] longest race included in track-and-fie[ld] competition. What is the length of Marath[on] race?
(a) 40 km, 200m (b) 45 km, 185m
(c) 39 km, 190m (d) 42 km, 195m

68. How many players are there in each team [of] Polo?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 5 (d) 7

69. What is the length of outdoor Polo grou[nd] while its width is 160 to 200 yd(146.3 to 18[2] m)?
(a) 200 yd (b) 400 yd
(c) 300 yd (d) 500 yd

70. Which cup is played for Polo?
(a) Westchester Cup
(b) Polo World Cup
(c) Polo International
(d) None of these

71. The origin of the Polo is attributed to:
(a) Sydney (b) Scotland
(c) Tibet (d) Kathmandu

72. In which game the term "chukkor" is used?
(a) Golf (b) Polo
(c) Marathon (d) Swimming

(a) Netherlands (b) France
(c) Belgium (d) Switzerland

74. The goal in Polo consists of two uprights 8 yd (7.3m) apart. How many players are there in indoors?
(a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 3 (d) 9

75. Which game is played on the frozen rivers, lakes and ponds?
(a) Skating (b) Swimming
(c) Jumping (d) Golf

76. In which winter sport participants move across sloped or flat snow-covered surfaces?
(a) Skating (b) Skiing
(c) Ice Jumping (d) Ice Hockey

77. World Open Squash Championship is played after every two years. Jansher khan won 8th World Open Squash Championship in 1997 by beating Australia's player Rodney Eybs. Where that match was held?
(a) Islamabad (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Quetta (d) Karachi

78. Squash or squash racquet's court is 32 ft (9.8 m) long 18.5 ft (5.6 m) wide. What is its height?
(a) 16 ft (b) 18 ft
(c) 17 ft (d) 19 ft

79. The floor of the Squash court has a service-court line painted on the from wall. How high this line is painted?
(a) 10 ft (b) 11 ft
(c) 9 ft (d) 12 ft

80. To what points Squash is played?
(a) 16 points (b) 15 points
(c) 17 points (d) 14 points

81. Name the player who won the "British open Tournament," played for Squash, in maximum time of 10 minutes?
(a) Jan Sher Khan (b) Rodney Martine
(c) Jehangir Khan (d) None of these

82. In Snooker there is used a table which have six narrow pockets with rounded openings. What is the size of its table?
(a) 3 by 5 m (b) 1 by 3 m
(c) 4 by 6 m (d) 2 by 4 m

83. How many balls are used in Snooker?
(a) 20 (b) 23
(c) 21 (d) 22

84. What is the size of the table of Table Tennis, whose upper surface is 30 (76cm) above the floor?
(a) 3 ft by 5 ft (b) 9 ft by 5 ft
(c) 7 ft by 10 ft (d) 6 ft by 2 ft

85. Which country's national game is Bull fighting?
(a) France.5 (b) Japan
(c) Korea.5 (d) Spain

(a) Who first scores 21 points and is ahead by 2 or more points
(b) Who first scores 11 points and is ahead by 2 or more points
(c) Who first scores 151 points and is ahead by 2 or more points
(d) Who first scores 21 points and is ahead by 4 or more points

87. For which game "Wightman Cup" and "Wimbledon Tournament are played?
(a) Table tennis (b) Squash
(c) Lawn tennis (d) Baseball

88. What is the height of the net in Lawn Tennis from the floor at centre?
(a) 4 ft (b) 5 ft
(c) 3 ft (d) 6 ft

89. The size of Tennis court for singles is 78 ft x 28 ft. what is its size for doubles?
(a) 68 ft x 26 ft (b) 88 ft x 46 ft
(c) 78 ft x 36 ft (d) None of these

90. Australian open in Melbourne, Australia, the French Open in Paris; the Lawn Tennis championships, commonly called Wimbledon in London and United States Open in New York, are most important tournaments and victory in these tournaments is known as a greatest victory in Tennis. What these tournaments are called?
(a) Grand Events
(b) Grand Slam Tournament
(c) Great Slam Tournament
(d) Combined Tennis Cup

91. When was the first Davis Cup Tennis Tournament held?
(a) 1900 (b) 1924
(c) 1923 (d) 1925

92. Which game is known as Ping Pong game?
(a) Lawn Tennis (b) Baseball
(c) Squash (d) Table Tennis

93. In Athens, Modern Summer 'Olympics Games were revived which are held after every 4 years. Mention the year in which they were revived?
(a) 1886 (b) 1896
(c) 1888 (d) 1890

94. Where 1916 Olympics were held?
(a) Nowhere, due to 1st World War
(b) Sydney
(c) Rome
(d) Paris

95. The winter Olympic Games are held after 4 years. In which year the first Winter Olympics took place in Chamonin (France)?
(a) 1920 (b) 1922
(c) 1924 (d) 1923

96. How many countries have test status in Cricket?
(a) 9 (b) 10

97. Which of the following is cricket's mini world cup for non-test playing nations?
(a) ICC Cup (b) ICC slam
(c) ICC Trophy (d) ICC Championship

98. Name the biggest tournament of football which is held after every four years?
(a) World Football Cup
(b) World Football Tournament
(c) World Football Cup
(d) World Football Championship

99. When the first British Open Squash championship was played, while Jahangir Khan has won this title for 10 times?
(a) 1921 (b) 1923
(c) 1922 (d) 1924

100. When the First World Squash championship was played?
(a) 1973 (b) 1974
(c) 1975 (d) 1976

101. Jahangir Khan won the British Open title 10 times. How many times Jahangir Khan won World Open?
(a) 6 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 3

102. The Wimbledon open Tennis Championship was instituted in:
(a) 1876 (b) 1875
(c) 1877 (d) 1874

103. Commonwealth Games are held every 4 years. When first commonwealth Games were held?
(a) 1927 (b) 1929
(c) 1928 (d) 1930

104. Where were played First Asian Games in 1951 since then 13 Asian Games have been played?
(a) New Delhi (b) Beijing
(c) Colombo (d) Seoul

105. "Volleyball" was invented by W. G, Morgan at Holyoke in 1895. Where is Holyoke located?
(a) Russia (b) UK
(c) USA (d) Canada

106. In the game of volleyball, how many players are there on each side?
(a) 6 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 3

107. The 2012 Olympic Games are scheduled to be held at
(a) London (b) Seoul
(c) Sydney (d) Tokyo

108. The headquarters of International Olympic Committee is at:
(a) Lausanne (Switzerland)
(b) Moscow
(c) Los Angeles (d) New York

109. Next 30th Olympics will be played in:
(a) China (b) England
(c) Japan (d) USA

110. Who is said to be the father of Modern Olympics?
(a) Robert Dover
(b) Pierre de Coubertin
(c) Theodosius
(d) Ernest Curtis

111. Who has the record of highest individuals score in limited over (ODI) match?
(a) Saeed Anwar (b) Jayasuriya
(c) WarinderSahwag (d) De Silva

112. Who has taken the highest number of wickets in test cricket?
(a) Malcolm Marshal (b) M.Maralitharan
(c) WaqarYunus (d) WasimAkram

113. Test Career highest individual score record 400 runs is held by
(a) ST Jaysuria (b) DG Bradman
(c) M. Hayden (d) Brain Lara

114. In the 2011 Cricket World Cup India became the Champion after beating
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Australia
(c) South Africa (s) Pakistan

115. Which of the following teams hold the highest score of 443 while playing made against Netherlands?
(a) Sir Lanka (b) South Africa
(c) New Zealand (d) Pakistan

116 Name the bowler who got more than seven hundred wickets in Test Cricket
(a) M.Maralitharan (b) Wasim Akram
(c) Shane Warne (d) Both a and c

117. Next Cricket World Cup will be played in:
(a) Australia (b) New Zeeland
(c) Bangladesh (d) Both a & b

118. Who has made 219 scores in limited over (ODI) match?
(a) Saeed Anwar (b) Jayasuriya
(c) Sahwag (d) De Silva

119. First Youth Olympics were held in 2010 in:
(a) Singapore (b) Thailand
(c) China (d) USA

120. Muttiah Muralitharan, a Sri Lankan cricketer, is the:
(a) highest wicket-taker in Test cricket
(b) highest wicket-taker in One Day Internationals
(c) greatest Test match bowler
(d) all of the above

121. What is the record of Muttiah Muralitharan in test cricket?
(a) 600 Test wickets (b) 700 Test wickets
(c) 800 Test wickets (d) 810 Test wickets

122. Tiger wood is a famous player of:
(a) Tennis (b) Golf
(c) Chess (d) Football

123. First International Olympic Games were held in Greece in 1896 in the month of:
(a) April (b) May
(c) June (d) July

124. On 13 November 2014, he scored 264 against Sri Lanka at Eden Gardens, Kolkata, which is the highest individual score in ODIs:
(a) Sachin Tendulkar (b) John Edrich
(c) Virat Kohli (d) Rohit Sharma

Answer Key

1.	a	17.	b	33.	a	49.	a	65.	c	81.	c	97.	c	113.	d
2.	b	18.	c	34.	a	50.	a	66.	d	82.	d	98.	c	114.	a
3.	b	19.	a	35.	c	51.	b	67.	d	83.	d	99.	c	115.	a
4.	a	20.	d	36.	a	52.	c	68.	a	84.	b	100.	d	116	d
5.	c	21.	c	37.	d	53.	a	69.	c	85.	d	101.	a	117.	d
6.	b	22.	d	38.	c	54.	d	70.	a	86.	a	102.	c	118.	c
7.	c	23.	a	39.	d	55.	c	71.	c	87.	c	103.	d	119.	a
8.	a	24.	c	40.	b	56.	a	72.	b	88.	c	104.	a	120.	d
9.	a	25.	b	41.	a	57.	b	73.	d	89.	c	105.	c	121.	c
10.	a	26.	d	42.	b	58.	d	74.	c	90.	b	106.	a	122.	b
11.	d	27.	d	43.	c	59.	b	75.	a	91.	a	107.	a	123.	a
12.	c	28.	a	44.	b	60.	c	76.	b	92.	d	108.	a	124.	d
13.	d	29.	b	45.	a	61.	a	77.	d	93.	b	109.	b		
14.	b	30.	d	46.	b	62.	b	78.	a	94.	a	110.	b		
15.	a	31.	a	47.	b	63.	d	79.	a	95.	c	111.	c		
16.	d	32.	c	48.	a	64.	a	80.	b	96.	b	112.	b		

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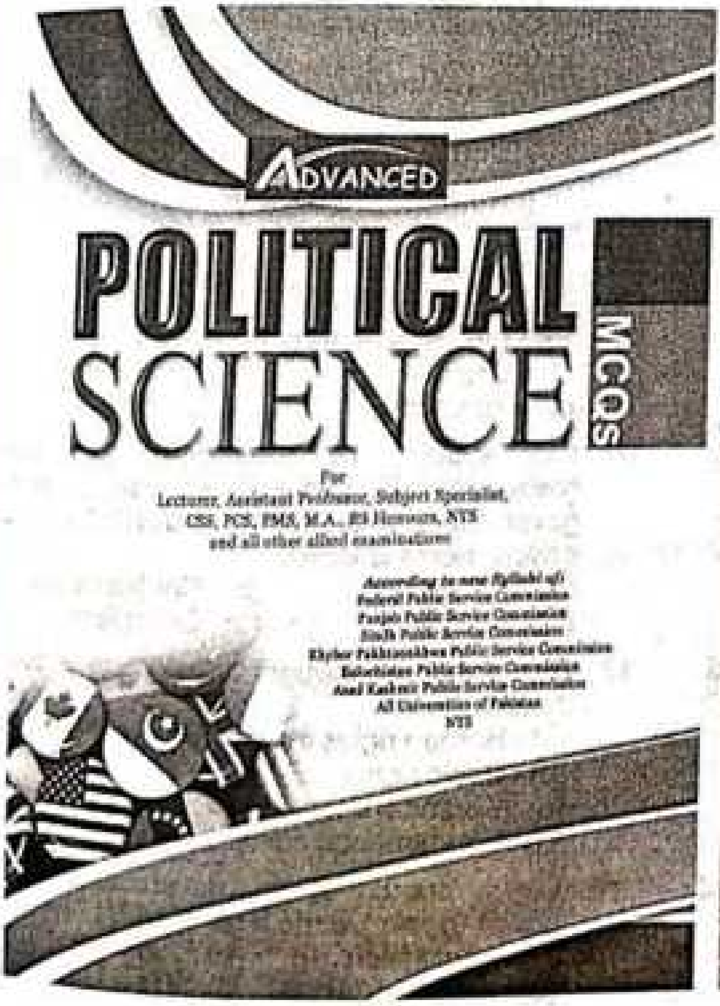

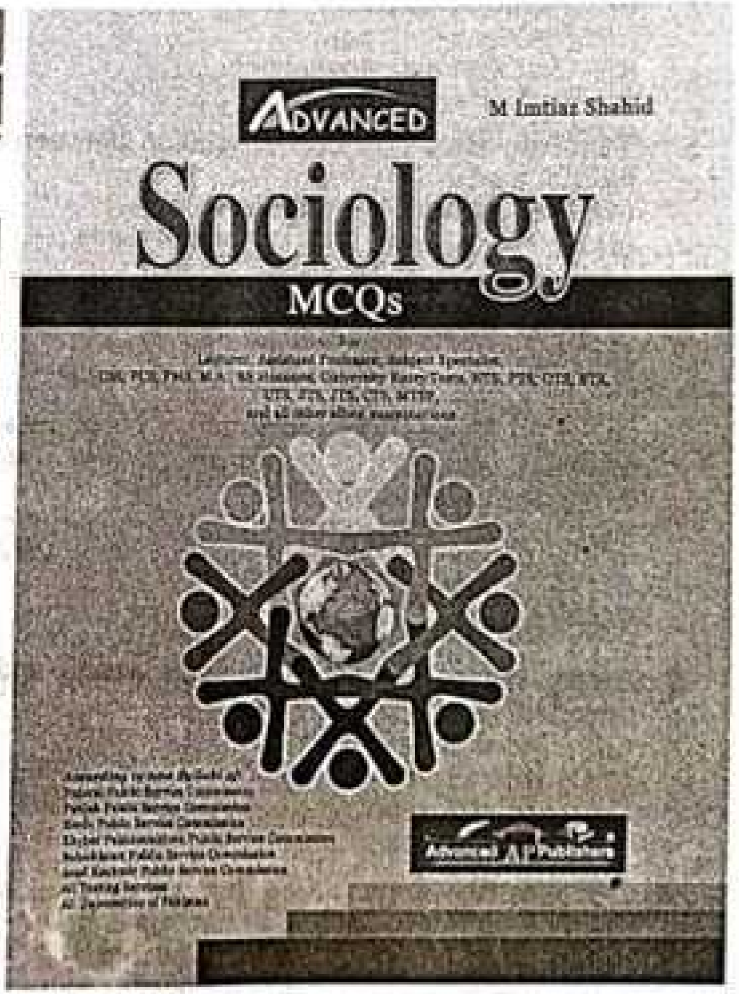

POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Legislature is:
   (a) A representative assembly responsible for making laws for society
   (b) The branch of government responsible for making laws for society
   (c) Both of them
   (d) None of them

2. Term the theory of international relations stressing the rule of law?
   (a) Regulative law (b) Totalitarianism
   (c) Liberalism (d) None of these

3. Which system of actions involves several states?
   (a) Mutual action (b) Multipolar
   (c) Multi-party action (d) Multinational

4. Supreme authority of parliament to make or repeal laws is called:
   (a) Parliamentary authority
   (b) Parliamentary power
   (c) Parliamentary sovereignty
   (d) Parliamentary force

5. Term the laws that control relation between individuals?
   (a) Regulative law (b) Private law
   (c) Personal law (d) None of these

6. Term the laws that control relations between state and individual?
   (a) Public law (b) Federal law
   (c) National law (d) None of these

7. What is termed the separation of powers between executive, legislative and judicial branches of government?
   (a) Division of powers
   (b) Separation of powers
   (c) Power alignment
   (d) Power sharing

8. Name the partial equalization of wealth and income?
   (a) Social equalization
   (b) Social wealth
   (c) Social Justice
   (d) none of these

9. An alliance, especially a temporary one, of people, factions, parties, or nations is called:
   (a) Honey Moon (b) Friendship
   (c) Coalition (d) Ad hoc

10. Distribution of power in such a way that no one may overwhelm others is called:
    (a) Balance system
    (b) Balanced power
    (c) Balance system
    (d) Balance of power

11. What is binominal state?
    (a) Formation of two states after division
    (b) Two nations co-existing within one state
    (c) Confidante state
    (d) Dependent state

12. Term the alliance between two or more political units in response to opposing forces?
    (a) Coalition (b) Mutualism
    (c) Coordination (d) Allied

13. What is/are the characteristics of Communism?
    (a) Belief in eliminating exploitation through public ownership
    (b) Central planning of economy
    (c) Both of them
    (d) None of them

14. *Coup d'etat* is:
    (a) Forceful and unconstitutional change of government
    (b) End of government
    (c) End of government by Army
    (d) Change of government

15. Term the extreme form of nationalism?
    (a) Fascism (b) Nationalism
    (c) Communism (d) Anarchism

16. The system of government in which sovereignty is divided between a central government and several provincial or state governments is called:
    (a) Federalism (b) Confederation
    (c) Socialism (d) Liberalism

17. Rights that are thought to belong to all people called:
    (a) Human rights
    (b) Basic rights
    (c) Personal liberties
    (d) Fundamental rights

18. Which branch of the government has the power to resolve the legal conflicts?
    (a) Legislation (b) Judiciary
    (c) Administration (d) Executive

19. Buffer-state is:

(a) neutral state between two rival countries
(b) hostile state between two rival countries
(c) landlocked state between two hostile states
(d) Friendly state

20. What the phrase "good offices" signifies?
(a) A well-managed office
(b) Beneficial acts performed for others
(c) A company with good repute
(d) None of these

21. What is Referendum?
(a) The submission of a proposed public measure
(b) A note from a diplomat to the diplomat's government for instructions
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

22. What is Anarchism?
(a) Leaderlessness, lawlessness, or primitive, arc government
(b) Government with no control over country
(c) Country busy in fighting
(d) Government facing agitation

23. Casting vote is:
(a) vote cast by another person
(b) vote cast by a chairman in case of tie
(c) vote cast by post
(d) vote without entry into voting list

24. Government controlled and dominated by the wealthy section is called:
(a) Aristocracy (b) Plutocracy
(c) Capitalism (d) Technocracy

25. Who are called Reds because the colour of their flag is red?
(a) Communists (b) Britain
(c) Chinese (d) Russians

26. The government is called unicameral system:
(a) that has only one province
(b) that has only one chamber of parliament
(c) that has only one chamber of Judiciary
(d) that has only one source of revenue

27. What is the term of French president?
(a) 5 years (b) 3 years
(c) 4 years (d) unlimited

28. Which of the following is known as "The Bible of English Constitution"?
(a) Magna Carta
(b) British Constitution
(c) US Constitution
(d) None of them

29. What is Pariah state?
(a) A state which is acceptable in the world
(b) A state which is protected by another strong state
(c) A state which is not acceptable to the world and is avoided by every country
(d) None of the above

30. The term Track-II "Diplomacy" is used for:
(a) Managing Relations b/w two countries using official chances
(b) Managing Relations between two countries using unofficial channels
(c) Diplomacy by diplomats during war
(d) None of these

31. The term 'Hung Parliament' describes a situation in which
(a) Prime Minister deliberately avoids to attend the sessions of the parliament for a long period
(b) Prime Minister has been removed through a vote of no confidence but refuse to step-down
(c) No single party has a majority in the house
(d) The ruling party has lost the majority in the upper house

32. What is meant by "Petticoat Government"?
(a) A government is exile
(b) A government runs by a woman
(c) A government without actual power
(d) A government runs by some feudal lords

Answer Key

	c	5.	b	9.	c	13.	c	17.	a	21.	c	25.	a	29.	c
	c	6.	a	10.	d	14.	a	18.	b	22.	a	26.	b	30.	b
	b	7.	b	11.	b	15.	a	19.	a	23.	b	27.	a	31.	c
	c	8.	c	12.	a	16.	a	20.	b	24.	b	28.	a	32.	b

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ECONOMICS

1. The balance of payment is:
   (a) Balance between a nation's expenditure on imports and its receipts from exports
   (b) Total sum a state owned
   (c) Total liabilities of a nation
   (d) Shortfall in boggle

2. What is called the situation in which a debtor remains unable to pay his creditors in full?
   (a) Bankruptcy (b) Default
   (c) Total loss (d) Crash

3. Barter is the trade of goods or services with:
   (a) free exchange of money
   (b) exchange of services
   (c) exchange of goods and services
   (d) none of these

4. What is called the stock that sells at a high price?
   (a) Blue chip
   (b) Blue Chipper
   (c) An extremely valuable asset or property
   (d) All of these

5. Goods and monies from which future income can be derived is called:
   (a) Net assets (b) Assets
   (c) Holdings (d) Capital

6. Estimated income and plane for expenditure is called Budget. What is Budget deficit?
   (a) less public spending than amount of revenue corporation
   (b) balance between public spending and amount of revenue
   (c) more public spending than amount of revenue
   (d) None of them

7. Capital Flight from a country is called:
   (a) removal of individual and corporate investment
   (b) removal of capital drain
   (c) removal of income
   (d) all of these

8. Crop grown for sale is called:
   (a) Business Crop (b) Cash crop
   (c) Money Crop (d) Earning Crop

9. Central bank of Pakistan is:
   (a) State Bank (b) National Bank
   (c) Both of them (d) None of them

10. A country can still gain from trading certain goods even though its trading partners can produce those goods more cheaply. How is known this principle?
    (a) Relative Advantage
    (b) Complete Advantage
    (c) Comparative Edge
    (d) Comparative Advantage

11. Who is called Father of Economics?
    (a) Adam Smith (b) David Ricardo
    (c) David Smith (d) Adam Ricardo

12. What are called goods that satisfy hum wants through their direct use?
    (a) cash goods (b) consumer items
    (c) consumer goods (d) cash items

13. Name the organization that is managed b those who use its facilities?
    (a) Limited company
    (b) Society
    (c) Corporation
    (d) Cooperative

14. Term the sole legal right to print or publi anything that belongs to the author?
    (a) property right (b) sole right
    (c) copyright (d) rights

15. What is called amount of money to purcha the goods and services to maintain life?
    (a) Cost of living (b) Basic requiremen
    (c) Cost of life (d) None of these

16. What is Debt Service?
    (a) interest payments on external debts
    (b) repayments of external debt
    (c) none of these
    (d) both of these

17. Reduction in the circulation of mone resulting from fall of prices is known as:
    (a) deflation (b) inflation
    (c) cost effective (d) cost

18. What is called the reduction in the rate of a currency?
    (a) Devolution (b) Devaluation
    (c) Price cap (d) Cut-rate

19. Scale for measuring the average share pric and percentage change of 30 major US industrial companies is called:
    (a) Nikki Index (b) NASDAQ
    (c) Dow Jones Index (d) Major Index

20. Which kind of Tax is Federal subject?
    (a) Excise Tax (b) Property Tax
    (c) Zakat (d) General Sales Ta

21. 'Depression' is a drastic decline in a nation or international economy. Its characteristic is
    (a) Decreasing business activity
    (b) Falling prices
    (c) Unemployment
    (d) All of these

22. 'Downsizing' is:
    (a) to make in a smaller size
    (b) to make in a actual size
    (c) to make in a half size
    (d) None of these

23. What is "Dumping"?
(a) Sale of goods in large quantities with high quality
(b) Sale of goods in large quantities with low quality
(c) Sale of goods in large quantities and at a low price
(d) Sale of goods in large quantities with high price

24. Restriction on import or export of specified or all goods with a foreign nation by the Government is called:
(a) Embargo (b) Contraband
(c) Ban (d) Restriction

25. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is:
(a) Value of all economic activity within a nation's border
(b) Economic output of a country
(c) Economic activities of federal government
(d) Non of these

26. What is meant by excise?
(a) A tax levied on certain articles produced and consumed in a country
(b) A licensing charge or a fee levied for certain privileges
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

27. What is this period called 12-months plan of a country to use its funds?
(a) Fiscal period (b) Calendar year
(c) Year unit (d) Fiscal year (FY)

28. Minimum price of a commodity, fixed by government, to save the interests of producer of raw materials is called:
(a) Floor price (b) Fixed price
(c) Bid price (d) Basic price

29. What is called a country's total financial obligations to the rest of the world?
(a) Total dept
(b) Debt burden
(c) National liabilities
(d) External debt

30. Group of Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and South Korea is called:
(a) Four Dragons (b) Little Tigers
(c) Four Tigers (d) All of these

31. What is 'Free port'?
(a) Where no export duties are levied
(b) Where no import duties are levied
(c) Where no export or import duties are levied
(d) Where everything can be import or export

32. What is called the trade without restriction of tariffs, quotas, or foreign exchange controls?
(a) Open trade (b) Free trade
(c) Open sky trade (d) Easy trade

33. Term the group of countries that have removed all restrictions on trade among themselves?
(a) Close-trade zone
(d) None of them

34. During a given period how the economic activity of a nation is measured?
(a) Gross Domestic product (GOP)
(b) Gross National output (GNO)
(c) Gross National Product (GNP)
(d) Gross National Output

35. What is inflation?
(a) Increase in the amount of circulating money
(b) Lowering of purchasing power
(c) Decrease in the amount of circulation money
(d) None of these

36. Interest is:
(a) Payment made for the use of another person's money
(b) Payment made for the use of bank's money
(c) Share in profit
(d) Devaluation in the currency

37. Governmental non-interference in commerce is called:
(a) Free market economy
(b) *Laissez faire* also *Laisser faire*
(c) Open market economy
(d) Liberal market economy

38. Market in which forces of demand and supply are not in the control of government is called:
(a) Market Economy
(b) Free Market
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

39. What is National debt or Public debt?
(a) state's borrowing from its population
(b) state's borrowing from foreign government
(c) state's borrowing from international institution
(d) all of these

40. In 'planned economy' production and distribution of wealth is under control of:
(a) Private sector (b) Government
(c) Bank (d) Government

41. Term the minimum income level below which a person is considered to be living in poverty?
(a) Poverty level (b) Poverty line
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

42. What is called protection of domestic producers by impeding or limiting the importation of foreign goods and services?
(a) Domestication (b) Protectionism
(c) Localization (d) National interest

43. What is public sector?
(a) Public corporations
(b) Central and local government
(c) Nationalized Industries
(d) All of them

44. What is Remittance?
(a) Sending of money to someone at distance

(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

45. What is called the tax that is levied on retail price of merchandise collected by retailer?
(a) Sales Tax (b) General Tax
(c) Local Tax (d) Gross Tex

46. Economic system in which the government owns and controls the means of production to benefit all the people is called:
(a) Dictatorship (b) Socialism
(c) Capitalism (d) Authoritarianism

47. Currency that is expected to drop in value relative to other currencies is called:
(a) Local currency (b) Cold currency
(c) Lime currency (d) Soft currency

48. What is Tariff?
(a) tax that government levy on imports
(b) tax that government levy on exports
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

49. Term the average income of the people of a country during a year?
(a) National Income
(b) Domestic Income
(c) Protection Income
(d) Per-capita Income

50. Term the rules and particles that govern the management of an organization?
(a) Internal laws
(b) By laws
(c) Character
(d) Memorandum of articles

51. Term the central market for buying and selling all kind of securities?
(a) A big company
(b) Stock Exchange
(c) Joint-stock
(d) A multinational company

52. What is 'Debt retirement'?
(a) To write-off debt
(b) To reschedule debt
(c) To repay debt in easy instalments
(d) The complete repayment of debt

53. Deregulation is the reduction of government's role in:
(a) Controlling Banks
(b) Controlling cooperation
(c) Controlling markets
(d) None of them

54. What is called a Tax on imports, exports?
(a) Drawback (b) Duty
(c) Custom (d) Excise

55. What is Euro?
(a) Deposit outside one's home country but in the home country currency
(b) European currency unit, introduced on Jan, 1, 1999
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

56. Euro bank holds and regulates Euro. Which European country(ies) did not adopt Euro currency?
(a) Britain (b) Denmark
(c) Sweden (d) all of these

57. Large payment to a senior employee who is forced into retirement is called:
(a) Golden bonus
(b) Golden shake hand
(c) Friendly handshake
(d) Golden handshake

58. Which is the oldest stock exchange of the world?
(a) New York stock exchange
(b) Tokyo stock exchange
(c) London stock exchange
(d) None of these

59. When the stock market is down falling it is called:
(a) Bullish (b) Bearish
(c) Falling (d) Crashing

Answer Key

1.	a	9.	a	17.	a	25.	a	33.	c	41.	c	49.	d	57.	d
[illegible]	a	10.	d	18.	b	26.	c	34.	c	42.	b	50.	b		
[illegible]	c	11.	a	19.	c	27.	d	35.	a	43.	d	51.	b		
[illegible]	d	12.	c	20.	d	28.	a	36.	a	44.	c	52.	d		
[illegible]	d	13.	d	21.	d	29.	d	37.	b	45.	a	53.	c		
[illegible]	c	14.	c	22.	a	30.	c	38.	c	46.	b	54.	b		
[illegible]	d	15.	a	23.	c	31.	c	39.	d	47.	d	55.	c		
[illegible]	b	16.	d	24.	a	32.	b	40.	b	48.	c	56.	d		

General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Frequently Asked Questions from Previous MCQs Papers

- 'Ashes' Cricket Series is played between England & Australia
- The Cave Squeaker, an endangered species of frog, found in Zimbabwe
- Complete Proverb: "A friend in need is a friend Indeed.
- The headquarters of "Interpol is located in Lyon
- The last king of Afghanistan was Muhammad Zahir Shah
- River Nile flows through the city of Cairo
- "Watergate Scandal" led to the downfall of President Richard Nixon of the United States
- The treaty of Versailles ended the World War I
- The playground for playing "Baseball" is called Diamond
- The World's famous Madame Tussaud's museum is located in London
- Babri Mosque which was demolished by Hindu extremists is situated in the province / state of Uttar Pradesh
- Since they began no Olympic Games have been held in Africa
- Helsinki is the capital of Finland
- Sri Lanka had the world's first woman Prime Minister
- Gestapo was the Secret Police of Germany
- The first space shuttle launched by United States on April 12, 1981 was named Columbia
- Malafide means in bad faith
- The book "On the Origin of Species" was written by Darwin
- Argentina is the largest supplier of meat
- Baikal is the deepest lake in the world
- George Washington was the first President of the United States of America
- Mother Teresa got Nobel Prize for Peace
- Famous Novel "A Tale of Two Cities" was written by Charles Dickens
- Wall Street, New York is famous for Business and Financial Centre
- NAPA is an acronym for National Academy of Performing Arts
- The Gandhara civilization followed Buddhism
- The steps and movements in dances is called "Choreography"
- Headquarter of UNIDO is in Vienna
- The River Indus originate from Tibet
- South African cricket team is generally known as "Chokers" because of their track record in major championship matches
- Ricky Ponting was the captain of Australian Cricket Team
- Saudi Arabia's flag never flies at half-mast
- Grameen Bank was a brain-child of Prof. Muhammad Yunus of Bangladesh. It is known for its services in Microfinance and credits
- Britain has Multi Party system
- Greenwich associated with Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is situated in England:
- Nagorno Karabakh region is recognised as part of Azerbaijan
- The Headquarters of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is located in Geneva
- Presently 120 countries are members of the Non-Aligned Movement
- John Logie Baird is known for his invention of Television
- Taurus Mountains are a mountain complex located in Turkey
- The capital city of Zimbabwe is Harare
- Shatt-al-Arab River is formed by the confluence of Euphrates and Tigris
- Thomas Jefferson was the 3rd president of the United States
- Formosa Is the old name of Taiwan
- The famous Muslim historian and thinker, Ibn Khuldun, was born in Morocco
- The famous Italian scientist Alessandro Volta is renowned for inventing Electric Battery
- Petronas Tower is one of tallest building of the World. It is situated in Kuala Lumpur
- The city of Aleppo located in Lebanon

- A temple called the Sri Dalada Maligawa (Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic) claims to have a tooth of Gautama Buddha. This temple is located at Kandy, Sri Lanka
- Taklamakan Desert is situated in China
- "Port Dickson" is a seaport of Malaysia
- Picasso, a famous painter, sculptor, print maker, and stage designer belonged to Spain
- Yuan is the currency used in China
- "Pedagogy" is a science of Teaching
- Plutocracy is a form of government run by the Wealthy
- Asian Games took place after every 4 years
- Weight of Javelin throw of female is 600 g
- Georgia has direct access to Black Sea
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization was signed on 4 April 1949, is a military alliance
- According to the GFP, India currently spends $51 billion on the military, which is more than what Pakistan does, more by 8 times
- Falklands islands were recaptured by the Great Britain in 1982
- The Talks which led to the Camp David Agreements were hosted by the U.S President Jimmy Carter
- Unless we take action, our oceans will contain more plastic than fish by 2050
- Headquarter of the International Monetary Fund is in Washington D. C.
- 21 points are in badminton game
- Afghanistan, neighboring country of Pakistan, is a land locked country
- Indonesia is considered the largest archipelago of the World
- The Arch of Janus is situated in Italy
- Ottawa is the capital city of Canada
- Queen Elizabeth I was an influential Queen of UK
- Mustafa Kamal Ataturk was a famous reformer belongs to Turkey
- 10 Downing Street is the official residence of British Prime Minister
- The Blue Mosque or the "Mosque of Sultan Adman" is located in Istanbul
- Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan
- Wakhan Corridor, North of Pakistan, belongs to Afghanistan
- The first SAARC summit was held at Dhaka
- Squash is not an Olympic Sport
- Ryder Cup is the biggest tournament of Golf
- A sport in which two competitors fight using "rapier-style" swords, winning points by making contact with their opponent is called Fencing
- In the 16th century Argentina was colonized by Spain
- Danish War was fought in 1864
- The equity of health, human capital, environmental quality, social protection and food security are the contents covered under the concept of UN Human Rights
- World Health Organization headquarter is in Geneva
- Headquarter of the World Trade Organization is in Geneva
- The kingdom of Saudi Arabia was founded in 1932 by Muhammad Bin Saud
- As a part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I the ILO was created in 1919
- Rhine River in Germany falls in North sea
- Capital of Denmark Copenhagen
- Glaciers are in a range Karakoram
- Mostly read book in the world is The Bible
- Hegel was a German Philosopher
- Benjamin Franklin an American invented Lightening Rod
- Eden Gardens ground of cricket is located in Calcutta
- Ice hockey has its origin from Canada
- Roger Federer is player of Tennis
- Bashar-al-Asad belonged to Syria
- Morocco and Spain are separated by Strait of Gibraltar
- Napoleon Bonaparte fought for his country France
- Asmara is the capital of Eritrea
- House of Lords is upper house of UK
- Bagram Air base is in Afghanistan
- Permanent members of Security Council 5
- Right of vote was first granted to women by New Zealand
- Parliament of China has maximum members
- Antara is news agency of Indonesia
- Chichen Itza archaeological site is located in Mexico
- Kremlin is Russian President Office
- Pope who lives in Vatican in Italy
- Telenor a brand in Telecommunication belong to Norway
- Current European Union is consist of 28
- Longest Gulf of the world is Mexico Gulf
- Tajikistan is not the member of ECO

- Books of Muslim Scholar Bu Ali Sina studied in European Universities
- Charles Darwin wrote *Origin of Species*. He was actually English naturalist, geologist and biologist, best known for his contributions to the science of evolution.
- Kosovo year of independence is 2008
- 7 Emirates are in UAE Federation
- Fear of bathing is Ablutophobia
- First UN secretary general belongs to Norway
- Currency of Norway is Krone.
- Parliament of Bangladesh is Jatiya Sangsad
- Capital city of Peru is Lima.
- Kargil fight held in 1999
- French Revolution in 1789
- Charles Canning is the last governor of British East India Company
- Land of thousand lakes is Finland
- Pearl of Antilles is Cuba
- British came in Punjab in 1849
- A place where leather is tanned is called Tannery
- Andre Agassi is football player
- Neil Armstrong is first arrived in moon he followed by Buzz Aldrin
- Largest Coffee producer country is Brazil.
- River Amazon is an important river of North America
- Tower of Pisa is situated in Italy
- Netherlands is below the Sea level
- Abraham Lincoln was a 16th president of USA
- Saddam Hussain was a president of Iraq
- The famous Notre Dame Cathedral is located in Paris
- Baghdad was a great centre of education during the Abbasid Caliphate
- Christianity religion believes in the doctrine of Trinity
- According to the Christianity Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus Christ
- In the epic Ramayana, bird Jatayu tried to prevent Ravana from carrying Sita away
- The name of Shiva's consort (wife) in Hindu mythology is Parvati
- Buddha was primarily interested in elimination of Caste System
- In Judaism an ordained teacher is called a Rabbi
- The famous novel "Frankenstein" was written by Mary Shelley
- The major language of Egypt is Arabic
- Beijing is the new name of Peking
- Cricket team of South Africa is called "Proteas"?
- Usain Bolt became the only athlete ever to win 3 Gold Medals in 100 meters race in Olympics games. He belong to Jamaica
- "Andre Agassi" was a famous player of Tennis
- Gestapo was the Secret Police of Germany
- North Korean all six nuclear weapons tests were made on Mount Mantapsan
- In the beginning unrest in Syria grew out of discontent with the Assad government was a part of Arab Spring Wave
- Taj Mahal is in Agra
- Leo Tolstoy was a novelist
- Machiavelli is the author of "The Prince"
- Rome is the capital of Italy
- The statue of Christ the redeemer is present in Rio de Janeiro
- To maintain neutrality by not joining any power bloc was the objective of Non-Aligned Movement
- The Colosseum, an oval amphitheater, is present in the center of Rome, Italy
- Afghanistan was inducted, as 8th (latest) member of SAARC
- Lee Kwan Yee was the founder of Singapore
- Alfred Nobel invented Dynamite?
- Liberty, Equality, Fraternity was the slogan of French Revolution
- 100 is numerical equivalent of Roman Language's C
- Mosul Dam of Iraq is known as dangerous dam of the World
- Marco Polo was an Italian Traveler
- "Kyat" is the currency of Myanmar
- Commonwealth of Nations is an organization of 53 members that are mostly former territories of British Empire. Continent Asia has the most number of commonwealth members?
- 2017 US-Arab summit was held in Riyadh, Saudi Arab
- The headquarter of Asian Development Bank is in Manila
- Femur bone is the longest and strongest
- Organization G-8 has no Headquarters
- Mohamad ElBaradei, former chairman of International Atomic energy Agency, was belonged to Egypt
- Organ of the General Assembly United Nations is considered a universal body, because all UN member states are represented there
- Total members of the Commonwealth are 53

- The Indonesian city of Bandung is famous because of the first Afro-Asian Summit, which was in many ways a precursor to the Non-Aligned Movement. The first Afro-Asian Summit meeting held in Bandung in 1955
- The northern and the southern hemispheres are separated by the plane of the Equator
- Tower Bridge is located in London, UK
- Senegal is not included in the Horn of Africa
- Kiribati Gabon & Congo are located on the equator?
- Charles Darwin had coined the phrase "Survival of the Fittest"
- Sukarno was a famous national leader and founder of Indonesia
- The Colosseum and the Forum are right next to each other in Rome
- 'Oval cricket ground' is in London
- "AFP" is the news agency of France
- Agatha Christie is well known as writer of mystery stories
- Spin Boldak is in Afghanistan
- The line dividing Republic of Korea and Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, is called38th Parallel?
- Mongolia was not a part of the republics comprising the USSR
- Belarus is NOT a Baltic State
- Day and night are nearly equal on 21st March in the South Hemisphere
- When did the British return Hong Kong to China in 1997
- The motto of Red Cross is Charity in War
- Dokiam is disputed between China and Bhutan
- The flag of Malaysia carries a crescent and a fourteen pointed star. The 14 points of the star represents thirteen states and the Federal Government
- Iran launched monkey into space in 2013
- USA is the world's largest arms exporter
- China is the largest global emitter of CO_2
- The war between Saudi led Rebels and Yemeni government started in March 2015
- The United Nations has 2 observer states
- Russia has largest gas reserves
- "Higher than hope" is an autobiography written by Nelson Mandela
- Nokia, world's largest mobile making company, was purchased by Microsoft
- Iceland has no land force
- COP 23, a climate change conference, was held in Bonn and was presided by Fiji
- Earth hour is observed on 30 March
- The Bretton Woods conference was resulted into the United Nations. The United Nations was formed in 1945
- The Headquarter of Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) is in Jeddah
- *On the Origin of Species* is a book written by Charles Darwin
- *The Sole Spokesman* is written by Ayesha Jalal
- Bangladesh has the maximum of transboundary rivers
- Days duration at south and north poles are 6 months
- Holland is also known as Country of Flowers
- Pampelonne beach is a beach in France
- Big Ben, a big clock, is located in London
- "Man is by nature a social animal", said by Aristotle
- WWF stands for World Wildlife Fund
- Andes is the longest mountain range
- Currently the cheapest source of energy is Solar
- The Head Quarter of the World Bank is in Washington D.C
- Headquarter of SAARC is in Kathmandu
- Headquarter of UNICEF is in New York
- Strait of Gibraltar is controlled by British
- Eastern Roman Empire known as Byzantium Empire
- Marseille is the city of France
- Currency of Malaysia Ringgit
- Sydney is the famous city of Australia
- "Scheveningen" beach is located in Holland
- The capital of North Korea is Pyongyang
- 126 years old cold drink which start making alcohol is Coca Cola
- Diego Garcia is an American naval base in Indian Ocean
- Air bus is manufacturing company located in France
- EIGE (European Institute for Gender Equality) is made in European Union for Gender equality
- The longest canal of the world is Grand Canal, China.
- The largest Continent of the world is Asia
- The longest wall of the world is Great Wall of China
- The greatest mosque of the world is Masjid-Al-Haram
- The highest peak of the world is Mount Everest
- The largest gulf of the world is Gulf of Mexico
- The largest democracy of the world is India

- The largest Islamic country of the world is Kazakhstan
- The highest waterfall of the world is Angel falls
- The longest frontier of the world is between Canada and US
- The most spoken language of the world is Chinese
- The largest barley producer of the world is Russia
- The largest copper producer of the world is Chile
- The largest silver producer of the world is Peru
- The largest paper producer of the world is USA and Canada
- The largest coal producer of the world is China
- The country with most physicians is Cuba
- The country with the lowest infant death rate is Iceland
- The country with the highest infant mortality rate is Angola
- The country with the largest GNP is USA
- The biggest annual aid donor country of the world is Japan
- The country with the largest budget is USA
- The country with the lowest life expectancy is Swaziland
- The biggest rubber producer of the world is Thailand
- The fastest land animal of the world is Cheetah
- The largest bird of the world is Ostrich
- The tallest animal of the world is Giraffe
- The first woman president of the UN General Assembly was Pandit Vijaya Lakshmi of India
- The most populous city of the world is Tokyo
- The largest fresh water lake of the world is Superior Lake
- The most populous Islamic country of the world is Indonesia
- The smallest country of the world is Vatican State
- The smallest republic of the world is Nauru
- The country with most lakes Finland
- The slowest animal of the world is Snail
- The largest political party of the world is Chinese Communist Party
- St Lawrence River is located in USA - Canada
- Boundary line between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir is called Control Line
- The Polish-Russian Frontier set up in 1945 is called Curzon Line
- Long frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called Durand Line
- German line of fortification that separates
- Germany from Poland is called Hindenburg Line
- Direct telephonic link between USA and Russia is called Hot Line
- French line of fortification along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium is called Maginot Line
- Boundary between India and China is called McMahon Line
- Boundary line between Germany and Poland established after World War II is called Old Neisse Line
- Boundary between India and Pakistan demarcated by Sir Cyril Radcliff is called Radcliff Line
- Boundary line between North and South Vietnam is called 17th Parallel Line
- In Rann of Kutch dispute in 1965, Pakistan declared frontier between Pakistan and India is 24th Parallel Line
- Boundary line between North and South Korea is 38th Parallel Line
- Boundary line between Canada and United States is 49thParallel Line
- The national sport in Brazil is Football
- Name the world's longest mountain range is Andes
- Atrak Glaciers are located in the mountain range of Hindukush
- The Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born in the city of Makkah
- Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem
- Winston Churchill was Prime Minister of England at the time of Second World War
- Mao Tse Tung was born in Chao Chan
- Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Corsica Stalin was born in Gori
- The first Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaquat Ali Khan was born in Kamal
- Lord Buddha was born in Lumbini
- Alexander the Great was born inMacedonia
- Mussolini was born in Romagna
- George Washington was born in Wake Field
- Aeroflot is international airline of Russia
- Air Canada is international airline of Canada
- Air India is international airline of India
- Air France is international airline of France
- Alia Royal Jordanian Airlines isinternational airline of Jordan
- Alitalia is international airline of Italy
- UK is international airline of Bangladesh

- BOAC is international airline of Britain
- Cathy Pacific is international airline ofHong Kong
- Emirate is international airline of UAE
- Garuda is international airline of Indonesia
- KLM is international airline of Netherland Lufthansa is international airline ofGermany
- Qantas is international airline of Australia Lighthouse of Alexandria is located atAlexandria in Egypt
- Colossus of Rhodes is located at Rhodes in Greece
- Hanging Gardens of Babylon is located in Iraq
- Temple of Artemis at Ephesus is located near Selyuk, Izmir Province of Turkey
- Statue of Zeus at Olympia is located at Olympia in Greece
- Mausoleum at Halicarnassus is located in Turkey
- Great Pyramid of Giza is located at Giza Necropolis in Egypt
- In Egypt country did the study of geometry Originate
- A normal human body has 46 Chromosomes
- Boxing became legal in 1901 in the UK
- The Golden Bear is awarded at Berlin film festival.
- Saint Petersburg was the capital of Russia before Moscow.
- The Savannah was the world's first commercial Atomic powered ship
- Bram Stokers Dracula film won the best makeup Oscar in 1992.
- Vatican in Rome is the largest church in the world and it was designed by Michelangelo
- Cockfighting sport was banned in England in 1849.
- Nostology is the study of Senility
- The USA declared war on Spain in 1898.
- Fastnet sea area is immediately south of Ireland.
- Quito Ecuador capital is on the slopes of the volcano Pichincha.
- In Luxemburg is the secretariat of the European Parliament.
- Zero digit does not exist in Roman Numerals.
- 16th president of USA was Abraham Lincoln
- There are five rings on the Olympic flag.
- King Zog ruled Albania
- London bridge today is in USA (Arizona)
- Yuri Gagarin was the first man in space
- Yashmak is an Arab veil
- Duck billed platypus animal lays eggs
- Louis Bleriot was the first man to fly across the channel
- In Crimean war was the charge of the Light Brigade.
- John Logie Baird invented the television
- In golf Spoon is given to the No 3 wood
- Douglas Bader is the legless fighter pilot of WW2.
- Napoleon Bonaparte leader died in St Helena.
- Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled to Saint Helena after renowned battle of "Waterloo" in 1815.
- Margaret Mitchell wrote *Gone with the Wind*.
- Walt Disney has won the most Oscars.
- Victoria Cross award has the words for valor on it.
- Microsoft Company is owned by Bill Gates.
- Casino Royal was the first James Bond book
- Alfred Nobel invented Dynamite
- Toyota car company makes the Celica.
- Air Lingus is the national airline of Republic of Ireland or Eire
- John Constable painted the Haywain.
- France had The Dauphin as a ruler.
- La Giaconda is better known as Mona Lisa
- Puccini wrote the *Opera Madam Butterfly*.
- Eric Arthur Blaire was the real name of George Orwell
- Sinology is the academic study of China primarily through Chinese language, literature, and history, and often refers to Western scholarship.
- Grenadine nonalcoholic cordial is made from pomegranates.
- Dr No was the first James Bond film.
- Alaska is the largest state in the USA.
- FIFA established in Paris on May 21, 1904.
- Saint John is associated with an eagle in religious art.
- Prudence girls name means far seeing.
- The Sejm are the legislative body in Poland
- Tornados 1 to 5 is classified on the Fujita scale.
- Albania name means Land of the Eagle.
- The Dogs of War took its title from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar
- Peter Parker is the alter ego of whichsuperhero. Spiderman
- Hitler is known as 'Fuehrer'?
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is known as the 'Iron Man of India'?

secret agency of Germany RAW is a secret agency of India
- Eskimos are the primitive people living in North America
- The aborigines of North America are called Red Indian
- Alaska of USA is called "mother of states"
- Amir Khusro is called the "Parrot of India"
- Lenin is regarded as the "Father of Russian Revolution"?
- Galileo was born in Pisa
- William Hogarth UK artist painted The Rakes Progress in the 1700s.
- In Greek mythology Penthesilea was the queen of which people. Amazons
- A Pakistani student Rai Haris Manzoor of Rawalpindi has made a new world record by passing the O-Level examination of the University of Cambridge at the age of nineyears.
- Switzerland's anthem has different lyrics foreach of the country's four official languages (French, German, Italian and Romansh).
- Canada's national anthem has different lyrics for both of the country's official languages (English and French)
- South Africa's national anthem is unique in that five of the country's eleven official languages are used in the same anthem
- Petra is situated in Jordan
- Asia Watch is the Human rights organization
- Biggest city (by population) is Tokyo.
- City largest by area is Kiruna (Sweden).
- Largest coral formation is The Great Barrier Reef (Australia).
- Highest desert is Atacama (Chile).
- Biggest flower is Raffiesia (Java, Indonesia).
- Reko Dik located in Balochistan
- Gypsum is used in cement and plaster ofParis
- "The Politics" is considered as the first book on the art of government, authored byAristotle
- The largest producer of solar energy in theworld is USA
- What other capital had the world's first telephone link. Brussels
- The argest country in Africa is Algeria
- The world's first passenger jet: Aircraft-Comet
- In what city was the world's first blood bank opened 1940-New York.
- Muhammed is the world's most popular first name.
- Marlin is the fastest swimming ocean fishover 60 mph-Sailfish.
- Schwab Klaus was the founder of World Economic Forum
- Henry Kissinger was the former US Secretary of State
- A Muslim majority area awarded to Indiaduring partition is Feroz pur.
- Picture of Faisal mosque is printed on the back of 5000 rupees
- The World's oldest surviving monarchy is in Japan
- Pedagogy" is a science of Teaching
- The highest literacy rate among the SAARCcountries is in Sri Lanka
- Baghdad lies on Tigris River & Bahawalpurlies on Sutlej River.
- Among the SAARC countries, the highest per capita income is of Sri Lanka
- World Bank supervised Indus Basin Treaty, 1960 between Pakistan and India.
- India is the World's largest importer of weapons
- Highest military award of Britain is Victoria Cross.
- Order of Honor and Banner is the award of SSR
- Indonesia consists of largest number ofvolcanos
- Arab Spring movement in Middle Eastcountries started from Tunis country.
- Mamoon observatory was established during the reign of Caliph Mamoon
- The Seven-year war (1756-1763) was fought between England and France
- Swat Valley is situated in the mountainrange of Hindukush
- The American Declaration of Independencewas written by Thomas Jefferson
- Thomas Hobbes wrote the book *Leviathan*
- After creation Karachi was the Pakistan'sFirst Radio Station
- Pakistan joined NAM in 1979
- Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia
- Guantimamo Bay prison is in Cuba
- The court call to person in law is called Summons
- Blue Green & Red are the primary colors
- The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with Russia
- Europe's only Islamic states are Albania and Kosovo.
- New Zealand is close to International Date Line.
- In which city there is the largest stock exchange

of the world. New York.

- Oldest parliament in the world is Althing of Iceland
- The last King of Afghanistan was Zahir
- Aquiline is the world's longest under-sea tunnel (15.1 km long) bridge and tunnel express-way for motor vehicles across Tokyo Bay.
- Arabia is the largest peninsula
- The only Hindu kingdom of the World was Nepal. (But recently Nepal declared herself as secular state)
- The smallest state of Australia is Tasmania
- Human Rights Organization "FreedomHouse" is based in Washington
- 'Christ the Redeemer is among the Seven Wonders of the World located in Rio deJaneiro UK is known as "Mistress of Seas."
- Dome of Rock is located in Jerusalem
- Dengue is also known as Breakbone fever
- Constantinople was the capital of ByzantineEmpire
- Hudson Bay is largest bay and is in Northern Canada.
- Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- Davis Strait separates Greenland from Baffin Island.
- Messina strait separates Italy from Sicily.
- Plymouth & Cardiff Seaports are in UK.
- Oldest mountain system is Araveli of India in the world.
- Youngest mountain system is HimalayaRange.
- Siachen glacier and Baltoro glacier are in Karakoram Range.
- Hispar glacier is in Hunza
- Le Harve Seaport is in France.
- Johor strait separates Malaysia from Singapore.
- Grand Canal is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose in China.
- Circulation of blood was described by a Muslim scientist name Abn e Nafis
- English Channel separates England from France.
- Gulf of Sidra is in Libya.
- Norman Borlaug was Agricultural Scientist who developed high yielding verities of wheat and got Peace Nobel Prize
- Basra lies on Shatt-al-Arab and Bedford lieson Danube.
- "I have a dream" was a famous speech delivered by Martin Luther King
- Yale is one of the World's top most universities. It is based in New Haven Connecticut (USA)
- Imam Khomeini spent longest period of exile in Iraq
- "Twelfth Night" is a Comedy by WilliamShakespeare
- "Our foot is stuck on the accelerator and we are heading towards an abyss. Who sounded the warning about global warming. Al-Gore
- The victim of the Lockerbie bombing in 1988 which killed over 200 passengers was Swiss Air Flight
- Most Subways in the country: USA
- London city has the longest metro system
- The largest sugar producing country in the world: Brazil
- World's oldest religion is Hinduism.
- Largest number of Palestinian refugees are in Jordan.
- Kazakhstan is the largest country in Central Asia.
- Biggest oil refinery is at Abadan (Iran).
- Detroit (USA) is famous for car manufacturing
- Glasgow is biggest ship building centre.
- Havana is famous for cigar manufacturing.
- The world's largest producer of tea is China.
- 'Uranium' is extracted in Pakistan from area of Dera Gazi Khan
- Day and Night are equal at the Equator
- Louis Braille is the inventor of a system of writing and printing for the blind
- The shortest continuous war was betweenUK and Zanzibar, which lasted from 90 a.m to 9:45 am on 27th august 1896.
- USA is the country with largest number ofnuclear reactors
- China country grows the most fruit
- Canal Street is the widest street in USA.
- Biggest bell is Great bell at Moscow.
- Bird that never makes its nest is Cuckoo.
- Wingless bird is Kiwi.
- Highest capital is La Paz (Bolivia).
- Bala Hissar (The elevated Fort) is situated at Peshawar
- Strait of Babel Mandeb is called The Gate of Tears'
- "Al-Jazeera" television network is based in Qatar
- Netherlands is situated below the sea level
- "Pre-emptive attack" is an attack beforeenemy's attack
- Carbon dioxide gase is mainly causing global warming.

- The light coming from stars give the idea oftheir temperature.
- Chile is the largest copper producingcountry in the world.
- Largest Ginger producing nation isIndonesia.
- Lithuania was the first Soviet Republic ofthe former Soviet Union which declared it independent.
- India leads in export of Mica in the world.
- New Zealand was the first country to propose Carbon Tax to address globalwarming.
- Largest sugar producing country is Indiasecond is Brazil.
- India is the highest producer of sugarcanein the world.
- The North Atlantic Route is the largest and busiest of the ocean trade routes.
- Gulf Cooperation Council was founded on 25th May 1981.
- Hong Kong is called as Pearl of the Orient.
- Prague Czech city is known as The Golden City.
- Sierra Leone name translates as lion mountains.
- Florence place is nicknamed as "The City ofLilies.
- Mesopotamia means'between two Rivers'
- Tashkent is a capital of Uzbekistan
- Land of milk and honey is called toLebanon.
- Land of morning calm is called to Korea.
- Father of Zoology is Aristotle
- Eduardo Luiz Saverin is a Brazilian internet entrepreneur and investor.
- Saverin is one of five co-founders of Facebook.
- William Henry "Bill" Gates III is an American business magnate, investor, programmer, inventor and philanthropist.
- Gates is the former chief executive and current chairman of Microsoft, the world's largest personal-computer software company, which he co-founded with Paul Allen.
- Sean Parker is an American entrepreneur who Cofoundedthe file-sharing computer service Napster and served as the first president of the social networking website Facebook. He also cofounded Plaxo, Causes, and Airtime
- Lawrence "Larry" Page is an American computer scientist and Internet entrepreneur who is the co-founder of Google, alongside Sergey Brin.
- Page is the inventor of PageRank, the foundation of Google's search ranking algorithm, and he and Brin own approximately 16 percent of Google's stock.
- Sergey Mikhaylovich Brin is an American computer scientist and Internet entrepreneur who, with Larry Page, co-founded Google, one of the most profitable Internet companies.
- Warren Edward Buffett is an American business magnate, investor, and philanthropist. He is widely considered the most successful investor of the 20th century. Buffett is called the "Wizard of Omaha", "Oracle of Omaha" or the "Sage of Omaha".
- Made in the times of Bhoj, an idol of 'Vakdevi' is at present preserved in the British Museum.
- The Jain temples of Dilwara were constructed during the period of Parmars. Qutubuddin was purchased as a slave in his childhood by Qazi Fakruddin Abdul Aziz Koofi.
- The 9th Guru of the Sikh order, Guru Tegh Bahadur openly protested against the religious policy of Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb called him to Delhi and asked him to accept Islam. When he refused, he wasbeheaded.
- Shivaji was the founder of Maratha State.
- He fought against the state of Deccan, as well as the MughalEmpire. He was a greatadministrator.
- Shivaji was succeeded by Sambhaji whowas captured and put to death byAurangzeb.
- Rajaram ruled only as the representativeof Shahu-the son of Shambhaji who was imprisoned by Aurangzeb. Rajaram never occupied the Maratha throne.
- After the death of Raja Ram Maratha war of independence was carried on by hiswife Tarabai.
- In 1492 Pope Alexander VI granted the Portuguese the monopoly to trade with theeast.
- From 1505 to 1509, Almeda remained inIndia as the first Portuguese Governor.
- Albukirk was the successor of Almeda in India. His objective was to establish a Portuguese colony in India byintermarrying with Indians.
- Facebook is an online social networkingservice. Its name comes from a colloquialism for the directory given to students at some American universities.
- Facebook was founded on 4th February 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg with his college roommates and fellow Harvard Universitystudents Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dusfin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes.
- Victoria Azarenka is a Belarusian professional tennis player. She is a former World No.1
- Novak Djokovic is a Serbian professional tennis

player who is currently ranked World No. 2 and was formerly ranked World No. 1 by ATP.

- Stanislas Wawrinka is a Swiss professionaltennis player. He has won Australian Open Singles title in 2014.
- Li Na is a Chinese professional tennis player. Recently she has won Australian Open Singles title in 2014
- Serena Jameka Williams is an American professional tennis player. She becamethe World No. 1 for the first time on July 8, 2002, and regained this ranking for the sixth time on February 18, 2013, becoming the oldest world no. 1 player in WTA's history.
- David Ferrer Ern is a Spanish professional tennis player.
- Rafael Nadal is a Spanish professional tennis player and the Current world No.1. His success on clay has earned him the nickname "King of Clay".
- Andrew Barron "Andy" Murray is a Scottish professional tennis player, ranked World No. 4 and British No.1. He is the winner of the Wimbledon Championships Singles title 2013
- Maria Yuryevna Sharapova is a Russianprofessionaltennis player
- Roger Federer is a Swiss professional tennis player. He won 17 Grand Slam Singles titles
- Sania Mirza is a professional Indian tennis player. She is winning the 2009 Australian Open - Mixed Doubles Event. Mirza has also Won the 2012 FrenchOpen Mixed Doubles Event (second Grand Slam title).
- Ana Ivanovic is a Serbian tennis player.
- She beat Dinara Safina to win the 2008 French Open
- Venus Williams is anAmerican professional tennis player who is a former World No.1.
- Dinara Mikhailovna Safina is a former World No. 1 Russian professional tennis player.
- Dominika Cibulkova is a professionalSlovak tennis player. Known for her quick and aggressive style of play, she has won three career Singles titles.

Martina Hingis is a Swiss professional tennis player who spent a total of 209weeks as world no. 1. She won five Grand Slam Singles titles (three Australian Opens, one Wimbledon, and one US Open).

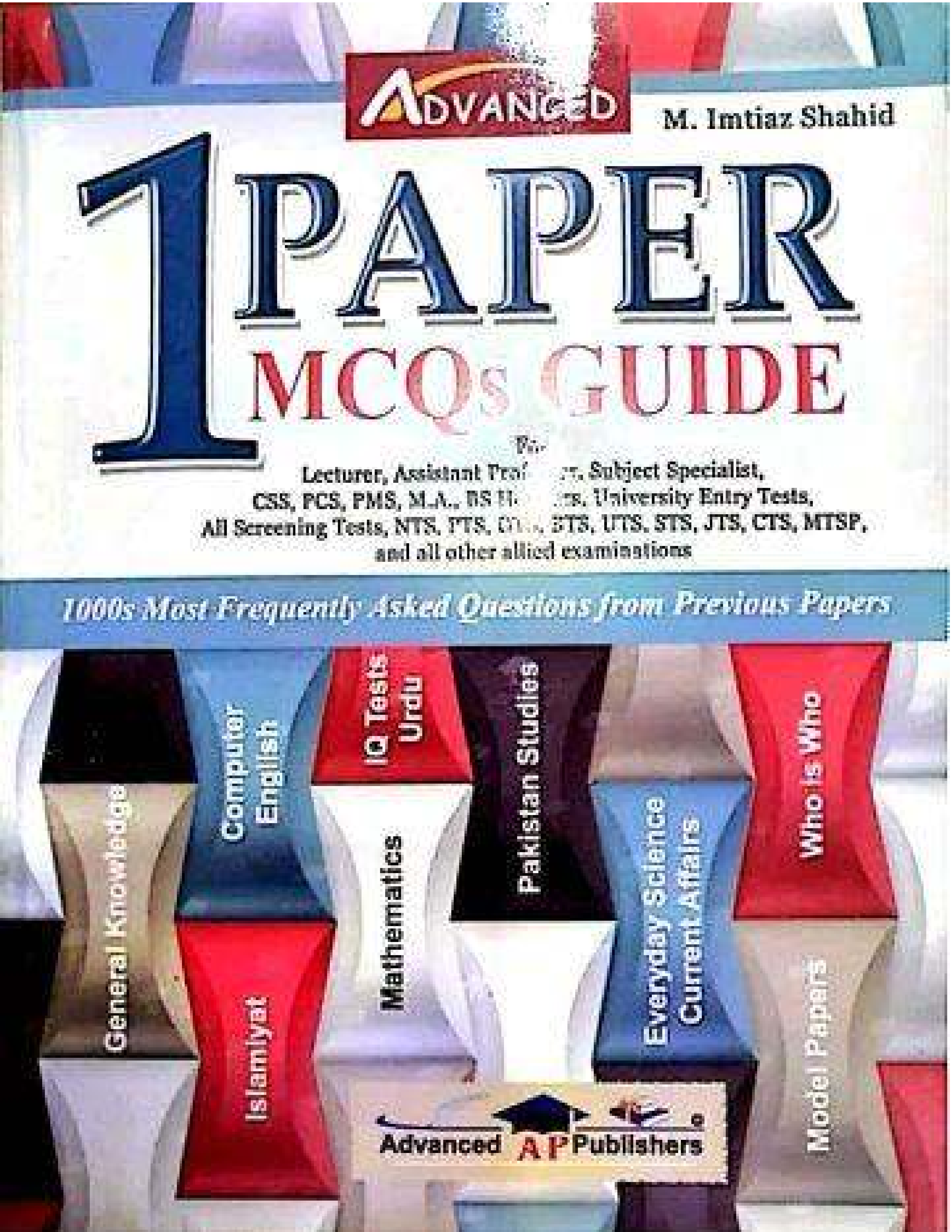
The Grand Slam itinerary consists of theAustralian Open in mid-January, the French Open in May/June, Wimbledon in June/July, and the US Open in August/September.

The Australian and US tournaments are played on hard courts, the French on clay, and Wimbledon on grass. Wimbledon is the oldest, founded in 1877, followed by the US in 1881, the French in 1891, and the Australian in 1905.

- However, of these four, only Wimbledon was a major before 1924/25, the time when all four became designated Grand Slam tournaments.
- Winning the four majors in consecutive tournaments but not in the same year is known as a Non-Calendar Year Grand Slam, while winning all four majors at any point during the course of a career is known as a Career Grand Slam.
- Winning the Olympic gold medal in addition to the four majors in a one calendar year is known as a "Golden Grand Slam" or more commonly the"Golden Slam".
- The first definitive Grand Slam, of the current four majors, was accomplished when Don Budge won all four men's Singles Majors in 1938. To date, 17 players have completed a Grand Slam. Of these players, three have won multiple Grand Slams Stefanie Maria "Steffi" Graf is a former World No. 1 German tennis player.
- Andre Kirk Agassi is an American retired professional tennis player and former World No.1, who was one of the game's most dominant players from the early 1990s to the mid-2000s.
- Rodney George "Rod" Laver is an Australian former professional tennis player who holds the record for most Singles titles won in the history of tennis, with 200 careerwith one blue and one red star. Panama
- First human in space is Yuri Gagarin 1961 of USSR
- First space scientist was Henry Cavendish
- Earth Circumference was determined first time most correctly by Al-Beruni.
- Parliament of Japan is Diet.
- Parliament of Denmark is Folketing.
- Kangaroo is native animal of Australia
- Mark Zuckerberg is an American computer programmer and internet entrepreneur. He is best known as one of five co-founders ofthe social networking website Facebook along with his college roommates and fellow Harvard University students Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes.
- Porcelain Tower of Nanking is located is in China
- The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus is located in Turkey
- The Statue of Zeus at Olympia is located in

Greece

- Chadwick discovered Neutron
- Lens which is thinner at the centre and thicker at the edge is called Concave Lens
- Inside the Pakistan Anny: (A Woman's Experience on the Frontline of the War on Terror) is written by Carey Schofield
- Mother Teresa was born in Skopje, now capital of the Republic of Macedonia with Albanian parents
- Greenwich is a town near London through which passes the meridian
- A lens which is thicker at the centre and thinner at the edges is called Convex Lens
- Israr Ahmad was real name of Ibn-e-Safi
- Picture of Kalashnikov is located on the map of Mozambique
- Presidential period of Quaid e Azam inMuslim League is 15 years
- Sea of Serenity' is located on the moon
- Mostly American presidents educated from Yale University (USA)
- Ibn baitar was a Muslim Botanist
- Kitab al Manazar on optical works was written by Ibn al Haitham
- A Tale of Two Cities book related to French Revolution (Two cities Paris and London)
- People's Republic of China has the largestarmy in the world.
- The Cambodian language is a language which has a total number of 74 alphabets.
- The Sumerian civilization is considered to be the oldest civilization of the world.
- Spain won FIFA world cup 2010
- Shakira is famous for Singing
- Meat gives the greatest number of proteins
- Ibrahim Lincoln was the 16thPresident ofUSA
- OIC 2nd summit was held in Pakistan in 1974
- Dhaka is the largest city of bengladesh population wise
- Union Jack is the flag of UK
- North Korea country celebrated 60thvictoryagainst USA in 2013.
- Russia Afghan War ended through Geneva Accord, which was Signed on 14th April 1988 and USSR withdraw all its Army in Feb 1989 from Afghanistan
- First translation of the Quran in Latin
- King of Malaysia is the only king in the world who is elected for 5 years term.
- ... to USA is The
- The busiest shopping Centre of London is Oxford Street
- Sierra Leone has the lowest GOP per capitaand Luxembourg has the highest per capita.
- Jericho, situated in the Jordan valley (deadSea) is the oldest town of the world.
- Petroleum is the most traded product in the world
- Longest glacier is Lambert (Antarctica).
- Largest gorge is Grand Canyon. Largest Island is Greenland.
- Largest mammal is Blue whale.
- Minaret Qutub Minar is in Delhi (238 feet)
- Venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise
- People's Republic of China has the largest army of the world.
- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (Canada).
- Sudan is the second largest country in Africa area wise.
- Khan Mehtarzai is the highest railway station in Asia.
- Maximum Quantities of diamonds are found in Africa.
- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (Canada).
- Parliament of Iraq is National Assembly.
- Parliament of Morocco is Majlis al Nuwab.
- The 'Statue of Liberty' in New York Harbour was a present to the US from the people of France
- Hillary Clinton, in the USA, who became the first 'first lady' to be elected to the Senate in her own right.
- Cell phone inventor belonged to Motorola Company.
- Money Paper is mostly made of cotton
- Longest mountain range is Andes (SouthAmerica).
- Death Valley is located in California USA
- Highest plateau is Pamir in Tibet
- Largest port of Europe is Rotterdam (Netherlands).
- According to recent research following factors had played a major role in the demise of the Indus or Harappan civilization.
- Inter-personal violence," Infectious diseases and Climate change
- Largest railway station is Grand Central Terminal.
- Largest river basin is Amazon River.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- Largest River is Amazon River.
- Biggest River is Amazon River.
- Of the various agencies of the United Nations, the oldest one is Universal PostalUnion UPU
- "On China" recently published book is written by Henry Kissinger
- Scientists have discovered human footprints in England that are at least 800,000 years old - the most ancient found outside Africa, and the earliest evidence of human life in Northern Europe in January 2014.
- The Sea of Galilee is located in Israel
- In South America continent you find the vampire bat.
- French nationality of people sometimes call their country L'Hexagone (The Hexagon)because of its six-sided shape.
- Michael Bond was the creator of 'Padding ton Bear'.
- Largest river in volume is Amazon
- Longest river is Nile (Egypt).
- Largest sea bird is Albatross.
- Parliament of Sweden is Riksdag.
- Oldest parliament in the world- Althing
- (Iceland)
- Largest space centre is Cape Kennedy (USA).
- Statue of Liberty is in New York.
- Longest swimming course is EnglishChannel, UK.
- Copper is used in making brass, bronzeand German silver.
- Steven Paul-Steve Jobs was an American entrepreneur, marketer, and inventor, who was the co-founder (along with Steve Wozniak and RonaldWayne) of Apple Inc.
- Parliament of India is Parliament.
- Parliament of Iran is Majlis-e-Shoura-e-Islam.
- The charge on an electron is Negative andcharge on a proton is Positive
- Fluorine is used to prevent tooth decay.
- Hydrogen is the lightest element of theperiodic table
- Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan joined All India Muslim League as a member in 1923
- Dick Cheney was the Vice President of USA during Junior Bush Administration
- Caribbean Sea is in South America.
- Amundsen was sailed around the world first of all.
- Amundsen was a Norwegian explorerof polar regions.
- He led the first Antarctic expedition to reach the South Pole between 1910 and 1912.
- The largest island of Antarctica is Alexander Island. Alexander Island lies in the Bellingshausen Sea.
- Tropic of Capricorn is located at 23° 27' South of the Equator
- Copper belt is situated in Zambia. Zambia, is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. C.F.C stands for chlorofluorocarbon &found in refrigerators, body sprays and air conditioners etc.
- Coal is also known as Black Diamond
- The largest museum in the world is the American Museum of Natural History.
- Binet was the founder of Intelligence Test. The country known as the Land of Cakes is Scotland.
- The place known as the Garden of England is Kent.
- The old name of Taiwan was Farmosa.
- Montreal is situated on the bank of River Ottawa.
- The city of Bonn is situated in Germany.
- The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson River is Manhattan.
- The Mohenjo-Daro ruins are found in Larkana District of Sind, Pakistan.
- The 'Cape of Good Hope' is located in South Africa.
- The Heathrow Airport is located in London. The last letter of the Greek alphabet is Omega.
- The place known as the land of Lincoln is Illinois.
- Honshu Island is in North West Pacific.
- Taksim Squire is situated in Istanbul,Turkey.
- Great Britain Island is in North Atlantic.
- Victoria Island is in Arctic Ocean.
- 11 % land is Cultivable land in the world
- Baffin Island is in Atlantic Ocean.
- The Night Watch is one of the most famous paintings by Dutch painter Rembrandt vanRijn
- City of cosmonauts is called Moscow.
- City of eternal spring is called Quito.
- City of golden temple is called to Amritsar.
- The Scream is a series of expressionist paintings and painted by Norwegian artist Edvard Munch
- City of Golden Gate is called to San Francisco
- City of mosques is called to Dhaka.
- Girl with a Pearl Earring is sometimes referred to as "the Dutch Mona Lisa"

appoints the judges of International Court of Justice.

- RCD was changed to ECO in Jan 1985.
- G-8 was established on 22 September 1985.
- G-8 was originally the G-5 but was expanded when Canada, Italy and Russia joined in June 1997.
- Britain is a Unitary state Berlin lies on Spree.
- Budapest (Hungary) lies on Danube.
- To counter NATO the Soviet Block signed the defence pact named as Warsaw pact
- Abel Prize is an international prize awarded for outstanding lifetime achievement in Mathematics
- Karl Scheibler is associated with the 'Great Arc' - one of the biggest survey exercises in the world
- Trinidad and Tobago got independent in 1962 from Britain
- USA has its Military base in the Island Diego Garcia of Indian Ocean
- The concept of 'Six Sigma' associated with
- Quality control in manufacturing Tasmania is a part of Australia
- Headquarters of OECD is located in Paris. Father of Genetics is G.J. Mendel
- Venezuela is the largest producer of petroleum in South America
- Longest strait is Malacca.
- Biggest Telescope is Astro Physical Observatory.
- Largest temple is Angkor Vat (Cambodia).
- Philippines has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world.
- The name of the second highest Africanpeak is Mount Kenya.
- Water source beneath the earth flowing naturally is called spring.
- Canada leads in the world in production of asbestos.
- Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world.
- Gene is the smallest unit of heredity Cairo city lies on Nile.
- The Titanic museum has been opened in UK
- Sandwich Island (now called Hawaiian Island) was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, he belonged to English.
- Kanpur lies on Ganges.
- Qantas is an airline of Australia.
- Parliament of China is National People's Congress.
- Parliament of Germany is Baundesrat.
- First British open squash championship played in 1922.
- Wimbledon open tennis was instituted in 1877.
- A winner of four competitions (Wimbledon, French open, us open, and Australia open) is called Grand Slam.
- Common Wealth game are held every 4 years, they were started in 1931.
- Grand slam is the title associated with Pete Sampras.
- Michael Chang (USA) is the youngest to win the title of grand slam.
- The title "Oval Hero" is with Fazal Muhammad.
- The sports man Kasparvo is associated with Chess.
- Modern summer Olympic were held in Greece in 1896.
- Olympics are held every 4 years.
- Hockey became Olympic event in 1908.
- Pakistan took part in 1948 in London.
- 1st world cup hockey 1971 at Barcelona in Spain
- Hockey world cup held every 4 year.
- First World Cup Cricket 1975, won by West Indies
- India won third World Cup Cricket in 1983 by beating West Indies.
- First test match was played in 1877 between Australia and England.
- First One day match between Australia and England in Jan 5, 1971
- "Lisbon Treaty" is the treaty accepted it adopted by the members of European Union organizations recently.
- Dadabhai Naoroji is called the "Grand Old Man of India".
- McKinnon is the first secretary general of commonwealth.
- First Islamic Summit was held at Rabat in 1969.
- Second Islamic Summit was held at Lahore in 1974.
- On 10the December 1948 the UN drawn up a charter of civil and political rights.
- Kofi Anan got noble peace price in 2001.
- UNO world was coined by F.D Roosevelt.
- Kofi Anan was the 7th Secretary General of UNO.
- The country known as the Land of Thunderbolts is Bhutan
- Rome is also known as "City of Seven Hills".
- Penang is called the "Pearl of East". "Sandwich

Island" is called to Hawaii Island.

- Holes in a golf course must be 4.25 inches in diameter, and at least 4 inches deep and a standard golf course contains 18 holes between 100 and 600 yards length.
- In tennis there are most numbers of officials compare to the number of players like in tennis tournaments there are 13 officials in regards of two players.
- The spots on dice are called ·pips. And the word 'pip' commonly used for a 'spot' or a 'speck'.
- In 1935, Jesse Owens broke 4 world records in 45 minutes
- Fishing is the biggest participant sports in the world.
- Soccer is the most attended or watched sport in the world.
- Boxing became a legal sport in 1901.
- The first instance of global electronic communications took place in 1871 when news of the Derby winner was telegraphed from London to Calcutta in under 5 minutes.
- In 1898, one of the first programmes to be broadcasted on radio was a yacht race that took place in British waters.
- Sports command the biggest television audiences, led by the summer Olympics, World Cup Football and Formula One racing.
- Football is the only sport played with mixed teams, consisting of 4 men and 4 women.
- A baseball ball has exactly 108 stitches, and cricket ball has between 65 and 70 stiches. :
- A soccer ball is made up of 32 leather panels, held together by 642 stitches. :
- The baseball home plate is 17 inches wide.
- Basketball and rugby balls are made from i synthetic material. Earlier, pigs' bladders I were used as rugby balls.
- Golf the only sport played on the moon - on I 6 February 1971 Alan Shepard hit a golf ball.
- The oldest continuous trophy in sports is the America's Cup. It started in 1851, with Americans winning for a straight 132 years until Australia took the Cup in 1983.
- Volleyball was invented by William George ,Morgan of Holyoke, Massachusetts in 1895.
- A badminton shuttle easily travels 180 kmlh (112 mph).
- Ferenc Szisz from Romania, driving a Renault, won the first Formula One Grand Prix held at Le Mans, France in 1906.
- The London University was the first British Universito admit women for degree courtes.
- New York is popularly known as the city of Skyscrapers
- Madagascar is popularly known as the Island of Cloves
- Thailand is the country known as the Land of White Elephant.
- Korea is known as the tand of Morning Calm.
- Bhutan is known as the Land of Thunderbolts
- Saito Angel Falls in Venezuela is the highest waterfalls in the world.
- United States Library of Congress in Washington DC is the largest library in the world is the
- The author of Harry Potter Books is JK Rowling
- Nickname of New York city is Big Apple
- Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest President of the USA.
- Brazil is the largest coffee growing country in the world.
- Damascus is the world's oldest known city.
- Detroit in the USA is the city which is the world's biggest centre for manufacture of automobiles.
- The country which is the largest producer of rubber in the world is Malaysia.
- Amazon River carries maximum quantity of water into the sea.
- The length of the Suez Canal is 162.5 kilometers.
- James Cook discovered Australia. Mohammed Ali Jinnah was the first Governor General of Pakistan.
- Alexander Eiffel was the person who built Eifel Tower.
- Rose is the national flower of Britain. The national flower of Italy is Lily.
- World Environment Day is observed on 5th June.
- The earlier name of Sri Lanka was Ceylon United Nations Organization (UNO) was formed in the year 1945.
- Admiral Robert E. Peary was the first man to reach North Pole.
- The place known as' the Roof of the world is Tibet.
- The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was Margaret Thatcher
- Royal Dutch Shell commonly known as Shell is the biggest Petroleum Company in the world.
- Author of *Paradise lost* and *Paradise Regained* was John Milton.
- Minsk is the capital of Belarus

- Baht is the currency of Thailand
- Currency note 1st time used by China
- "Yellow Journalism" involved sensationalism, distorted stories, andmisleading images for the sole purpose of boosting newspaper sales and exciting public opinion.
- "Archive" is a collection of historicaldocuments or records.
- "Amicus" is an impartial adviser to a court of law in a particular case.
- Subway is an underground railway.
- Ameer Sadiq Muhammad-V was the lastruler of Bahawalpur State.
- Pakistan recognized People's Republic China in 1950.
- "Sapta Sindhu" - In fact Word Sindh is derived from Sapta Sindhu which means seven rivers. They form delta for Pakistan. These seven rivers were the source of irrigation of a very large area of Indian sub-continent.
- Moulvi Munishi Mahboob Alam started Paisa Akhbar.
- UAE is the second largest buyer ofPakistan's exports after USA.
- The famous poem "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" is written by Jane Taylor.
- The resting place of Imam Bukhari is inUzbekistan.
- "New Shekle" is the currency of Israel.
- "Sub Judice" means under consideration.
- Lake Kineret, also known as the "Sea of Galilee', is Israel's largest fresh waterreservoir and a tourist site offering an exciting vacation or a holy experience.
- "Franklin Roosevelt" remained more than 12 years president of USA.
- Brief History of Time is written by British physicist Stephen Hawking.
- The Island of Gavdos belongs to Greece.
- "Hague" is the headquarters of International Court of Justice.
- "Chlorination" is the process of adding theelement chlorine to water as a method of water purification to make it fit for human consumption as drinking water.
- "Jatiya Sangsad" is the Parliament of Bangladesh.
- Bundesrat is the Parliament of Germany.
- "Etymology" is the study of origin and history of words.
- The Peking news was the first newspaper of the world (china).
- first space centre of world situated in Kazakhstan.
- "Queen's House" is the official residency of Sri Lankan President.
- "Amino Acid" is the smallest unit of Protein.
- Sherin Abadi is the first Muslim woman who .won the noble prize.
- "From the Shadows" is a book written by Robert Gates.
- "WANA" is the main town of South Wazaristan; "Miran Shah" is the main town of North Wazaristan and "Parachanar" is the main town of Kuram Agency.
- The Ivy League (An association of eight universities and colleges) is an athletic conference comprising eight private institutions of higher education in the Northeastern United States.
- When heavy unstable elements split into relatively smaller elements alongwith the release of energy is called fission.
- A writ of habeas corpus is a judicial mandate to a prison official ordering that aninmate be brought to the court.
- Sejm is the Parliament of Belarus
- Loya Jirga is the Parliament of Afghanistan
- Folketing is the Parliament of Denmark
- "Deng Xiaoping" is considered as the Leader of modern Chinese economy.
- "History of God" was written by Karen Armstrong.
- "Kirkuk" is the largest oil field of Iraq. Muqtad-ul-Sadr was organized the "Mehdi army".
- The country which has more than 10,000 golf courses is USA
- The country which built the first powerful long range rockets is Germany
- The largest temple in the world is Angkor Wat in Kampuchea
- The largest city of Africa is Cairo
- The founder of KODAK Company was Eastman
- The Cape of Good Hope is located in South Africa
- The last letter of the Greek alphabet is Omega
- The place known as the land of Lincoln is Illinois
- The most densely populated Island in the world is Honshu
- The first demonstration of a motion picturewas held at Paris
- Track 2 diplomacy occurs between private citizens rather than government officials. "Kremlin" (Moscow) is the Russian word for "fortress", "citadel", or "castle" and refers to any

major fortified central complex found in historical Russian cities.

- The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow, strategically important strait between theGulf of Oman in the southeast and the Persian Gulf. On the north coast is Iran and on the south coast is the United Arab Emirates and Musandam, an exclave of Oman. The 40% of world oil pass throughthis strait.
- Madame Tussauds is a wax museum in London with branches in a number of major cities. It was founded by wax sculptor Marie Tusseud and was formerly known as "Madame Tussaud's".
- "Aramco" officially the Saudi Arabian OilCompany, is the state-owned national oil company of Saudi Arabia.
- The Paracel Islands, also called Xisha Islands in Chinese and HoimgSa Islands in Vietnamese, is a group of islands under the administration of Hainan Province, The People's Republic of China. Vietnam and the Republic of China (Taiwan) also claim sovereignty of these islands.
- Human Rights Watch is an international non-governmental organization that conducts research and advocacy on human I rights. Its headquarters are in New York City.
- "Madras" is the old name of Chennai.
- Zahir Shah is the last king of Afghanistan.
- "Transit Trade Agreement" was signed between Pakistan and Afghanistan in 1965.
- 'Order of Honor and Banner' is the military award of USSR.
- Oxygen Gas was discovered by Priestly.
- Oldest Mosque of Sub-Continent is situated in Bhambore.
- Badar-ur-Din Tawab Ji was the first Muslim President of Congress.
- The Glorious Revolution started in 1688.
- Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on Dec 10, 1948.
- "BIN" is the intelligence agency of Indonesia.
- Pearl Harbor" is situated in the HawaiiState of USA.
- 'Dongda Mosque" is a famous mosque in Beijing (China).
- Stainless Steel" contains chromium, Iran and carbon.
- "Assai Lake" is the saltiest water body inthe world, which is located in central- eastern Djibouti.
- First Africa-Asian Conference ...
- Zenda Avesta is a holy book of Parsis.
- Boris Yeltsin" is the first President of Russian Federation.
- Cell for the first time was discovered by Robert Hook.
- The world largest undersea railway tunnel is proposed to be constructed between France and England.
- 'ZIANA' is the news agency of Zimbabwe. 'Mauritius' is island state in the Indian Ocean.
- 'Parkinson' is a disease of Brain.
- 'NIKKEI' is a stock exchange index of Tokyo.
- District Swat belongs to Malakand Division.
- Diet is the Parliament of Japan
- The biggest market of Pakistan export and import is USA.
- The headquarters of United . Nations Environment Programme is situated atNairobi (Kenya).
- "Wheel" is a symbol of progress.
- The "Stonehenge" is among the Seven Wonders of the World, situated in England.
- 'Sharm-e-Sheikh' is the Egyptian Sea port on Red Sea.
- "Ramallah" is the headquarters of Palestinian Authority situated at West Bank. 'Senior Citizen Day' is observed every year throughout the world on The first October.
- Yeti or Abominable Snowman is an ape- like cryptic said to inhabit the Himalayan region of Nepal, and Tibet.
- Turkey is the country having its land in two continents
- Inflation means that money falls in value.
- The Cambodian Language is the language with most Alphabets. It has a total number of 74 alphabets
- The Ostrich of North Africa is the biggest bird.
- The Lambert Glacier enjoys the distinction of being the largest glacier in the world. It is located in the Australia Antarctic Territory.Its length is 440 miles (700 km) and was discovered in 1956-57.
- The largest museum in the world is the American Museum of Natural History
- The country known as the Land of Cakes is Scotland
- The place known as the Garden of England is Kent tape.
- The old name of Taiwan was Formosa
- The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay.

- The country where military service is compulsory for women is Israel
- The Red Fort is a 17th century fort complex constructed by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the walled city of Old Delhi that served as the residence of the Mughal Emperors
- Robert Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scouts as an organization in 1908
- 'Seattle' is the seaport and 'Deltaline is the air of USA.
- 'Aral Sea' is bounded by Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.
- Blind Dolphins are found in river Sindh (Indus).
- Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination.
- The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in1962.
- Organ of the body purifies the blood:Kidneys
- Grammy Awards are given in the field ofMusic.
- "Charles Ginsberg" invented the video-tape
- Radio waves travel with almost the velocity of Light.
- In which country can you find more sheep than human. Australia
- Toby Maguire acted in the title role of the film, 'Spider Man'.
- Discovery is the most re-used space shuttle in the world.
- Persia is the old name of Iran
- A group of zebras is called a Herd
- Area around the river is known as Bela
- Logarithm tables were invented by John Napier
- Universal Postal Union agency related to the United Nations, the oldest
- The General Assembly meets every year in regular sessions which begin on third Tuesday in September every year
- The chief administrative office of the UNO, which co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the UNO, is the secretariat
- The latitudinal differences in pressure delineate a number of major pressure zones, which correspond with zones of climate
- French line of fortification built in 1934, along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium was called Maginot Line
- Colorado river forms the Grand Canyon in the United States.
- Burkina Faso is the new name of Upper International Anti-Corruption day is observed on 9th December
- Mount Blanc Mountain is present in France Tasmania separated from Australia by Bass Strait
- The wonder of the world Taj Mahal is situated in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh
- Riksdag is the Parliament of Sweden
- Pierre de Coubertin is said to be the father of Modem Olympics
- Orange is the name of river of South Africa
- Alexander Hamilton was the founder of Republican Party of USA
- Churchill water fall is present in Canada
- The first Winter Olympic Games were held at Chamonix (France)
- George Washington was succeeded by John Adams
- Le Harve is the seaport of France
- Johor Strait separate Malaysia from Singapore
- Sun Temple of Konark is located in Orissa Teachers day is observed internationally on 5 October
- The Japanese Prime Minister at the time of World War II was Hideki Tojo
- Island of Cloves' is the nickname of Madagascar
- Synagogue is place of worship of Judaism.
- Kiev city is called "City of Parks"
- People's Great Hural is the parliament of Magnolia
- Contour is a measure of Topography
- A cyclone is a system of wind in which the wind blows spirally towards the centre oflow pressure.
- Los Angeles is favorite place for filmproduction because it is situated in a place of picturesque beauty.
- Pine trees are grown in Coniferous forests.
- Black soil is best suited, for the cultivation of Cotton.
- Kimberley is famous for Diamonds.
- Kashgar city is in China.
- Russia is the greatest producer of manganese in the world.
- Oslo is the capital of Norway
- Khunjrab Pass connects Pakistan with China.
- Baht is the currency of Thailand.
- Taka is the currency of Bangladesh.
- Agra is famous for Taj Mahal
- 10-Downing Street, London is the official residence of Prime Minister of UK
- Yellow sea is near China
- The part of earth's surface is covered withwater approximately 71%
- 1979 Russia invaded Afghanistan.
- South China Sea is the largest sea in the world.
- The earth rotates on its axis from west to east.

- The biggest producer of tea in the world isChina
- Warsaw is the Capital-of Poland.
- The White House is situated in USA.
- Days and nights are of equal duration when the sun's rays are vertical on the equator.
- The island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean belongs to Mauritius.
- Radcliff line is between Pakistan and India
- Longitude is the line from North to South Pole.
- China is the biggest gold producer in the world.
- Citrus fruits are normally grown in Mediterranean region.
- Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark.
- New Castle is an important port in England which is famous for coal, industry.
- The biggest producer of groundnut (peanut) is China.
- Khanpur Dam is on Haro river.
- The cutting of forests may cause rise in temperature.
- Port Stanley is the capital of FalklandIslands.
- Rawal dam is on Korang river. Tanda Dam is on Kohat Toee.
- Kampala is the capital of Uganda.
- In the southern hemisphere, earth is farthest from the sun on 21st June.
- The coldest months in Australia are July and August.
- Volga flows into the Caspian Sea.
- Aswan Dam is located in Egypt. Mirani dam is on the river Dashat.
- The stars are not visible in the day time because of sun's brightness during day time.
- Aurora Borealis is a phenomenon of light seen in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Ghana is the biggest producer of Cocoa.
- McMahon line is between India and China. Wind is caused by, unequal heating of the atmosphere by the sun.
- In northern hemisphere, the longest day is June 21.
- Sahara is the biggest desert in the world. Africa is the second biggest continent.
- A group of inter-connected islands is called Archipelago.
- The Himalayas mountains system belongsto Fold mountains.
- The shape of the earth is oblate 'spheroid. Mediterranean climate is characterized by rainy winter and dry summer.
- A strip of land connecting mainland with a peninsula is called Gulf.
- Yen is the currency of Japan.
- Antitrust laws are meant to prevent monopolies.
- Europe is completely situated in thenorthern hemisphere.
- Nile is the longest river of the world.
- Gobi Deserts is in Mongolia.
- Sahara desert is situated in Northern Africa
- Atacama is the famous desert of Northern Chile.
- Green land is the biggest island in the world.
- About 29.7% of world land is occupied by Asia.
- Temperature is represented on maps by joining places having the-same average temperature by means of lines. These lines are called Isotherms.
- Rainfall is measured in inches by means of a rain gauge. Rainfall may be recorded on maps by Isohytes.
- Suez Canal opened for traffic in 1869.
- Mediterranean and Red Seas are connected by the Suez Canal.
- The earth rotates around its axis once in 24 hours.
- Delta is triangular piece of land formed by deposition of mud and silt.
- Pacific and Atlantic Oceans are connected by the Panama Canal.
- Balahisar is a fort near Peshawar.
- Sukkur Barrage is the biggest barrage in Pakistan.
- The color of the lunar soil is grayish.
- Gulf stream is water current in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Venice (Italy) is called the city of Canals.
- Lake Baikal (Russia) is the world's biggest fresh water lake.
- Al-Azhar University, (Egypt) is the oldest university in the world.
- Japan is known as the Land of the rising Sun.
- Gorge is a narrow passage land.
- Khyber Pass is the legendary pass that links Pakistan with Afghanistan.
- Bangkok, Thailand is known as the Venice of East.
- Tibet is called the roof of the World.
- Indonesia has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world.
- Virginia the state of USA is called theMother of Presidents.
- Siam is an old name of Thailand.

- The World highest waterfall is Angel (Venezuela).
- Peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides.
- Mexico is the only English speaking country in Latin America.
- A cape is the geographical name for land's end.
- Korakoram Highway is the miracle of engineering work. Pakistan and China are joined by this highway.
- Ruby is a precious gemstone. Myanmar is famous for the ruby minerals in South Asia.
- Chittagong is a major seaport of Bangladesh.
- Mongolia is landlocked from all sides by Russia and China.
- Stock raising is the major agricultural activity of Mongolia.
- Russia is the biggest in area. Vatican City is the smallest in area.
- Vasco De Gama was the Portuguese explorer who discovered the direct route from Europe to India (1498) by sailing around Africa.
- Berlin Wall was built in 1961.
- Alps is the highest mountain of Europe.
- Copper belt is situated in Zambia.
- Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania aresurrounded the Lake Victoria.
- Dakar is the main seaport of Senegal.
- The new name of Burma is Myanmar.
- Addis Ababa is the capital of Ethiopia.
- Congo River passes through Congo and Zaire.
- The country which has the World's oldest constitution is-USA
- Istanbul is an important city of Turkey.
- One part of city is in Europe and the other part is in Asia the Sea of Marmara separates Europe and Asian Turkey.
- Chile is located on the south west coast of South America Spanish is the major language of Chile.
- World's largest gas field is located inRussia.
- Liverpool is the World's oldest railwaystation.
- Kalahari is a famous desert in Africa. It is situated in Botswana.
- River Nile is the longest river of the world it passes through Egypt and Sudan.
- The new name of Rangoon is Yangon
- Island of Sardinia is a tourist attraction located in Turkey.
- The country which is locked from all sides by the Aegean Sea is Greece
- Baffin is the biggest Canadian Island.
- The biggest in area in the Muslims world is Kazakhstan.
- Black sea is in the north of Turkey.
- The biggest ocean in the World is ThePacific.
- Jupiter is the biggest planet.
- Indonesia lies on Equator.
- Kenya is on equator.
- Hematite is the most important ore of Iron.
- Diamond Topaz is made up of a singleelement.
- The least populous Continent of the Worldis Australia.
- The most uninhabited-Continent of the World is Antarctica.
- The most populous country 'of the world is China.
- Statue of Liberty of the World's largest metal statue a tangible pledge of French American friendship stands on the upper New York Bays. It was gifted to America by France in 1877
- Red sea separates Egypt from SaudiArabia.
- Seychelles is in Indian Ocean.
- Antarctica is the biggest desert in the World and Sahara is the second biggest desert in the World.
- The Caspian Sea is the biggest lake in the World.
- The longest river in the world is Nile.
- The biggest Tomb in the world is TheMount Li Tomb.
- The Koh-i-Noor is claimed to be the oldest large diamond. It was first presented to the Mughal Emperor Babar in India in 1526. It was later presented to Queen Victoria in 1850.
- China is the biggest coal producing in theworld.
- India is the biggest sugar producingcountry.
- The hottest place in the world is Deathvalley, USA.
- The biggest-Airport in the World is King Khalid International Airport.
- Sri Lanka is the biggest tea exportercountry.
- France is the most popular tourist country.
- USA has the biggest budget in the world.
- USA is the country with maximum numberof Telephones.
- China is the biggest rice producingcountry.
- USA is the biggest wheat exporting in theworld.
- USA is the biggest exporter of corn.
- The oldest University in Pakistan is the Punjab University.
- China is the biggest fish catching country. Japan is the biggest motor vehicles producer.
- China is the biggest tobacco producingcountry

in the world.

- China is the biggest bicycle producing country.
- USA is the biggest arms exporter country.
- Eden Garden is a famous playground in Calcutta for Cricket.
- Eiffel Tower is in Paris.
- Pittsburg (USA) is famous for Iron and Steel Centre.
- Fleet Street of London is famous for Headquarters of Newspapers.
- Vatican is the official residence of Pope of Rome.
- White House is the official residence of USPresident.
- Mount Blanc is the highest mountain in Europe.
- "38 Parallel Line" is the boundary line between South and North Korea.
- "Wall Street" is located in New York.
- Ostrich is the biggest bird in the world.
- Hyde Park is situated in London.
- Abadan is famous for oil refinery.
- "Hot Line" is a direct telephone line between Heads of Government.
- Rome is called the city of Seven Hills. Nanga Parbat is in Himalayan range.
- Egypt is called the Gift of Nile.
- Africa is called the Dark Continent.
- Sindh is called the Bab-ul-Islam.
- Tibet is called Forbidden Land.
- Gibralter is called Key to Mediterranean Roof of the world is called Pamir.
- Japan is called the land of sun.
- Palestine is commonly called Holy land. Karachi is called the gateway to Pakistan. Largest state of US is Alaska
- Most watery country Canada
- Mesopotamia was the old name of Iraq
- 28 members are in European Union
- Louis Pasture discovered Penicillin.
- The hottest part of gas flame is known as the Blue zone
- "Amnesia" is related to loss of Memory
- DONG is the currency of Vietnam
- African Fund has been created by OAU
- Pedagogy is the Science of Teaching
- the capital of Ireland is Reykjavik
- Natural Gas was discovered at Sui in 1952
- The headquarters of "Green Peace International" is located at Vancouver
- The oldest internet search engine among the following is Aliwab.com
- The power generating capacity of Diamer-Basha Dam would be 4500 MW
- The largest opium producer province of Afghanistan is Helamnd
- 'Silk Air' is an airline of China
- The largest Agency of F AT A by population is North Waziristan
- 'Kyat' is the currency of Myanmar
- Abdul Rehman Tunku (1903-73) The Malaysian statesman, and the first Prime Minister, who negotiated with the British for the independence of Malaysia.
- Abraham Lincoln (1809-65) The 16th President of USA, who succeeded in abolishing slavery. He was re-elected as President in 1864 and assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in 1865.
- Adolf Hitler was the Austria-born German dictator who served in the German Army in World War I.
- Adolf Hitler founded the Nazi party and became Chancellor in 1933.
- In 1939 his troops invaded Poland, causing the outbreak of World War II
- Aeschylus was a Greek dramatic poet and founder of Greek tragic drama.
- Albert Einstein was born in 1879 at Ulma in Germany and completed his education in Switzerland.
- In 1921 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.
- Albert Einstein died in the USA on April18,1955
- Alberuni was the famous Arab historian who visited India along with the armies of Mahmud of Ghazni and wrote an account of India.
- Alexander the Great was the King of Macedonia who conquered most of Asia Minor and defeated Porus (India) in 327 BC
- Alfonso de Albuquerque was the founder of the Portuguese Empire in the East, he conquered Goa in 1510 and died in 1515.
- Alfred Adler was a psychologist from Vienna credited with introducing concept of inferiority complex.
- Alfred Lord Tennyson was the England's Poet Laureate from 1850 till his death in 1892.
- Alighieri Dante was Italian poet and authorof Divina Commedia
- Andre-Marie Ampere was a French scientist who formulated Ampere's Law.
- Archimedes was the Greek scientist and mathematician known for his discovery of the unique principle of buoyancy (Law of floating).
- Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and teache:

Macedonia.

- Ashoka was the Grandson of Chandragupta and great emperor of India. After the battle of Kalinga, Ashoka renounced violence and embraced Buddhism.
- B. R. Ambedkar was the father of the Indian Constitution
- Benjamin Franklin (1706-90) US statesman who promoted the American Declaration of Independence (1776) and was involved in the work of drafting the Constitution of America.
- Beveridge, William Henry, 1st Baron Beveridge of Tuggal was a UK Economist and author of Beveridge Report on Social Insurance and Allied Services (1942), which became blueprint for Britain's welfare state policies and institutions.
- Bobby Fischer (b.1943) Chess Wizard who held the World Chess Champion title during 1972-75.
- Bismarck Ottovon. (21 March 1871 - 20 March 1890) He as a Prussian statesman who with his policy of blood and iron united the Germany.
- Bonnerjee, W. C. The first President of the Indian National Congress
- Boutros-Boutros Ghali Eminent Egyptian politician who became the first African Secretary General of United Nations
- Captain James Cook was a great British explorer and navigator. He travelled to New Zealand and eastern Australia from 1768-71 in his ship Endeavour. On his second voyage he reached the Antarctic Circle, and he discovered the Hawaiian Islands on the third voyage.
- Changez Khan,the Mongol conqueror who came to India during the reign of Iltutmish (1210-36)Charles Babbage (1792-1871) He developed first calculating machines' which later gave foundation to modern computer technology.
- Charles de Gaulle, (1890-1970) He is a prominent French general and statesman
- Charles Dickens (1812-1870) An English novelist Dickens' famous works are David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, and Great Expectations.
- Charles Robert Darwin was British naturalist who put forward his theory of evolution based on natural selection. He studied fossils and diverse plant and animal life during his voyage (1831-1836) around South America and the Pacific. His works are Origin of Species (1859) and Descent of Man (1871).
- Charlie Chaplin (1889-1977) Chaplin was a Great British comedian, film actor, director, producer and composer.
- Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Italian explorer, Columbus was the first modern European to discover the America in 1492. He reached Bahamas in 1492 and discovered Puerto Rico and Jamaica as well. In 1498-1500 he reached Trinidad and South America.
- Cleopatra (69-30 BC Queen of Egypt. She is noted for her beauty. Cleopatra was the daughter of Ptolemy XI of Egypt and succeeded him as queen in 51 sc.
- Diana Spencer (Princess Diana) (1961- 1997) She was married to Prince Charles of Britain in 1981. Her fairy tale marriage ended with divorce in 1996. She died in a car crash in Paris, France in 1997.
- Disraeli, Benjamin, 1st Earl of Beaconsfiled (1805-1881): Disraeli was Conservative MP for maid stone, 1837-41. He served as leader of the Commons and chancellor of the exchequer in 1852, in 1858-9 and 1866-8. He was prime minister in 1868 and again from 1874 to 1880, also holding the office of lord privy seal, 1876-8.
- Dr Abdul Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Kalam, (b.1931) Known as the Missile-man of India, he became the President of India in 2002.
- Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969) US General and President between 1953-61. In 1950 he was made supreme commander of NATO when he won the US presidential elections of 1952. He won his second term in 1956.
- Edward Jenner (1749-1823) The English physician and surgeon who developed the small pox vaccination.
- Epicurus (342-270 BC) A Greek philosopher who founded 'Epicurean' philosophy, which describes a life of indulgent pleasure-seeking. i.e., virtues should be followed because they lead to happiness.
- Euclid was a Greek mathematician, his important contribution was the use of deductive principles of logic as the basis of geometry. He propounded the geometrical theorems.
- Fa-hien was the first Buddhist pilgrim of China to visit India during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramadilya.
- Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521) The Portuguese navigator who crossed the ocean which he named Pacific, reaching the Marianas and the Philippines.
- Firdaus, a Persian poet, well known for his epic Shahnama.
- Florence Nightingale (1820-1920) Also known

as the 'Lady with the Lamp'. She was a devoted British nurse who reformed the nursing profession and was the first woman to receive the Order of Merit (1907).

- Galileo was the Italian astronomer, who developed the telescope and discovered four satellites of Jupiter. His belief that Copernicus was right in advocating thatthe sun is at the centre of universe led to his persecution. While dying he said 'But it (earth) does move'. He also discovered that the movement of the pendulum produces a regular time measurement. The pendulum clock was later invented by Huygens.
- Geoffrey Chaucer (1342-1400) The English poet who is considered the father of English poetry. His famous works include The Book of Dutches (1369) and Canterbury Tales (a collection of stories).
- George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) was a noted writer, dramatist and Nobel Prize winner from Ireland.
- George Herbert Walker Bush (b. 1924) American President during 1988-92. Father of the US President George W. Bush (since 2001).
- George Washington was The American general who led the revolt against the British and declared American independence. He became the first President of USA.
- George, David Lloyd, 1st earl Lloyd George of Dwy for (1863-1945): He was British prime minister. He refused to receive Khalafat deputation
- Gerry Adams was Northern Irish resistance leader; president of Sinn Fein, the political, wing of the Irish Republican Army.
- Gladstone, William was Conservative MP for Newark. He was the towering figure of Victorian Liberalism, with a passionate commitment to Irish Home Rule in his lateryears.
- Harry S. Truman was former President of United Staes (1945-53) responsible for taking the infamous decision to drop the first atom bomb on Japan.
- Henry Kissinger was a US foreign policy adviser, he was born in Germany, but tied from Nazis to live in the US. He remained Secretary of State under President Nixon. He helped to negotiate the Vietnam issue (1973), for which he shared the Nobel Prize for Peace (1973). He was credited with the Theory of Realpolitik.
- Henry Miller (1891-1980) Controversial American novelist, author of Tropic of Cancer (1931) and Tropic of Capricorn (1935) which were published in Paris but banned in USA until the 1960s because of their frank sexual themes.
- Homer the Greek writer is considered to be the author of the classic epics The Iliad and The Odyssey, which rank among the most precious treasures of world literature.
- Howard H. Aiken (1900-73) U.S. mathematician, credited with designing forerunner of digital computer.
- Ibn Batuta: A great scholar and traveller from Somalia who visited India in AD 1333 during the reign of Muhammad-bin Tughlaq and wrote a chronicle on him. He spent eight years in India on his way to China.
- Isaac Pitman, Sir (1813-1897) Noted educationist and inventor who developed 'shorthand' a system of writingEnglish based on phonographic.
- J. K. Rowling (b.1965) Prolific English author who wrote the popular Harry Potter series of children's fantasy stories.
- Jacques Charles (1764-1823) A French physicist, known for his Charles' Law and Guy-Lussac's Law of gases.
- James Watt was Scottish instrument maker who turned to making high pressure steam engines.
- Jefferson, Thomas. was 3rd President USA and author of the Declaration of Independence and ambassador to France during the Continental Conversion, as first Secretary of State under George Washington, opposed federalist politics of Alexander Hamilton, bought Louisiana Territory from France despite belief in strict construction of the Constitution.
- Jimmy Carter was American statesman and 39[111]President of the US, 1977-81; reCipient of the 2002 Nobel Prize for Peace.
- Joan of Arc was brave French girl, also known as the Maid of Orleans, Joan led the French resistance that forced the English to raise the siege of Orleans (1429). At the age of 17 she led an Army of 12,000 to Rheims and persuaded Charles VII to go there to be crowned as King of France. She was ultimately captured and sold to the English (1430) by the Burgundians and was burnt at the stake in Roven.
- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1834) German writer, scientist and a major figure in the world of literature, he devoted his life to writing poetry, novels and plays.
- John Dalton (1766-1844) An English chemist who postulated the Atomic theory and defined

atomic weight. he was also famous for Dalton's Law-the pressure of a mixture of gases is the sum of the partial pressures of the components of the mixture.

- John Keats (1795-1821) An English poet, whose works include La Belle Dame Sans Merci, Endymion (A thing of beauty is a joy forever), The Eve of St Agnes and Ode to a Nightingale, among others.
- John Logie Baird (1888-1946) The Scottish television pioneer, who invented television in 1926.
- John Milton (1608-74) An English poet, he wrote a poem in support of free press tilted Areopagitica (1644), essays Tenure of Kings and Magistrates (1649). His epic poem Paradise Lost was published in 10 volumes in 1667 and in 12 volumes in 1674. Paradise Regained and Samson Agonists were his other major works published in 1671. He was totally blind for a good many years of his life.
- John Paul II (b.1920) He became the first Polish and first non- Italian Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. His original name was Cardinal Karol Wojtyla.
- Julia Roberts (b.1970) Noted American actress who won Academy and Oscar awards in her illustrious career.
- Julius Caesar was Roman general and statesman who invaded Britain & returned to Rome as a popular hero. He fell in love with Cleopatra the Egyptian queen. He was murdered by a group of trusted friends led by Marcus Juniues Brutus.
- Justice Shah Din: A Judge of the Lahore High Court and a great Oriental scholar, Justice Shah Din was the President of the All India Muslim Educational Conference. He rendered yeoman's service to the cause of Muslim education. He was one of the signatories to the Memorandum presented by the Simla Deputation in 1906.
- Kabirdas Hindi poet who was one of the greatest exponents of the Bhakti movement-a socio-religious movement. He believed in the equality of all religions and unity of Hindus and Muslims.
- Kamal Ataturk (1881-1938) Reformer and builder of modem Turkey.
- Kart Marx (1818-83) German journalist and philosopher who propounded the doctrine of Communism, also known as Marxism. He was the author of Das Kapital.
- Keeler, Helen Adams (1880-1968) A US ... who lost her sight and hearing before she was two as a result of a serious brain illness grew up wild until the age of seven when a special education teacher, Anne Sullivan, taught her to read and communication with her fingers,eventually graduated with honors from Radcliff College and served as a model for the handicapped.
- Kerry Packer (1937-2005) Australia's richest man who controlled Publishing and Broadcasting Ltd (BPL), one of the major media group.
- King, Martin Luther, Jr. (1929-1968) African American minister and civil rights leader who encouraged civil disobedience to oppose segregation laws in the south, most widely known and respected leader in the struggle for political and economic equality for African Americans, awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964; his birthday has become a national holiday.
- Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) is among the greatest Russian literary figures.
- Leo Trotsky was Russian revolutionary and one of the leaders of the Bolshevist revolution, he was assassinated in 1940 when in exile in Mexico.
- Leonardo da Vinci was the great Italian painter, sculptor and architect who has been described as a genius of the Renaissance. His masterpiece Mona Lisa brought him universal fame. The Last Supper is also one of his well-known paintings. Over and above he excelled asan inventor, mathematician, engineer, naturalist and anatomist. In anatomy, he learnt about the working of the body by dissecting more than 30 corpses. He also created moulds of organs such as the heart, lungs and womb.
- Louis Braille: French inventor of the Braille system (raised point lettering), a system of writing and printing for the blind. He himself became blind at the age of 3 and became a teacher for the blind in 1828.
- Marco Polo was Italian traveller, who was the first European to visit China. He also journeyed to India and other countries of the Far East, and published records of his travels.
- Marshal Tito was the Ex-President of Yugoslavia; he was leader of the partisan forces that fought successfully against German occupation in 1941. He was made President of Yugoslavia for life in 1963.
- Martin Luther (1483-1546) Noted German monk, priest, theologian, and church reformer. His teachings inspired the Reformation and deeply influenced the doctrines and culture of the Lutheran and Protestant traditions, as well

as the course of Western civilization.

- Martin Luther King was Black American (Negro) clergyman and civil rights leader, he led a non-violent movement to obtain full civil rights for American negroes and became & martyr for his cause. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1964; He was assassinated on April 5,1968 by a white fanatic.
- Mathew Arnold was famous English poet and critic, some of Arnold's famous poems is Sohrab and Rustam and Scholar Gipsy.
- Montgomery, a British general hero of World War I and World War II.
- Munshi Premchand was noted author of Urdu novels and short stories that brought him international fame.
- Nicolaus Copernicus was polish astronomer known for his discovery of heavenly bodies, their movement around the sun and that the sun is the centre of the universe.
- Nixon, Richard (1913-1994) 37th President of US elected in 1968 with a commitment to end the war in Vietnam. U.S. troops were withdrawn in 1973 afterthe war was first expanded into Cambodia and air attack on North Vietnam, increased opened relations with communist China and improved relations with the Soviet Union.
- Pythagoras (582-500 Bc) A Greekphilosopher, theologian and mathematician (especially geometry). Though his famous theorem was previously known, he was the first to prove its universal validity.
- Robert Boyle was an Irish chemist, famous for his Boyle's law of gases.
- Roosevelt, Theodore was 25th President of USA who succeeded as Vice-President following the assassination of McKinley in 1901
- Rudolf Diesel was a German engineer who invented the diesel engine in 1893.
- Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) English writer, whose famous works include Tales From the Hills, The Light That Failed, Jungle Book, Barrack Room Ballads, Kim, Just-so Stories, Puck of Pook's Hill. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907, which he later returned.
- Saifuddin Kitchlew, was a freedom fighter and member-founder President of the All India Peace Council.
- Sigmund Freud was a renowned Austrianpsychologist, who developed the theory of psychoanalysis. He authoured The Interpretation of Dreams and The Ego and the Id
- Sir Donald Bradman Australian cricketer and greatest batsman in the history of cricket who holds unmatched record of career average 99.94.
- Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1828): A renowned British chemist. Davy invented the safety lamp for miners. He also discovered the anaesthetic properties of nitrous oxide (laughing gas), the fact that the chlorine is an element and that diamonds are a form of carbon.
- Sir Issac Newton was English mathematician and physicist, famous for his discovery of the Law of Gravitation and three Laws of Motion.
- Sir Winston Churchill was British statesman and war leader, who was Prime Minister of Britain during World War II. His publication The Second World War (in 6 volumes) became very famous and earned him the Nobel Prize in 1953. He resigned as Prime Minister in 1955.
- Stalin was Soviet Statesman and architect of the former USSR; he became premier in 1941 and triumphed as a leader during World War II. An active revolutionary leader from the age of 17, he took part in the civil war, and rose as an outstanding figure in Soviet Russia.
- Stephan Hawking, Stephen was English astrophysicist, who despite being the victim of a degenerative nerve disease became the top-physicist of the history. He has written some books *A brief History of Time* and *Black Holes*.
- Teresa (Mother) (1910-1997) Nobel Prize winner, a noted Roman Catholic nun. She was bom Agnes Gonxhe Boj axhiu on August 27,1910 in Skopje in today's Republic of Macedonia, was an Albanian Catholic nun who founded the Missionaries of Charity in India.
- Todar Mal was one of the nine gems and revenue minister in the court of Akbar, known for his reforms in policies of land revenue. He built Rothas Fort under Sher Shah Suri.
- Tulsidas A great Hindi poet, religious preacher and known for his work Ramacharitamanas which depicts the life of Lord Rama.
- Walt Disney (1901-66) US film producer, he is famous as the creator of cartoon films starring the popular cartoon characters Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck.
- Washington, George was first President of USA elected by unanimous vote of the Electoral College after serving as commander of the continental Army during the Revolutionary War & president of the Constitutional convention.
- William Crooks was British chemist and physicist who discovered the element Thallium

pioneered research on cathode rays.

- William Shakespeare (UK) was dramatist and poet, considered the greatest literary figure in English literature. He was born at Stratford-on-Avon, and was the son of a tradesman. He married Anne Hathaway in 1582. His first play was Henry VI and his first major poem was Venus and Adonis.
- Woodrow Wilson was President of America during World War I. He became famous for his'14 points' and played a notable part in the setting up of the League of Nations.
- Yasser Arafat was Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
- (1969-2004); He was the President of the .Palestinian National Authority (PNA) (1993-2004); and a co-recipient of the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize alongside Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin, for the successful negotiations of the 1993 Oslo Accords.
- Yuri Gagarin was Russian cosmonaut. In 1961 he became the first man to travel in space. He completed one revolution around the earth in 89.34 minutes. He also holds the record of being the first person to fly at such a great height (340 km from the earth).
- Dr. Zakir Abdul Karim Naik is an Indian public speaker, and writer on the subject of Islam and comparative religion. By profession, he is a medical doctor (MBBS)Dr. Zakir Abdul Karim Naik is also the founder and president of the Islamic Research Foundation (IRF) a non-profit organization that owns and broadcasts the free-to-air TV channel network Peace TV from Mumbai
- Quereen University (Morocco) is the oldest university of the world.
- 57 percent is the present literacy rate in Pakistan.
- 'Land of Maple' is the famous name of Canada
- What is the height of Mount Everestaccording to new map survey (it previous height was 29028 feet (8848 metre). 29035feet (8850 metre)
- The strait of Bab-ul-Mandab is also calledthe Gate of Tears
- Abyssinia is the old name of Ethiopia
- A place where government records are keptis called Archives
- Ceylon is the old name of Sri Lanka
- Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem
- Pisa Tower is located in Italy
- Winston Churchill was Prime Minister of England
- Fear of foreigners is known as Xenophobia
- 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute was presented by SardarAbdul Qayyum Khan
- Lord Buddha was born in Lumbini
- Alexander the Great was born in Macedonia
- Dr Muhammad Iqbal was born in Sialkot
- A fear of heights is known as Acrophobia
- BOAC is international airline of Britain
- Agoraphobia is a fear of Open places
- Cathy Pacific is international airline of Hong Kong
- Emirate is international airline of UAE
- Garuda is international airline of Indonesia
- KLM is international airline of Netherland
- The famous scientist who died on 14 April 1994 was. Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman.
- Lufthansa is international airline of Germany
- Driving mirror is usually convex
- Pakistan separated from Tajikistan by Wakhan.
- Mao movement is connected with Naxalites
- Pakistan-Afghanistan border' Durand line was drawn in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand and Afghanistan's ruler Abdur Rehman
- National game of Pakistan is Hockey.
- The cultural centre of Gandhara civilization was situated at Taxila khan.
- National Police Academy is situated in Islamabad
- What is sometimes referred to as Zulutime. Greenwich Mean Time
- KLM is the oldest national airline.
- Talbot invented photographic paper.
- Dickenson invented paper machine.
- Blanchard invented parachute.
- Parliament of Canada is Parliament.
- JAL is an airline of Japan.
- Tour De France is French cycle race.
- National game of Switzerland is skiing.
- Black Widow is a rebellious gang in Assam.
- Dal Lake is in occupied Kashmir.
- Mother Teresa belonged to Albanian parents and came to India in 1951. She died on Sep5, 19997 and is buried at Kolkata.
- Father of Homeopathy is Heinemann.
- Founder of physical chemistry Arrhenius.
- Copernicus is known as the Father of Astronomy.
- Greek writer Herodotus is called father of History.
- Garden of Five Senses is in Delhi.

- In 2650 the first Pyramid was built in Egypt.
- In 776 First Olympic Games were played inGreece.
- Alexander invaded India in battle of Hydaspes.
- Emperor Theodesius banned the OlympicGames.
- Sun and Moon pyramids are in Mexico.
- Rock temple was built at Jerusalem.
- The largest tea producing country is India.
- USA has the largest production ofaluminum.
- Lakes give the source of terrestrial moisture.
- Bangladesh has a dispute over the construction of a dam on Naaf River with Myanmar.
- A large coral reef containing islands encompassing a sea water lagoon is named Atoll.
- The largest basins in the face of the earth are oceans. Basin is a low land area.
- Obama was US's 44th President.
- First Asia games were played at New Delhi in 1951.
- Michael Jackson died on 25th June, 2009 at the age of 50.
- The International Airport of Washington DC is known as Dulles International Airport.
- The hundred year war actually lasted for 114 years.
- Sir William Howard Russell was the first Great War correspondent.
- Hundred years war fought between Franceand Britain during 1338-1453.
- Cease fire between Iran and Iraq took place in 1988, by the intervention of U.N.
- The place named Normandy became world's famous due to the D. Day landingduring the Second World War on 6th June 1944. Normandy is located in France.
- Pearl Harbor incident took place on 7th Dec 1941.
- In 1982 the Falklands war was fought between Britain and Argentina.
- Civil War of USA lasted from 1861to1865.
- The famous British Naval commander, who defected the French Naval Fleet at Nile in 1788 and at Trafalgar in 1805 was Horatio Nelson.
- Doer war fought between South Africa and British.
- Fighting broke out between Greeks and the Turks in July 1974.
- At the end of Second World War in 1945,
- Germany was divided among 4 major powers.
- In Opium war Britain fought against China.
- Gulf war Jan 1991 stopped in Feb 28, 1991.
- Iran-Iraq was started in Sep 1980 and ended in Aug1988.
- Lloyd George of Great Britain represented in treaty of Versailles.
- Germany remained in grip of allied occupation from 1994 to 1952.
- The American general who acted as the supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe during the Second World War was D.D Eisenhower.
- The criminals of the Second World War were trailed in the city of Nuremburg.
- Break up of Germany occurred on 1945 and merger on Oct 3, 1990.
- Iraq occupied Kuwait on 2nd Aug 1990. USA dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima on 6th August 1945.
- First World War begun on 1914 A.D. and Second World War started in 1939 when Germany attacked on Poland, it is also considered as greatest war.
- Germans call a WW1 sea fight Battle of Skagerrak what in UK: Battle of Jutland
- Operation Thunderbolt was the nickname given to which raid Israeli raid on Entebbe
- In WW2 the Germans launched operation Bernhard - what Counterfeit British Notes
- In WW2 what was the German codenamefor invasion of Russia- Barberossa
- Operation Dracula in WWII freed what city: Rangoon Burma
- Battle of New Orleans 19th century battle UK USA fought; after peace signed-
- Waterloo is now in Belgium "Profiles in Courage" is written by Henry Kissinger.
- Pickwick Papers were written by Charles Dickens
- "East and Eden" was written by John Steinback.
- A farewell to Arms is written by Earnest Hemingway.
- Land of mighty rivers is called to Nigeria.
- Land of Thousand Island is called to Indonesia.
- Pillars of Hercules is called to Gibraltar.
- Playground of Europe is called to Switzerland.
- Remnant of mighty empire is called to Austria.
- Switzerland of Africa is called to Swaziland.
- Site of Ancient Civilization is called to Iraq. Whiteman's Grave is called to Guinea.
- Brasilia of Pakistan is called to Islamabad.
- City of angles is called to Bangkok.
- European Union came in to being on January 1.

2000. EU adopted Euro currencyin 2001. Its head quarter is in Brussels (Belgium).

Land of mountain is called Nepal.

Land of rising sun is called Japan. International Olympic Committee was formed in 1984; its head quarter is inLausanne (Switzerland).

The head quarter of international Red Crossand Red Crescent is in Geneva (Switzerland).

Organization of Petroleum and Exporting Countries was founded in Baghdad in 1960; its head quarter is in Vienna (Austria).

The organization of Economic Cooperation and Development was founded in 1961; its head quarter is in Paris (France).

US inventor Martin Cooper invented "MobilePhone" in 1973, Martin Cooper belonged to Motorola

"Petra" is the news agency of Jordan Headquarter of International Environmental Organization "Green Peace" are situated at Amsterdam

- In a leap year there are 29 days in February
- Kilauea situated in Hawaii (US) is active volcano of the world
- Robert E. Perry was American explorer reached North Pole on 6th April, 1909 forthe first time in human history.
- The world's first wildlife sanctuary set up in Sri Lanka 3rd century BC
- Longest land frontier is of China.
- Girl with a Pearl Earring was painted by Johannes Vermeer
- Highest % of land under cultivation is inIndia.
- Guernica is one of Pablo Picasso most famous paintings
- The longest continuous war was the thirty year war between various European countries from 1618 to 1648
- The Creation of Adam (The Sistine Chapel ceiling) painted by Michelangelo between 1508 and 1512
- In the modern world, the office of 'Ombudsman' was first created in Sweden
- The Last Supper was created by Leonardo da Vinci
- Israel snatched 'Golan Heights' in 1967 from Syria
- The Starry Night was painted by Dutch artist Vincent van Gogh
- Poland, Hungary and Czech RepublicEuropean countries joined theUnion in 2004..
- European Kalhari desert is in South Africa.
- Muslim scientist Ali al Tabari is famous for his work on medical sciences
- 'Rand' is the currency unit of South Africa
- In South Asia, the highest infant mortality rate is in Bangladesh
- Gobi desert is in Mongolia and China.
- Elphinston was the first historian who believed that there was some signs ofmadness in Mohammad Tughlaq.
- The Geiger counter is used to measure radioactivity and was developed by German nuclear physicist Hans Geiger.
- On 16th September 1908, General Motors formed by a merger of which two companies. Buick and Oldsmobile
- Simon Bolivar was named 'The Great uberator' as he led the revolution that freed many South American countries from Spanish control. Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador were liberated along with Colombia
- Delhi lies on Jumna.
- Royal Nepal's Airline is the name of Nepal's airline.
- Tran world Airway (TWA) belongs to USA.
- Scandinavian airlines operate in the countries Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.
- LOT is the national airline of what country- Poland
- Asiana is the airline of South Korea
- First World cup football 1930, Uruguay, and won by Uruguay.
- 1942 World Cup Football did not hold due to Second World War.
- Tasman glacier is in New Zealand.
- Alpine is the highest mountain pass in the world.
- South Africa was expelled from ICC in 1970 because of its apartheid policies.
- Current heavy weight championship is withL. Lewis.
- In cricket batsman can be out by 10 ways.
- Peter Marshal is associated with Squash.
- Pakistan had won 4 title of world cup hockey so far.
- First three work cup crickets were played with 60 over.
- Lowest test match inning is 26 by New Zealand.
- Jhelum lies on River Jhelum.
- The champion trophy hockey tournamentwas introduced by Pakistan in year 1978.
- Davis cup is for tennis.
- Thomas cup badminton is for men only.
- Modern Olympic Games were first held in Athens.

- ICC has 10 members and it was founded in 1965.
- Tennis player Steffi Graf belongs to Germany.
- First modern Olympic Games were held in 1896 in Athens.
- First Camp David Accord was signed in 1967 between Israel and Egypt.
- The world's oldest written language isChinese.
- The Atacama Desert is located in North and Chile, South America
- Warsaw Pact signed on 14th May 1955dissolved in 1991.
- Namib Desert is the world's oldest desert
- Term of non-permanent members of the Security Council is 2 years
- Lord Macaulay was famous for Education
- Qadir Pur gas field is in Sindh
- Rlitherford Aleppo is a coastline city of Syria
- The Organization of the Islamic Cooperation is the new name of the OIC.
- "Dalai Lama" is a spiritual leader of Buddhism in Tibet.
- The first war fought between Arab and Israel in 1948.
- Knesset is the Parliament of Israel
- "Asiana" is an airline of South Korea.
- "Gomal lam Dam" is a hydro-electric power and irrigation project in northwest Pakistan. It sits on the Gomal River in the South Waziristan Agency.
- "Dammam" is an important seaport of Saudi Arabia and is the largest seaport on the Persian Gulf.
- "Teges" is the currency and Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan.
- The deficiency of Vitamin E causes sterility in men and women.
- "Magnum opus' meaning a great work, especially a literary or artistic masterpiece.
- "Makli Hill" is supposed to be the burial place of some 125,000 local rulers, Sufisaints and others. It is located on the outskirts of Thalia, the capital of lower Sind until the seventeenth century, in what is the southeastern province of present-day Pakistan.
- Islana Merdeke is the official residence of President of Indonesia.
- Khan Qurban Ali Khan was the first Inspector-General of Punjab after creation of Pakistan.
- Khan Qurban Ali Khan was the first Muslim Inspectors- General of Punjab police.
- After the British annexed Punjab in 1849, the Punjab police was created in 1861.
- Maj. Gen. G. Hutchinson was the first Inspector-General Punjab police.
- Maj. Gen. J. W. Young Husband was the second InspectorPunjab police.
- Haifa is the seaport of Israel.
- Seattle is the sea port of USA.
- Santos is known as the "Coffeeworld."
- Rudyard Kipling received Literature NobelPrize in 1907
- Father of Geometry is Euclid
- Father of History is Herodotus
- Where was the world's first oil well drilled Pennsylvania
- Philippines has 7100 islands
- MSS is a secret agency of China
- Pakistan became non-permanent member- of the Security Council for seven times.
- Adam Osborne is invented the laptop in 1981 and the first one released was Osborne 1 under Osborne Computer Corporation.
- ASIS is a secret agency of Australia
- DGSE is a secret agency of France
- The Red Vineyard is now in the Push kin museum in Moscow.
- The painting 'The Mona Lisa' is also known as La Gioconda
- Provincial Public Safety Commission, consisting of twelve members and the ex officio Chairperson.
- Drowning Street No. 10 is located at Westminster (England). It is famous for the official residence of the British Prime Minister. It was named after Sir George Drowning, a diplomat under Cromwell and King Charles II.
- Elgin Street is located in Scotland. It is the world's shortest street.
- Young Street are located in Toronto (Canada). It is the longest street in the world.
- Broadway (USA) is famous for various theaters and cinema halls. It is regarded as biggest street in the world.
- The busiest shopping centre of London isOxford Street.
- KLM is the oldest national airline ofNetherland.
- The distance between the earth and the sun is smallest in the month of: January
- Who is said to be the father of Modern Olympics. Pierre de Coubertin
- Who was the founder of Republican Party of USA. Alexander Hamilton
- Orange is the name of river of South Africa
- Churchill water fall is present in: Canada

to Austria

- George Washington was succeeded byJohn Adams
- Le Harve is the seaport of France
- Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did his Ph.D. from Leaven University of Belgium
- The largest gold producing country in theworld is China
- Largest palace is in Brunei
- Longest underground railway Tunnel is inMoscow.
- Grand Central Terminal of New York is thelargest railway station of the world.
- Biggest Library is Congress Library in USA.
- Largest Stadium is in Czech Republic.
- Country with largest coast line is Canada.
- Country with largest budget is USA.
- Walt Disney is the man with highest number of Oscars.
- Gypsum is used in cement industry andplaster of Paris.
- Aero float is the airline of Russia.
- Al-Italia is the Italian international airlines.
- Spain civil war was described as a "rehearsal for World War II".
- Red Square is situated in Moscow
- Albert Einstein was born in Germany
- "Kishan Ganga Dam' of India is building up on river Neelam in Kashmir.
- Hazrat Umar (R.A) the first Caliph of Islam who introduced the Police Department.
- Hazrat Umar (R.A) the first Caliph of Islam who introduced the Jail Department.
- The Sun Temple of Konark located in Orissa
- The longest Shipping canal of theworld is Beioye-More
- Teachers' day is observed internationally on 5October.
- The Japanese Prime Minister at the time of World War II was Hideki Tojo
- Synagogue is place of worship of religion Judaism
- The Himalayan mountain system belongs to Fold mountains
- Pakistan mainly import edible oil from Malaysia
- The first Winter Olympic Games were held at Chamonix (France)
- Bangladesh is the first Asian country who has ratified Comprehensive Test BanTreaty (CTBT).
- Green vegetables are a good source of Minerals and Vitamins.
- When the stock market is rising, it is called Bullish and when down, it is called Bearish. The substances human body produces to fight against disease germs are called Antibodies.
- Pristina is the capital of Kosovo.
- "OXUS River" is flowing between Afghanistan and Tajikistan
- "Chechnya" is located in South Caucasus.
- "Arianna" is an airline of Afghanistan.
- "Sine die" means without fixing date.
- "From Plessey to Pakistan" isautobiography of Feroz Khan Noon.
- Silicon is called the "Earth maker".
- "Dead Sea" is lying between Israel and Jordan
- During the period of one unit, MushtaqAhmad Gormani was the first Governor ofWest Pakistan and Amiruddin Ahmad was the first Governor of East Pakistan
- "Lusaka" is the capital of Zambia.
- "Thomas Cup" is given in the game ofBadminton.
- Cortes is the Parliament of Spain;
- "Bullet Vote" is a ballet in which electorsconfine their interest to a single issue or candidate .
- Asia Watch is a Human rights organization.
- Ural Mountains separate Asia from Europe.
- When a disease occurs over a large area of earth's surface at one time, it is called Epidemic disease
- Rotterdam is the seaport of Netherland.
- Ordovician are known as oldest rocks.
- "Victoria Fall" is in Rhodesia.
- Abul Qasim Al Zahrawi was the greatest Muslim surgeon
- "Das-Man-Palace" is the official residence of Amir-e-Kuwait.
- NASA" is a space agency of USA.
- "General Secretariat of the European Parliament is in Luxembourg.
- Davis Cup" is associated with Lawn Tennis.
- Sakhalin Island" enriched with oil reserves are claimed by Russia and Japan
- Greece is a World's oldest democraticcountry.
- "Taiwan" was separate from China in 1949.
- "Grand Prix" means a great work.
- Which city had the world first public bus service. Paris
- "Hung Parliament" is a parliament in which no one party has overall majority.
- The longest highway in the world is theTrans-Canada
- "Guided Democracy" convey the meaning of a

democracy at the grassroots level

- The first President of Egypt was Mohammed Nequib
- "San Tiago" is the capital of Chile.
- The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman.
- The total area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 Sq. km
- The first explorer to reach the South Pole was Cap. Ronald Amundson
- "Black Gold" is also name for Oil.
- The airplane was used in war for the first time by Italians on 14 Oct.1911
- "Free Town" is the capital of Sierra Leone.
- "Cryptography" deals with the study of secret writing.
- United State has most TV stations in the world.
- "Tugela water fall" is present in South Africa.
- China has most land frontiers with neighboring countries.
- What is laughing gas. Nitrous Oxide
- Tokyo is the largest metropolitan city.
- From which mineral is radium obtained. Uranium
- The first man to circumnavigate the world was Magellan.
- The first country to issue stamps was Britain
- USA is the biggest arms seller in the world.
- First test tube baby Louise Brown (England) was born in 1978.
- The world's largest car manufacturingcompany is General Motors, USA
- USA is the largest nuclear electric power producing country in the world.
- The world's oldest underground railway is atLondon
- The last French Monarch was Louis Napoleon III.
- The first man to reach Antarctica was Fabian Gotileb
- Oldest surviving building in world is pyramids of Egypt.
- K-2 is also known as Godwin Austin, first climbed by Ardito Desio
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain located in Himalaya (Nepal).
- K2 is the second highest peak located in Karakaram Range (Pakistan).
- Mount Everest was named after Sir GeorgeEverest
- Nauru is the smallest republic of the world.
- Capital with highest elevation is La Paz
- Volta lake (Ghana) is the largest artificial lake of the world.
- The element common to all acids is Hydrogen.
- Diamond is an allotropic form of Carbon.
- Which international environmental pressure
- Greenpeace group was founded in 1971.
- Uranium element is used for producing nuclear fuel.
- Official religion of Japan is Shintoism.
- Australia is the largest wool producing country.
- Chile is the Southernmost Country from the equator.
- Dodi Fayed died with Princess Diana in thecar accident.
- Genesis is a last book of Bible.
- India House is situated in London.
- Red Colour has largest and Blue colour hasshortest Wavelength.
- An instrument designed for testing the purity of milk is called Lactometer.
- 'Dennis Tito is the first tourist in space.
- Logarithm tables were invented by John Napier
- Sea of Marmara lies between two parts of Turkey.
- Best source of protein is Fish
- The world's famous bridge "Golden Gate" is located in San Francisco.
- Microphone is used to convert sound waves into electrical energy.
- Regular meetings of Trusteeship Council (UNO) are held twice a year
- Saudi Arabia is the largest exporter of oil in the world.
- The land which lies between river Indus and river Jhelum is called Sindh Sagar.
- The longest river in Asia is Yangtze
- "WAFA" is a news agency of Palestine.
- The world's largest internet user's country is China .
- "Pomology" is the study and cultivation of fruit.
- The world's largest internet search engine is Google.
- "Corbillion Cup" is given in the game of Table Tennis.
- "Diego Garcia Island is a United States military base in the Indian Ocean.
- After United states, the largest number of inventions in the last two decades belongs to Germany
- China has the largest population and Russia has largest land area
- Vatican City has smallest population

- Vatican City has smallest land area in the world
- Lord Mountbatten was the last British rulerof India.
- Kazakhstan is the largest Muslim country in land area in the world.
- Maldives is the smallest Muslim country in land area of 115 sq. miles.
- Indonesia is the most populous Muslim country and Maldives is less populous Muslim country.
- Antarctica is the uninhabited continent of the world which is without any regular population.
- Steel is more elastic than Rubber
- The chief constituent of gobar gas is methane
- UN General Assembly meets every year in regular sessions which begin on third Tuesday in September every year
- Muslim Students Federation (MSF) was established in 1937 by Raja Sahib of Mehmud Abad
- Reksdag is the Parliament of Sweden;
- Burkina Faso is the new name of Upper
- Mount Blanc Mountain is present in: France Tasmania separated from Australia by: Bass Strait
- 'Taj Mahal' is situated in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh
- The life history of human malaria parasite in Anopheles was first described by Ronald Ross
- International Anti-Corruption day is observed on 9th December
- International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People is observed every year on 29th November
- Burj Khalifa - The Tallest Building in the World has 162 stories. 828 meters or 2.717 feet in height and was constructed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, inaugurated on4th Jan: 2010.
- NRO was promulgated on Oct 5 2007 and has 7 sections.
- Tapaimukh Dam issue is between India and Bangladesh.
- Mao movement is connected with Naxalites (India).
- Black Widow is a rebellious gang in Assam.
- Dal Lake is in occupied Kashmir.
- Mother Tressa belonged to Albania and came to India in 1951. She died on 5 Sep, 1997 and is buried at Kolkata.
- Sunda strait separates Sumatra from Java Island.
- Buckingham palace is the residence of British king and Queen is in London.
- collection.

- Smallest country of the world is Vatican City.
- Obama was awarded with Noble Prize for peace in 2009.
- Banbhore site is located in Thatta.
- Fathometer: is an instrument used formeasuring depth of the ocean.
- Largest organ of the body is Skin and largest gland is Liver.
- Sri Lanka is the highest literacy rate and highest per capita income among SAARCcountries.
- Fourteen Points was presented by Jinnah on 28 March 1929.
- "Bakhtar" is a news agency of Afghanistan.
- "Ariana" is an Airline of Afghanistan. Cusec is unit of water flow.
- "ITAR- TASS" is a news agency of Russia.
- Ibne Batuta came in India from Morocco.
- One Horse Power is equal to 746 watts.
- Liaqar-Nehru Pact was signed on April 8, 1950.
- Istanbul city lies in two continents.
- Vatican city is the country that is located inside a country.
- Pedagogy is the study of teaching.
- Mast Tawakli was poet of Balochi language
- After Nile, Amazon is the second longest river of the world.
- Pakistan joined ILO on September 14, 1947.
- Amazon is the largest river of the world.
- 'Lufthansa' is the name of airline of Germany.
- "Mogadishu" is the capital of Somalia.
- Sakhalin Island is dispute between Russia Monaco has the shortest and Canada has the largest coastline country in the world.
- In Switzerland is the world's longest road tunnel
- Mandarin (Chinese) is the most spoken language of the world.
- "Fort William College" was established at Calcutta.
- Niagara Falls are situated between USA and Canada.
- "Yangtze Kiang" is the largest river of Asia.
- Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan.
- SAARC was formed in Dhaka on Decemberl8,1985.
- "Edmund Hillary" is the first man who successfully climbed Mt. Everest in 1953.
- Kashf-al-Mahjoob was written by Hazrat AliHajveri.
- "Junko Taibei" was the first woman to climb Everest.

- Roman Empire was established in 27 B.C.by Octavian.
- "Ferdinand Magellan" was the first man to sail round the world.
- The temperate grasslands of Asia and Europe are known as Steppes.
- Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal was the first Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973.
- Chief Alexander the Great was the king of Macedonia.
- "Ex-officio" means in virtue of one's office.
- Sir Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949.
- Harvard University is the oldest university of U.S.A.
- In 1954 USA launched her first AtomicSubmarine Nautilus.
- The Magna Carta was signed by King John on 15th June 1215.
- Thomas Jefferson was the founder of Democratic Party of USA.
- First edition of Asar-us-Sana did appearedin1846 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Headquarters of World Economic Forum is situated in Davos.
- The European Union was established with its headquarters at Brussels in 1957.
- Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by Oxus River.
- China was the first country who had issued currency notes in the world.
- Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage.
- "Hawang Ho River" is also called yellow river.
- The foreign phrase Coup d'etat means Illegal.
- "Ormara" is a port city (fishing harbor) located in the Makran or coastal region ofBalochistan Province in Pakistan.
- Central Asia became the part of MuslimEmpire during the reign of Waleed I.
- State of Kashmir was purchased by Singh for Rs.7.5 million.
- Ghulab Al-Azhar University is situated in Egypt.
- Third world countries are called backward countries.
- "Crimean peninsula" lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
- Solar system was discovered by Nicolaus Copernicus.
- The first Muslim scientist who presented the law of reflection and refraction is Ibn-ul-Haitham.
- "Alumni" meansa male graduate or former student of a school, college, or university.
- Canada is called "Land of Lilies".
- Grand central terminal of New York is the largest railway station
- Lisbon is the capital of Portugal.
- The Seikan railway tunnel in Japan is the longest railway tunnel in the world
- Greenwich is located in London.
- ILO came into existence under the treaty of Versailles after World War 1 in 1919.
- Longest road tunnel is St. Goatherd Rd. located in Switzerland 16.3 km long.
- 1st May is observed all over the world as Labour Day in honour of working people ofChicago.
- King Khalid international airport, Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) is the largest airport in the world.
- Photometer is an apparatus used to compare the illuminating power of two sources of light
- Napoleon is known as "Man of Destiny" and "Little Corporal".
- Prince Bismarck is called theMan of "Iron and Blood".
- Noble Prize was first awarded. 1901
- 'Tsunami' means 'Harbour Waves', the word is derived from Japanese.
- The first Industrial Revolution took place in England
- World Environment Day is observed on 5th June
- The first Republican President of America was Abraham Lincoln
- The country famous for Samba dance is Brazil
- The independence day of South Korea is celebrated on 15th August
- The first President of Egypt was Mohammed Nequib
- Stethoscope is an instrument to hear and analyze movements of heart and lungs.
- The founder of modem Germany is Bismarck
- The founder of the Chinese Republic was San Yat Sen
- The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was Abdul Salam in 1979 (physics)
- The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was Margaret Thatcher
- New York is popularly known as the city of Skyscrapers
- The country known as the Land of White Elephant is Thailand
- The country known as the Land of Morning Calm is Korea
- The highest waterfalls in the world is the Saito

Angel Falls, Venezuela

- FORMOSA is the old name of Taiwan.
- The Average weight of man's brain is 4.8 ounces.
- Scandinavian Countries are Sweden, Denmark, Norway.
- Norway is the only European Country which is the member of OPAC.
- The largest silver producer country is Mexico.
- IMF was established 1945 and has head office in Washington
- ASEAN was established August 09, 1967 and has head office in Jakarta
- OPEC (organization of petroleum exporting countries) has head office in Algeria
- OIC (organization of Islamic Cooperation) was established May 1969 has 57 members Arab League was established on March 22, 1945 with headquarters in Cairo
- WTO established January 01, 1995
- North Mantic treaty organization (NATO) was established in 1949 (head office in Brussels) (28 member countries)
- Blue whales are the largest living animals. What type of acid is used in car batteries.Sulphuric Acid
- Most spoken language is MandarinChinese.
- Oldest civilization is Sumerian civilization (Mesopotamia).
- Oldest town is Jericho (Dead Sea).
- Longest strait is the Strait of Malacca.
- Tallest animal is Giraffe.
- Smallest bird is humming bird.
- Germany was the first to introduce old age pensions.
- The most populous Islamic country of the world is Indonesia
- The smallest country of the world by area and population is Vatican City
- The smallest republic of the world is Nauru The smallest republic of the world is Nauru Boundary between India and China is called McMahon Line
- Boundary line between North and South Vietnam is called 17th Parallel Line
- Boundary line between North and South Korea is 38th Parallel Line
- Boundary line between Canada and United States is 49th Parallel Line
- Finland is also known as the 'Land ofThousand Islands'.
- Abyssinia is the old name of Ethiopia Ceylon is the old name of Sri Lanka
- Persia is the old name of Iran
- Nippon is the old name of Japan
- The largest producer of cheese is USA.
- The largest producer of cotton is USA.
- The largest producer of Jute is India
- The largest producer of Rice is China.
- The largest producer of Silk is China.
- The largest producer of Steel is USA.
- The largest producer of Tea is China
- The largest producer of Wool is Australia.
- The largest producer of gold is China
- The largest producer of oil is Saudi Arabia.
- The world's leading banking center is Zurich
- Venus is the brightest planet in the SolarSystem.
- The smallest, fastest and smallest diameter planet is Mercury.
- Basic component of paper is wood.
- Pakistan's first missile is Hatf-I.
- Darwin port is located in Australia.
- "Ringitt" is the currency of Malaysia.
- After independence the first radio station was established at Karachi.
- Elysee palace is the residence of French President.
- Abdus Salam was a Pakistani Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner in 1979 in physics.
- The University of Al-Karaouine is the oldest university of the world located in Morocco.
- "Garuda" airline is the name of airline of Indonesia.
- Naypyitaw is the current capital city of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
- The headquarters of International Olympic Committee is is located at Lausanne (Switzerland).
- Headquarters of the Amnesty International located in London.
- Sher Shah's real name was Farid Khan.
- Nightingale Florence (belongs to France) was a Nurse.
- Trygve Lie is the first and the only General of UNO Secretary who resigned from post.
- Trygve Lie was the first Secretary General of the United Nations. He was from Norway
- 'Latakia' is the seaport of Syria.
- Mahan Airline belongs to Iran.
- Paris is the capital of France situated on the bank of Seine.
- 'Ottawa convention 1997' is related to Environment protection.
- Babusar Pass connects Abbottabad and Gilgit.
- Parliament of Russia is Duma.

- Parliament of Norway is the Storting.
- Saddat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in 1414.
- The Leaning Tower (Pisa Tower) is located in Rome (Italy).
- Ural Mountains separate Asia from Europe.
- Richard Nixon was only President of USA who resigned from his post because of "Watergate" scandal on 9 August, 1974.
- Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district onriver Chenab.
- The International Criminal Police Organization's known as Interpol was established in 1923 and Current Interpol's headquarter is situated in Lyon(France).
- Scotland Yard is the investigation police of England and it was formed on Sept. 29, 1829.
- Mossad and Amanare the secret agencies of Israel
- Khad, NOS and RAMA are the secretagencies of Afghanistan. I
- RAW and CBI are the secret agencies of India.
- KGB is the secret agency of Russia.
- BIN is the secret agency of Indonesia.
- VEVAK, SAVAK are the secret agencies of Iran.
- ISI, IB, MI, FIA are the secret agencies of Pakistan.
- CIA and FBI are the secret agencies of USA.
- MI6 and MI5 are the secret agencies of UK.
- Don is river of Russia and Darling is river of Australia.
- Grand Central Terminal, Park Avenue, New York is the world's largest railway station
- Hitler party which came into power in 1933 is known as Nazi Party.
- Epsom (England) is the place associated with Horse racing
- First human heart transplant operation conducted by Dr. Christian Bernard on
- Louis Washkansky, was conducted in 1967
- Each year World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day is celebrated on May 8
- First Intenational Peace Congress was held in London in 1843 AD
- Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslimpresident of India
- Fathometer is used to measure Oceandepth
- For galvanizing iron Zinc metals is used.
- The largest Agency of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) by area is South Waziristan
- In the absence of President, who becomes the acting President of Pakistan Chairmanof the Senate
- The Headquarters of the UN Security Council is located at New York
- Petronas towers are located in KualaLumpur
- May 3, each year is Internationally observed as Press Freedom Day
- The book 'verdict on India' was written by Beverlay Nickolas.
- The founder of Two Nations Theory is Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Seismometer or Seismograph is an instrument used for recording earthquake shocks.
- Spectrometer: It is a type of spectroscope suitable for the precise measurements of refractive indices.
- Vermont US state has the sugar maple as its state tree and is the leading US producer of maple sugar.
- In London the world's first underground train was service opened in 1863.
- The main port of Italy is Genoa.
- Harvard University is in New Jersey.
- "Tripoli" is the capital of Libya.
- Brazil is the world's largest producer of Coffee.
- The Palk Strait separates which two countries. India and Sri Lanka.
- Who discovered penicillin. Alexander Fleming.
- Banks were nationalized in Pakistan 1974.
- "Brussels" is the headquarters of European Economic Community.
- James Prescott Joule was discovered the 'First Law of 'Thermodynamics'.
- "Decline of the West" book was written by German Philosopher Spengler
- Hugo Grotius is called Father of International law.
- Jabir bin Hayan is known as the Father of Chemistry.
- The headquarters of Green Peace International is located at Amsterdam.
- "ANT ARA" is the news agency of Indonesia.
- "Helmand" is the largest opium producerprovince in Afghanistan.
- One US barrel is equal to 159 litres.
- Largest Island of the world is Greenland.
- Which of the following InternationalOrganizations has no formal structure and secretariat. G-8
- Headquarter of the Amnesty International is located in London.
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in1966 and it's headquarter

islocated at Manila in Philippine.

- The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is established at Kathmandu in Nepal.
- Six official working languages are recognized by UNO.
- The term of office of a judge of the International Court of Justice is nine years.
- Alliance among India, Germany, Japan and Brazil to support each other's bid for permanent seat on UN Security Council is called G4.
- The Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline is also known as Peace Pipeline.
- "Silk Air" is an airline of Singapore.
- "Kyat" is the currency of Myanmar. Environment Treaty Kyoto Protocol will be expired in 2012.
- "Hutu" is the majority ethnic group of both Burundi and Rwanda.
- The literal meaning of Renaissance is Revival.
- The title of Desert Fox was given to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.
- The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay, Canada.
- The largest peninsula in the world is Arabia. The largest gulf in the world is Gulf of Mexico.
- The word 'Quiz' was coined by Jim DalyIrishman.
- Julius Caesar was killed by Brutus.
- The Original meaning of 'Quiz' was Trick. Adolf Hitler was born in Austria.
- The country who's National Anthem has only music but no words is Bahrain.
- In the year 1811, Paraguay became independent from Spain.
- The cross word puzzle was invented by Arthur Wynne.
- WHO stands for World Health Organization.
- FAO stands for Food and Agriculture Organization.
- International Civil Aviation Organization is located at Montreal.
- The Angel Falls is located in Venezuela.
- The number regarded as lucky number in Italy is thirteen.
- Napoleon suffered from alurophobia which means Fear of cats.
- Slavery in America was abolished by Abraham Lincoln.
- Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- The famous painting 'Mona Lisa' is displayed at Louvre museum, Paris.
- The earlier name for tomato was Love apple.
- The first President of USA was George Washington.
- The famous 'General Motors' company was founded by William Durant.
- The country that brings out the FIAT is Italy. The first country to issue stamps was Britain.
- The world's oldest underground railway is at London.
- The largest oil producing nation in Africa is Nigeria.
- The first Emperor of Germany was Wilhelm.
- The term 'astrology' literally means Star Speech.
- Victoria Falls was discovered by David Livingstone
- Louisiana Purchase was one of the largest land deals in history. In 1803, the United States paid approximately $15 million dollars for over 800,000 square miles of land from France.
- The pact signed by India, Japan and China to achieve the most efficient use of Naval forces present in the Indian ocean region. This initiative is called the Shared Awareness and Deconfliction (SHADE).
- Claustrophobia is a fear of the confined spaces
- Hippocratic is regarded as the father ofmedicines
- Napoleon was known as "Man of Destiny· Cambell pur is the old name of Attock.
- Iceland's parliament is considered largest in the world and USA is now the second parliament of the world
- UNO Day is observed on 24th October
- Lebanon is called land of Milk and Honey
- Ex-officio means in virtue of one's office
- The first Ummayed Caliph was Portuguese
- Abdullah Yousuf Ali made most authentic translation of Quran in English
- Mohenjodaro is also known as Mound of the Dead
- The holy book Gospel related to Anjeel
- The chemical name of laughing gas is Nitrous oxide
- White Papers are policy statements published by the British parliament on the subject of tremendous public importance.
- Blue Books are the official reports of the British Government.
- White Books are the official publications ofthe countries like Portugal, China, and Germany.
- The Duke of Wellington defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.
- In Battle of Sabroan, English defeated Sikhs and captured Lahore.

- Iraq occupied Kuwait in August 1990.
- North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950.
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbour located in Hawaii on 7 Dec 1941.
- Nickname of Atomic Bomb dropped on Hiroshima on 6 Aug 1945 was Little Boy and on Nagasaki on 9 Aug was Fat Man.
- Water vapors are formed due to evaporation
- GMT was established in 1884
- Radio broad casting started in 1920 in world Dossier means relevant papers
- 510 million square kilometers is the total surface area of the ear
- Linseed oil is used while oil painting.
- Per capita literally means Per Head
- Sikhs conquered the Punjab in 1800
- Fort William College was established at Calcuta in 1800
- Black Hole episode in which 146 English prisoners were confined in the very small room and only 23 survived, occurred during the regime of Siraj-ud-Daula
- Glasshouse Mountains are in Queensland Australia
- Baltic Sea is directly north of Poland.
- Arctic Ocean is the smallest Ocean
- Hamburg Seaport is in Germany &Hochi Minh Seaport is in Vietnam.
- Honolulu Seaport is in USA & Latakia Seaport is in Syria.
- Philadelphia Seaport is in USA.
- Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
- The waters of Caspian Sea are shared byRussia, Iran & Azerbaijan.
- What is Belgium's national Airline- Sabina
- Gateway of Pacific is Panama Canal.
- Port Said Seaport is in Egypt.
- Rio-de-Janeiro Seaport is in Brazil.
- Rotterdam Seaport is in Netherlands.
- Valparaiso Seaport is in Chile.
- Panama Canal links Pacific Ocean with Atlantic Ocean.
- Aswan dam is constructed on river Nile.
- Victoria falls are on the border b/w Zimbabwe & South Africa.
- Titicaca is the highest navigable lake in world extending from Peru to Bolivia.
- Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
- It is located in Siberia.
- Nile River pours its water into Mediterranean Sea.
- Don River pours its water into Sea of Azov.
- Tigris River pours its water into Caspian Sea.
- Lake Mead is a man-made largest lake in the world.
- Most populated lake is Lake Eire.
- Suez Canal is 170 Km long constructed in 1869.
- Lufthansa is an airlines from Germany
- Cathy Pacific is an airline of Hong Kong.
- New Zealand is in South Pacific Ocean.
- Borneo Island is in Pacific Ocean.
- Galapagos Islands are in Pacific Ocean.
- Indonesia consists of 13000 islands.
- Lake Mead on the Arizona-Nevada is largest man-made lake in USA.
- Gibraltar Strait separates Spain and Africa and joins Mediterranean Sea with Atlantic Ocean.
- Torres Strait separates Australia and Papua New Guinea
- Sunda strait separates Sumatra from Java Island.
- The Suez Canal link the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. The Canal was constructed by a French Engineer, Ferdinand De Lesseps.
- The Suez Canal was nationalized by Col.Nasser on 26th July, 1956.
- Mariana trench is the deepest part in the ocean and it lies in Pacific Ocean. It is also called the deepest seafloor depression in the world.
- River Zambezi flows in Southeast Africa.
- Interfax is the news agency of Russia.
- Dardanelles strait (Turkey) joins Marmora Sea with Aegean Sea.
- Malacca (Indonesia) strait separates Sumatra from Malay Peninsula. It is longest strait in the world.
- Euphrates flows in Syria and Iraq.
- Mesopotamia is the region between Tigris & Euphrates.
- Mississippi is longest river of America. Missouri & Hudson River flows in USA. Lake Michigan flows in USA.
- Name the river that flows through Baghdad-Tigris
- Suez Canal was acquired by Britain in 1875 and nationalized by Egypt in 1956. It remains closed 1967-75 after Arab Israel War.
- Victoria Lake forms boundary line b/w Tanzania and Uganda.
- Psychological study of life in artificial environment is called biopsy.
- Paleontology is the study of fossils. Mycology is the study of fungi

calledLexicography.

- Adding machine invented by Pascal
- Father of biology is Aristotle
- James Hutton is called the father of modern geology.
- Geoffrey Chaucer is known as the father of English poetry.
- French Revolution is written by Tomas Carlyle
- The headquarter of Food and Agriculture Organization is in Rome (Italy).
- The headquarter of International Atomic Energy Agency is in Vienna (Austria).
- The headquarter of International Civil
- Aviation Organization is in Montreal Canada.
- Great Expectations is written by Charles Dickens
- Gulliver's Travels is written by Jonathan Swift
- Oldest capital city is Damascus (Syria).
- U. Thant was the first Asian Secretary General of the United Nations
- Interpol was founded in 1923 in what city-Vienna
- Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on Dec: 10, 1948.
- Baden Powel was the founder of Boy Scout and Civil Guides Movement.
- Locarno pact signed on 16th October, 1925, signed at Locarno.
- Four Power Pact was signed on 16th July, 1933 at Paris.
- CENTO was signed on 24th Feb, 1955 in Baghdad.
- Balkan Pact was signed on 9th Feb, 1934. Eisenhower Doctrine was announced in 1957.
- Entente Cordiale was formed in April 1904, the agreement was signed between England and France.
- Dawes Plan was introduced in 1924.
- CTBT opened for signature from Sep 24, 1996.
- KELLOGG-Briand pact was signed by 15 states on 27th August, 1928, it was signed in Paris.
- Mao wrote 'On contradictions'. J.S. Mill wrote 'On liberty'.
- West Bank was occupied in 1967.
- 'Aristophanes' is called father of comedy.
- Adam smith is called Father of economics
- Napoleon Bonaparte was Emperor of the France from 1804 to 1815 and was a king of Italy from 17 March 1805 to 11 April 1814.
- GRU which means "Main Intelligence
- Directorate" is a secret agency of Russia
- The GRU was created in 1918 by Vladimir Lenin, and given the task of handling all military intelligence
- Pakistan first participated in the Olympic Games in 1948 in London, Pakistan wonfirst medal (Silver) in Olympic Games in Melbourne 1956 and Pakistan won First Gold medal in Olympic Games in Rome 1960.
- Alfred Nobel died on December 10, 1896.
- The Nobel Foundation is a private institution established in 1900 based on the will of Alfred Nobel.
- A patient is put to Dialysis, when he or shesuffers from Kidney ailment
- Electromagnetic wave theory of light was proposed by Maxwell
- The percentage of Muslims in Jammu andKashmir is 80%
- The first astronaut to set foot on moon was Neil Armstrong
- China has become the largest oil importer
- Name of writer of series "Harry Potter" is J.K. Rolling
- The tragic incident of Karabala took placeon 10 Muharram 61 AH
- Gas bills are made by using units of BTU
- Oasis is associated with Desert
- Anna Hazzaray is activist of India
- Water Lilies (or Nympheas) is a series of approximately 250 oil paintings painted byFrench Impressionist Claude Monet
- The most famous painting of all time, the Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci during the Renaissance in Florence. He began painting the Mona Lisa in 1503 or 1504 and finished it shortly before he died in 1519
- The Night Watch painted by Rembrandt van Rijn
- Dogs Playing Poker is the collective name of sixteen oil paintings painted by C.M.Coolidge
- The School of Athens is one of the mostfamous paintings of Raphael
- Famous painting Las Meninas painted by Diego Velazquez
- Whistler's Mother is a famous painting of James McNeill Whistler who painted his mother, Anna McNeill Whistler
- Famous painting The Scream was painted by Edvard Munch
- *The Kiss*, was painted by Gustav Klimt Famous painting Son of Man was painted by Rene Magritte
- Prof. Abdul Rahim Nagori was a Pakistani painter known for his socio-political themes.

- Abdur Rahman Chughtai He is considered 'the first significant modern Muslim artistfrom South Asia', and the national artist of Pakistan.
- Anna Molka Ahmed was a famous Pakistani artist and pioneer of fine arts in the country after its independence in 1947. She was a professor of fine arts at the University of the Punjab in Lahore.
- Syed Sadequain Ahmed Naqvi, Tamgha-e-Imtiaz, Pride of Performance, Sitara-e- Imtiaz, also often referred to as Sadequain Naqqash, was a world-renowned Pakistani artist, best known for his skills as a calligrapher and a painter.
- Sadequain also painted classical literature from the poetic verses of Ghalib, Iqbal and Faiz. He belonged to the school of thought which enriched realism with lyricism. Sadequain Illustrated French Nobel Prize winning writer Albert Camus, Ghalib, Iqbal,and Faiz
- Qantas is international airline of Australia
- Shaheen Airline is international airline of Pakistan
- Sabena is international airline of Belgium
- SIA is international airline of Singapore
- Transworld Airline (TWA) is international airline is in USA
- Leanard de Vinci is airport of Italy
- Narita is airport of Japan and Subang is airport of Malaysia
- Kennedy is airport of New York &Gatwick is airport of UK
- Heathrow is airport of London
- Chaklala airport is located in Islamabad Allama Iqbal International Airport is situatedin Lahore
- The number of players in Basketball from each side is 5
- There are no volcanoes in Australia
- Travel in Arabian Desert was written by C.M Doughty.
- The spirit of Islam was written by Syed Ameer Ali.
- The poem "Ancient Mariner" is the work of Coleridge.
- Hamun Mashkel Lake (Baluchistan) is saltwater lake.
- Eskimos live in North America.
- Iberian Peninsula is a part of Europe.
- 2.47105 acres is equal to what SI unit- Hectare
- The word philosophy comes from Greek literally meaning what Love of wisdom
- Pyrometer measures high temperatures
- Seismograph measures...
- First World Warbegan on 1914 A.D and Second World War started in 1939 when Germany attacked on Poland, it is also considered as greatest war.
- Columbus discovered America on 1492 A.D.
- The Cambodian language is a language which has a total number of 74 alphabets.
- Bering Strait separates Asia from North America and joins the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.
- Bering strait separated Russia from USA
- International dateline passes through Bering Strait
- Bosporus Strait connects Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora.
- News agency AIP belongs to Afghanistan.
- Mozambique strait is the broadest strait in the world. It is btw Mozambique and Madagascar.
- The Sumerian civilization is considered to be the oldest civilization of the world.
- Jericho, situated in the Jordan valley is the oldest town of the world.
- Sierra Leone has the lowest GOP per capita of 510 US dollars and Luxembourg has the highest GOP per capita of 36,400 US dollars.
- Light is the fastest thing in the universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed of 187,000 miles per second.
- La Paz, capital city of Bolivia (South America), is situated at an altitude of 3631 metres (12087 feet) from the sea level.
- The Great Wall of China was completed in 204 B.C.it is 1500 miles long. Its average height is 25 feet and about 12 feet wide at the top.
- The city Rome was founded in 753 B.C. by Romulus.
- The Muslim rule of Spain lasted from 711 to 1492 A.D.
- Statue of liberty (New York) was installed in 1886. It is 151 feet one inch high from the base to torch.
- The world is divided into 24 time zones, each 15° longitude wide. The longitudinal meridian passing through Greenwich, England is the starting point and is called the prime meridian.
- Christopher Columbus discovered Bahamas on 12 Oct 1492 A.D.
- The world famous golden gate bridge is located in San Francisco (USA).
- Russia invaded Afghanistan on Dec 27, 1979.
- Hong Kong was returned to china on July 1, 1997.

24, 1993.

- A billion contain 1000 million. It has 9 zeroes. Similarly a trillion has 12 zeroes, a quadrillion 15 zeroes, a quintillion 18 zeroes and a decillion 33 zeroes.
- About half of the world population speaks indo-European languages. The Indo- European branch to which English belongs is Germanic.
- The original inhabitants of USA are known as Red Indians.
- Out of the 193 sovereign independent nations of the world 147 are republics and other 46 are under personal rules (14 kings,1 emperor,3 queens,7 hereditary sheikhs, 1 grand duke,2 sultans, 1 constitutional monarch etc).
- Afghanistan got independence on 19th Aug 1919.
- The paper currency first introduce by china
- Development Bank was established on 16th Jan, 1999.
- Radcliff was a lawyer by profession.
- In 1945, Hiroshima was the first city Atom bomb dropped.
- "History is Bunk" was said by Henry Ford
- Leo Tolstoy was the political guru of Gandhi.
- The term 'astrology' literally means Star Speech
- South Africa is the country which has three capitals.
- Togo is situated in Africa
- All-India Muslim league was established in 1906 and Quaid-e-Azam joined in 1913.
- The first ruler who started war games for his soldiers was Genghis Khan
- The first talkie feature film in USA was The Jazz Singer
- The lowest per capita income in the Muslim world is of Somalia.
- The name of the large clock on the tower of the House of Parliament in London is called Big Ben
- United Nations spends a lion's share of its budget on Refugees rehabilitations
- A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is known as Peninsula
- Prado museum is located in Madrid
- The number of keys in an ordinary piano is Eighty eight
- The density of population usually measured in person per sq. km
- Man is a 'Tool Making Animal' was said by Benjamin Franklin
- The Eifel tower was built by Alexander Eiffel
- The Red Cross was founded by Jean Henri Durant
- The term 'anesthesia' was coined by OliverWendell Holmes
- The gateway to the Gulf of Iran is Strait of Hormuz
- Number of schools of thoughts is 52.
- Notre Dom is located in Paris (France), it is a church
- The first Republican President of Americawas Abraham Lincoln
- Jodrell Bank is located in Great Britain; it is famous for its Space Observatory.
- The country famous for Samba dance is Brazil
- Micronesia is located in Asia.
- The literal meaning of Renaissance is Revival.
- Blue Mosque is in Istanbul.
- Bastille was a jail in Paris; it was destroyed during the French Revolution on 14th July1789.
- Julius Caesar was killed by Brutus
- The title of Desert Fox was given to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel
- Alexandria Seaport is in Egypt.
- The word 'Quiz' was coined by Jim Daly Irishman
- Sargasso Sea is without a coastline.
- Permanent winds causeTrick currents.
- The original meaning of 'Quiz' was ocean
- Adolf Hider was born in Austria
- Nether land's land is below sea level.
- In the year 1811 Paraguay became independent from Spain
- Antwerp Seaport is in Belgium.
- Aqaba Seaport is in Jordan.
- The cross word puzzle was invented by Arthur Winey
- Bandar Bushehr Seaport is in Iran.
- Bristol Seaport is in UK.
- Slavery in America was abolished by Abraham Lincoln
- Camp David is famous for Camp DavidAccord, which took place between Egypt and Israel.It is located in USA.
- The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson River is Manhattan
- Jaffna is the headquarters of LITE guerillas is in Sri Lanka.
- The famous painting 'Mona Lisa' displayed at Louvre museum, Paris.
- Akal Takht is a place of confession of Penance in the Golden Temple complex, Ithas been the

spiritual and temporal seat of authority of Sikh since 1906.

- The earlier name for tomato was Love apple
- The famous words 'Veni Vidi Vici' were said by Julius Caesar
- Hanging garden of Babylon is situated in Baghdad and was planted in 603 B.C; this is included in seven wonder of the world.
- Disneyland is located in California, USA
- Archimedes was born in Sicily
- The famous General Motors company was founded by William Durant
- Leaning tower of Pisa, it was built in 12thCentury, it is located in Italy.
- The country that brings out the FIAT is Italy
- Aleppo is located in Syria.
- The White House was painted white to hidefire damage
- The famous Empire State Building is located in New York.
- Bermuda Triangle is in Caribbean region.
- Bermuda is the colony of UK.
- Eiffel tower of Paris was built in 1887-89 by Gustav Eiffel, 986 feet high, now used as a winders stations.
- Lumbini is the birthplace of Gautam Budh, itis in Nepal.
- Yellow Stone National Park is in USA.
- Golan Heights are located in Syria.
- The Indonesian island Bali is famous for Temples.
- Abu Simbal is the famous temple in Egypt.
- Adam's bridge is 17 miles long line of rock and sand bank between India and Sri Lanka.
- Mermaid Statue is in Copenhagen.
- Temple mount is located in Jerusalem.
- Buland Darwaza is situated near Agra its height is 176 feet.
- Olympia is a place with temple of Zeus and Hera.
- Jordan is an Islamic country which has boundary with many countries.
- Break up of Germany occurred on 1945 andmerged on Oct 3, 1990.
- Iraq occupied Kuwait on 2nd Aug 1990. Indonesia has 3000 islands.
- Japan is an archipelago.
- Namibia is administrated by South Africa. UAE is the federation of 7 Emirates.
- Bosnia Herzegovina became independent on Jan 17, 1996.
- USA president tenure is of 4 years.
- Kosovo mostly consists of Albanian Muslims.
- Baltic States is the name given to the European countries like Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.
- Spanish is the official language of Argentina.
- The majority of Japan's Population is by religion Shinto.
- The term Boxer Rebellion is associated with China.
- Melbourne is the capital city of Australian city Victoria.
- Berlin was approved as a capital on 20th June 1991.
- Manchester is the city of Great Britain famous for textile industry.
- Toronto is in North America.
- Sao Paulo is the largest city of South America.
- Alexandria is the famous city of Egypt; it is also an important sea port.
- The criminals of the Second World War were trailed in the city of Nuremburg.
- Kobe is a Japanese city and port heavily bombarded in World War-I, serious earthquake hit in 1997.
- Hague is the city of Holland.
- Mauna Loa is the largest active volcano of the world.
- Robert Mugabe is the personality of Zimbabwe.
- Newton was of English Origin.
- George Bush is 44th US president and 15th to be elected twice.
- Goethe was German in origin.
- Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.
- Haroon ur Rashid belonged to Abbasiddynasty.
- Shakespeare was of Great Britain.
- Firdusi was a Persian poet.
- President Roosevelt of USA delivered his famous Four Freedoms speech in 1941.
- Luther King is associated with the reformation movement.
- Duke of Wellington was of England.
- F.D Roosevelt was elected as president for three times.
- Pablo Picasso was born in Spain and settled in Paris.
- Siobodan Milosevic belonged to Yugoslavia
- The name of American magnate Rockefeller is related to Iron Industry.
- Famous Lady Helen Keller belonged to US.
- The American general who acted as the supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe

during the Second World War was D.D Eisenhower.

- Ajmeer is famous for a Sufi saint's tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti.
- Lloyd George of Great Britain represented in treaty of Versailles.
- Germany remained in grip of allied occupation from 1994 to 1952.
- Christians faced stiff opposition from Romans.
- Worst explosion, Dec 3, 1984 occurred in Bhopal (India).
- 1500- Value colossus was the first programmable computer of the world. It was put to use in Dec 1943 in UK.
- The ancient Chinese were great scientistsand invertors, they invented magnetic compass during Hun dynasty.
- In Opium war Britain fought against China.
- Gulf war Jan 1991 stopped in Feb 28, 1991.
- Iran-Iraq was started in Sep 1980 and ended in Aug1988.
- Soviet Union Officially broke up on Dec 26, 1991.
- At the end of Second World War in 1945, Germany was divided among 4 major powers.
- Fight broke out between Greeks and the Turks in July 1974.
- Akbar the great ruled the India from 1556-1605 A.D.
- Before independence, East Timor was being ruled by Indonesia.
- Imam Ayatullah Khumani brought about an Islamic revolution in Iran by ousting Shah Reza Shah in the year 1979.
- The famous British Naval commander, who defected the French Naval Fleet at Nile in 1788 and at Trafalgar in 1805 was Horatio Nelson.
- Columbia Space shuttle broke up on re- entry to Earth on Feb 1, 2003
- Doer war fought between South Africa and British.
- Han Dynasty was in China.
- People's Republic of china gained its independence in 1949 under the leadershipof Mao-Zedong.
- In China the Cultural Revolution lasted from 1966-1969.
- Sumerian Civilization were sewed inEuphrates and Tigris regions.
- Hanover dynasty belonged to Great Britain. Great Wall of China was built in 204 BC.
- Hapsburg dynasty, Weimer republic, Third Reich belongs to Germany.
- USA dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshimaon 6th August 1945.
- Delhi Sultans were of Lodhi Dynasty.
- Civil War of USA lasted from 1861-1865.
- Hong Kong was returned to china on 1 July 1997.
- Glorious Revolution in England took place in 1688 A.D.
- Iraqi general who brought about military revolution in Iraq by ousting kind Faisal on 14th July 1958 was Abdul Karim Qasim.
- A French economist named Francois Quesnay proposed the concept of Laissez- Faire in the 18th Century.
- The name of Mesopotamia was changes to Iraq in the year 1935.
- American war of Independence started in 1776 and came to an end in 1783.
- In 1982 the Falklands war was fought between Britain and Argentina.
- Sadam Hussain Became President in 1979. Pearl Harbor incident took place on 7th Dec 1941.
- The currency Euro was launched on 1 Jan 1999.
- In April 1986 the place named CHERNOBYL gained world fame due to accident in Atomic Reactor.
- Alexander died in Babylon in 322 B.C.
- Berlin Wall kept East and West Germany divided for 28 years. It was dismantled by East German Gov. on Nov 18th 1989.
- Mohen jo Daro was founded by Sir John Marshall, also known as mound of dead.
- The people residing there were traders by profession. There is found of statue of bull, which denotes that people wereworshippers of it.
- Taj Mahal is locted in Agra, the white marble mausoleum built by Shah Jahan inthe memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal in 1529. It was designed by Shiraz (Iranian Architect) over twenty years.
- Taxilla is the ancient city of the province of Punjab. It is the site of ancient archeological excavation.
- The place named Normandy became world's famous due to the D.Day landginduring the Second World War on 6th June 1944. Normandy is located in France.
- After the First World War the Dawes Plan was launched in year 1924.
- Industrial Revolution first started in Britain.
- After the first world war (1914-18) the Allies

signed a treaty of Sevres in 1920 with Turkey.

- The Marshal Plan was announced on 5th June 1947 at Harvard.
- Statue of liberty is 151 feet tall. It is made of copper, located in the Liberty Island in NewYork. It was presented by France to US. It unveiled in 1886.
- The original residents of India before the arrival of the Aryan were Dravidians.
- Romulus founded the city of Rome in 753 B.C.
- Buddhism is non-theistic religion.
- Majority of the population of Vietnam comprise of Buddhist.
- Naval Missile Brahmos Cruise Missile is anIndian Missile.
- Cambodian language has 74 Alphabets. China's population is about 1261 million.
- Hellas is the word appears on the postagestamp of Greece.
- A group of Nightingales is called a Watch.
- Young fish is called fingerling.
- Joey is the kind of Kangaroo.
- Northern Europe is known with Scandinavian Region and Nordic Region.
- Countries Area wise-Russia-Canada-China-USA-Brazil
- 250 children are born every minute
- AAA, Agricultural Adjustment Act is related to President Roosevelt.
- Currently out of the world's population the Muslims are one fifth.
- Virtue party belongs to Turkey.
- The Gurkhas are the Original inhabitants of Nepal.
- Federal system has central and provincial government.
- The international customary laws which allow states to punish as offender are known as criminal Juris Gentium.
- The term "In Camera" is used for the trial of case when case is heard without reporting to public.
- Latin term De Jure means by Law.
- The word Iron Curtain was used by Winston Churchill.
- Reconciliation means when third party investigates and suggests a solution to a dispute.
- In literacy term the dramatic work with aims at exciting laughter is called Farce.
- Gallup poll is the method of assessing public opinion through representative expression of opinion of cross reaction of the population of a country.
- Tax on import and Export is called Tariff.
- Antwerp is called by the name of key to common market.
- Stone Age is also known as Paleolithic period.
- Orangutan means man of the woods.
- Sugar Island is the located at the confluence Ganga and the Bay of Bengal.
- Agraphia means inability to write.
- King Faisal is called "The Islamic Coordinator
- The creator of "Mona Lisa" belonged to Italy
- The Labor party believes in Socialism.
- The US Senate comprises 100 members.
- "Warsak Dam" has been built on the R... Kabul.
- 5 June is known as World Environment Day
- "The Sun also Rises" is written by Ern... Hemingway.
- Black Death reaches England in 1348. Intifada denotes Palestinian uprising.
- Caucasus is situated between Casp... andBlack Sea.
- Kabul in the largest city of Afghanistan A... was died at Agra in 1650.
- In 1783 Britain acknowledged t... independence of USA.
- The term cartel refers to Unity of parts factions or nation in a common cause.
- Term the belief in the "rightness" of ... islegitimacy.
- Barbers invaded North Africa before Arabs.
- American's parliament is Congress.
- Largest oil company belong to USA is T... Exxon Corporation.
- New name of Lyallpur is Faisalabad.
- National People's Assembly' belongs toAlgeria
- Aeroflot is Russia's airline.
- Bakhtar is the news agency of Afghanistan Croix de Guerre is the highest militaryaward... France.
- The currency of Syria is pound.
- Som is the currency of Uzbekistan. Machiavelli was born in Florence.
- Montesquieu wrote 'the spirit of laws'.
- Land of midnight sun is called to Norway Rousseau was born in Geneva.
- Bentham is the father of utilitarianism. Lenin was a Bolshevik leader.
- Hitler's theory of the state is known asNational Socialism.
- John Locke advocated basic human rights Montesquieu...

- Mao joined communist party in 1921.
- Cease fire between Iran and Iraq took placein 1988, by the intervention of U.N. 8 furlongs make one mile.
- Balloki barrage is located on Ravi.
- Loan to a corporation is 'debt funding'. Khadija Mastoor wrote Angan.
- Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
- Boxing is called 'noble art of self defence'.
- 50 nations are there in Africa.
- Fort Monroe is located at Suleiman hills.
- Derawar tort is located in Cholistan Desert.
- Relli is the name of a game.
- Al Beruni discovered that light travels faster than sound.
- Due to buffer system, human blood has a pH of 7.4.
- General secretariat of the European parliament is in Luxemburg.
- On 2nd August, 1990, Iraq occupied Kuwait.
- The term 'intifada' means uprising.
- The city of Jerusalem is known as 'Al Quran'.
- Headquarter of PLO is in Tunisia.
- In East Jerusalem 'wailing wall' is a sacred place of Jews.
- Hindenburg line is a boundary line between Poland and Germany.
- Chang a Manga, part of Punjab, is famousfor Sheesham Timber forest.
- Karl Marx belonged to Germany.
- 'Bear' is a symbol of Russia.
- 'Tripitak' is the holy book of Buddhists.
- Duke Wellington won the battle of Waterloo.
- King Faisal was shot dead by his nephew in 1975, in the city of Riyadh.
- Nepal is the only Hindu state in the world.
- Indus Valley civilization was destroyed by Aryans.
- Samudar Gupta is called 'Napoleon of India'.
- The theme of the famous play 'Caesar and
- Cleopatra' by G.B. Shah is a History.
- Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in America.
- The reign of Razia Sultana lasted for 3 years.
- 'Gita or Vedas' are the holy books of Hindus.
- Holy prophet (P.B.U.H.) had been poisoned by a Jewish hostess at the time of the conquest of Khyber.
- Khalid bin Waleed had been titled as 'Saifullah'.
- Iraq is called the 'site of ancient civilization'.
- Uqba-bin-Nafah is called 'Muslim Alexander.
- 'Lords' is famous a cricket ground inEngland.
- The queen can do no wrong means the queen is immune from the jurisdiction of law.
- Atlas are North Africa's mountain range.
- Atlas Mountains are in Morocco.
- The Himalaya mountain range (Asia) is the greatest mountain range in the world.
- Ayers Rock is the largest single rock in the world.
- Highest point of Asia is Mount Everest (Nepal-Tibet).
- Mount Aconcagua, highest peak in the western hemisphere, located in the Andes Mountains of westem Argentina, near the border with Chile.
- Bodpo La pass is highest pass in Tibet (China) with height 19,412.
- Vesuvius is a volcano in Italy.
- Swat valley is in the mountain range of Hindukash
- Karoko tao is a volcano in Indonesia.
- Approximately the south west monsoon begins in Pakistan in late July.
- Largest ocean is pacific, then Atlantic, Indian and then Arctic.
- Largest sea is South China Sea, then Caribbean Sea and in the last Baltic sea. Sea of Japan is famous for fishing area. Bermuda Triangle is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- The federal government of the USA came into existence on 30th April, 1737.
- In America the residuary powers are vestedin the states.
- Virginia, one of US states, is called the MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS.
- The term of a US senator is 6 years.
- The anti federalists later on assumed new name 'CAVALIERS'.
- Republican Party was founded by Alexander Hamilton.
- The American president Mr. Roosevelt was elected for four times.
- The American declaration of independence was issued in 1783.
- The pharos of Alexandria " an ancient wonder, was situated in an Island near Alexandria was a light house.
- PM Indira Gandhi was assassinated by Sikhs in 1984.
- 'Blue mosque', also known as the mosque of Sultan Ahmad, is the only mosque in the world that has six minarets, and it is situated in Istanbul.
- Omar bin Abdul Aziz was a caliph of Umayyad dynasty.

- Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the firstPunjabi poet.
- National game of Switzerland is skiing. Land of fertile fields is called to Algeria.
- Land of golden fiber is called to Bangladesh.
- Safety stock of the grains hold by the government is 'overhead stock'.
- House of lord is the final court of appeal in England.
- Two terms tenure of US parliament was fixed in 1951.
- The federalists later on assumed new name, Republicans.
- The lower house of France consists of National assembly.
- All light waves have same frequency.
- Buddhism accounts for 100% total population in Bhutan.
- Mauritius is the part of the world that is known as 'star and key of the Indian ocean'.
- Tower of silence is Place where dead remains of followers of Zoroastrian are placed after funeral rituals.
- Bismarck wasGerman Politician and statesman.
- Shah Jehan is called the 'master builder'.
- Big Ben is a clock placed on British parliament.
- Pristine is the capital of Kosovo.
- To show the distribution of people of Pakistan we should use 'Do method'.
- Hieroglyphics is the script of Nile Civilization.
- General Sherman is a living old tree inCalifornia State of U.S.
- After persistent decay, radium would be finally changed into Lead.
- World's largest delta is in Bangladesh.
- Grand Canyon National Park in U.S.A. is located in the State of Arizona.
- Marseilles is the seaport of France.
- Robindranath Tagore was A Bengali novelist.
- Bio-diesel is prepared from oil cake.
- Videotape used in camcorders to record audio and video signal employee Fine grains of Iron oxide.
- The real brother of Hazrat Yousuf A.S was Bin-Yamin.
- Highest military award of Japan is Order of the Rising Sun.
- The founder of Falmid dynasty was Al- Mahdi.
- Taliban movement in Afghanistan emerged from Kandhar.
- Kalhora rulers of Sindh were originally Hashmi Sayeds.
- Nubian Monuments are located in Egypt.
- The first American Astronaut to go into space was Allen Shepherd.
- The D-Day operation during and World Warwas launched on the coast of Normandy.
- Czar is the title used by the ruler of Russiafrom 1547 to 1721.
- Horse is the Chinese name given to the year 2000.
- Gorgon is a terrible monster of Greek mythology.
- Pollen is produced in a part of the flowercalled the Calyx.
- Flying foxes are tropical foxes that can fly.
- The reduction or elimination of inflation iscalled creeping inflation.
- After drinking contaminatedwater youwould be most apt to develop symptoms of typhoid fever.
- Canada is a leading producer of wood pulpin the world.
- Panini was a great scholar of Sanskritlanguage.
- London carnival was first started in 1964.
- The successful cloning of a sheep wasreported by scientist from Roslin Institute
- Hundred years war fought between Franceand Britain during 1338-1453.
- Edinburgh (UK) in 1998.
- Wenceslas square is in Prague.
- Czar tittle was used by the rulers of Russiafrom 1547 to 1721.
- The first Afro-Asian conference held in April1955.
- Gulf Stream is an ocean current namedafter the Gulf of Mexico.
- Hot money is said for money which movesfrom one place to another to seek profit orhigh rate of interest.
- Gorgon is a terrible monster of Greek mythology.
- Eritrea gained independence on 24th May,1993.
- A pair of scissors is an example of a lever.
- Pair of doors belongs to the second class oflever.
- Under an agreement with Italy, Vatican citycame into being as a sovereign state on11th February, 1929.
- During the winter months 90% of fallenleaves are taken underground by earthworm.
- Charles K Rhodes developed an X-Rayemitting laser in 1990.
- Dick Turpin was a highway man.
- Sonometer is an instrument used to studythe

behavior of vibrating string.

- Jamaica was granted full independence on6th August, 1962.
- Liver receives blood from the alimentarycanal through hepatic portal vein.
- Four US presidents have so far been assassinated
- Sinai Peninsula was vacated and returnedto Egypt in 1982.
- At the equator, the equation of the day is 12hours.
- Incident 'Boston Tea Party' took place inAmerica .
- Singapore city is known as 'lion city'.
- The instrument used for measuring thevelocity of wind is known as anemometer.
- Initially, Arab league has seven countries.
- Land of contrasts is called to Colombia.
- The chemical name of baking soda issodium bicarbonate.
- Land of free people is called to Thailand.
- Nixon Doctrine was outlined in July 1969.
- Pharaoh is the tiUe of the king of ancientEgypt. They ruled Egypt for 25 centuries.
- King of Malaysia is the only king in theworld who is elected for 5 years term.
- National Institute of Oceanography Karachiwas established in 1983.
- The maximum limit of sound beyond whicha person can become deaf is 129 lbs.
- Lord Chesterfield quoted 'idleness is onlythe refuge of weak minds'.
- Dr. James Watson discovered the structureof DNA in 1953.
- Dr. Abdus Salam was awarded Nobel Prizein 1979 in Physics.
- Sir William Howard Russell was the firstGreat War correspondent.
- The largest city of South Africa is CapeTown.
- A meteorological term for a high pressure iscalled anticyclone.
- Two boundary commissions were appointedto demarcate the boundaries between twonew states, Pakistan and India.
- Privatization program began in Pakistan in 1991.
- National anthem of Pakistan was played forthe first time on August 13, 1954.
- After joining congress, Muslim Leaguejoined the interim government in October 1946.
- Docking means rendezvous and link up ofspacecraft.
- NPT came into force on 1970.
- Name of a famous mosque in Beijing is Niujie Mosque.
- Flag flown at half-mast means national mourning.
- Maginot line divides France from Germany. Declaration of human rights was adopted on 10th December, 1984.
- Olive branchis a sign of peace.
- Christopher Wren designed St. Paul's cathedral in London.
- The first European scientist, who refuted the belief that the earth was the center of the universe, was Copernicus.
- Lenin was the founder of the Russian socialist state.
- Prior to independence, Ghana was called 'Gold Coast'.
- Tanzania was formed by the unification of two countries, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
- Islam was introduced to China in the middle period of the seventh century.
- Dasht-i-Lut desert is in Iran.
- The world's largest desert Sahara is located in Africa.
- Rub Alkali desert is in Saudi Arabia.
- Horn of Africa is called to Somalia.
- Balfour Declaration was issued in 2 Nov 1917.
- Key to Mediterranean is called to Gibraltar.
- Yugoslavian city Skopije was destroyed byearthquake in 1963.
- Bootlegging is a form of smuggling.
- Snake have been evolved from lizard.
- Religion of Chinese is Confucianism.
- Plants in which seed are outside the fruit are called Gymnosperms.
- Kleptomania is an irrational urge to steal.
- Intifada is Palestinian uprising.
- Long March was 9600 km journey organized by Mao Tse Tang in the year of 1931-1934.
- One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
- Linseed oil is used while oil painting.
- Paper was invented in 3500 BC by Chinese.
- Smell is the weakest sense in Birds.
- Owl can rotate his head to 180 degrees on either side.
- Printing was invented by Chinese.
- Philately is the hobby of stamp collection.
- Ostriches eat pebbles for helping digestion by grinding up the ingested food.
- Oscar Award was introduced by Louis BMayer of Metro Goldwin-Mayer Academy Award in

1927.

- The cuckoo sneaks its eggs into other birds' nest to hatch.
- First black president of South Africa was Nelson Mandela his party was banned in 1961 and he was imprisoned.
- Feminism is the belief that women subordination to men should end.
- Benito Mussolini dictator preferred 50,000 rifles to 50,000 votes
- River boat Gondola is used in Italy's city France
- Canada was once named New Venice.
- Dinosaur means "Terrible" lizard.
- Oven birds build strong nests.
- Fresco is a method of painting on plaster it means fresh.
- Weaver birds are called to the birds who build their nests.
- Kleptomania is an irrational urge to steal.
- Male birds are more colorful than females.
- Ikhwan as Safa, a secret Arab organization was founded in Basra, Iraq.
- Birds do not fly are penguins, emus, kiwis, ostriches.
- Intifada is Palestinian uprising.
- Aircraft designers test their model of aircraft in with tunnel.
- Long March, a 9600-km journey in 1934was undertaken by Chinese Communists under Mao Tse Tung.
- Flaps are used as air brakes.
- Amphibians were the first vertebrates.
- Vnukovo airport is in Moscow.
- Survive very cold weather or very dry weather by going into a deep sleep.Surviving cold condition like this is called hibernation.
- Pan-Islam, a movement for uniting theIslamic Nations was started in 1880 in Ottoman Empire.
- Sleeping through hot, dry condition is called aestivation.
- Paper was invented in 3500 B.C byChinese.
- A.D means in the year of our Lord.
- Great Pyramid at Giza is the largest Pyramid built in Egypt.
- Thar Desert is located in Northwest Indiaand East Pakistan
- St. Vitus's dance is a disease.
- The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson River in Manhattan
- Resin is sticky liquid that emits from plants.
- Pyramids of Egypt are the oldest and only survived wonder.
- Sugar Island is the located at theconfluence of Ganga and the Bay of Bengal.
- Guru (teacher) Nanak was the founder of Sikhism.
- Silk was made firstly in China.
- Skylab was space laboratory launched in 1973 by USA.
- The first tanks were used in 1916 during WW-I by British.
- Harward University is in USA, Cambridge is in UK
- Titanic sank on 14 April, 1912 on voyage from Southampton to New York City inNorth Atlantic.
- Tour De France Is French cycle race.
- First women in space Valentine Tereshkova went into space on 16 June 1963.
- Watergate scandal involved President Richard Nixon in 1972.
- Parses follow Zoroastrianism.
- Seattle is the seaport of USA.
- Dickson is the seaport of Malaysia.
- Red Square is in Moscow.
- Eskimos live in Igloo.
- Blitzkrieg means sudden attack. Dragon is the symbol of China.
- Bear is the symbol of Russia.
- Christopher Columbus belonged to Italy.
- Caspian Sea water is shared by Iran, Russia & Azerbaijan.
- Magna Carta is known as the Bible of English Constitution.
- Russian equivalent of Pentagon is Kremlin.
- East Timore, the Colony of Portugal, was captured by Indonesia in 1975.
- Taiwan separated from China in 1949.
- Gift of Nile is called of Egypt. Great Britain of the Pacific is called to Japan.
- Island continent is called to Australia.
- American Naval Base "Diego Garcia" is in Indian Ocean.
- Ulster Unionists wanted to retain British rule in Northern Ireland.
- Anti-Semitism means animosity towards Jews.
- Lens at the end of the compound microscope is called objective.
- Francisco Fernandez introduced Tobacco in Europe.
- Mobile phones started in 1977.
- Penology is the study, theory and practice of prison management & criminal rehabilitation.
- Length of India-China border is 3,380 km.

- Cyprus gained independence from Britain in 1960.
- Cyprus was divided into Turkish Repbublic of Northern Cyprus and Greek Cyprus in1974.
- Al-Azhar University I located in Cairo,Egypt.
- Fortress of Grenada, known as Alhamra is in Spain.
- Capital of ancient Babylonia was Babylon. Hanging gardens were in Babylon.
- Babylon was on the bank of Euphrates. Alma-Ata (Father of Apples) is the capital of Kazakhstan.
- Turkey and Russia are both in Europe & Asia.
- Ireland is also called Eire.
- Largest earthquake fatalities occurred in Izmir, Turkey in 1999.
- Takla Makan is in China is the driest desert in Asia.
- Cathy Pacific is an island.
- Among the Seven Wonders, Church of
- Saint Sophia is located in Istanbul.
- Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized Suez Canal in 1956.
- Qutub Minar is in New Delhi.
- Shah Jahan built Taj Mehl for Mumtaz Mehal is located in Agra.
- Capital of Tibet is Lhasa.
- White House is in Washington DC.
- Frigid Zone is the area within the polar circle area around the South Pole. Guantanamo Bay is in Cuba.
- Statue of Liberty was gifted to US by France in 1884
- The term of the judges of the international court of justice is 9 years.
- First city to be placed under UN was Sarajevo.
- The UN observed 1998 as the human rightsyear with the theme "All Human Rights for All".
- ICJ has 15 judges, any two of whom cannot be of the same nationality.
- Myanmar is not a member of SAARC.
- UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945 and came into force on October 24, 1945.
- A book of 2008: A way of hope and extremism is written by Ayesha Jalal
- CIA is a secret agency of USA
- In Pakistan 32 languages are spoken.
- What color is the Black Box carried in aircraft. Orange
- The first central office of Muslim League was established at Aligarh
- ISI is a secret agency of Pakistan
- The total period of Abbasids caliphate was 508 years
- "Keemya-e-Saadat" is authored by Imam Ghazali
- Buckingham palace is the residence of British king and Queen is in London.
- 10 Downing Street is the residence of British PM.
- Queen's house is the official residence of Sri Lankan president.
- George Lord Anson (English) sailed around the earth.
- G.H. Wilkins (Australian) flew over the South Pole.
- Ambedkar, B.R is known as the architect of the Indian Constitution.
- Aquaculture refers to fish-farming or fish culture.
- Baku is famous for the production of petroleum.
- Blue revolution relates to fish farming.
- Borlaug, Norman Ernest was American agricultural scientist t and winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1970. He was one of those who laid the groundwork of the Green Revolution.
- Buoy stands for a man serving in any hotel for luggage transportation or as a guide.
- Chakmas are refugees from Bangladesh settled in India.
- Chemobayl is a Russian city having a nuclear power plant where a tank of radioactive waste exploded in April, 1993. This explosion is known as "Chernobyl disaster.
- Chris Patten was the last British Governor of Hong Kong.
- It is summer season in Australia during Christmas.
- Churchill said "I have nothing to offer except blood, sweat and tears."
- Conditioned Reflex is the term mainly discussed in Psychology.
- Cross-breeding is to be done for achieving quick increase in milk production.
- Crystal oscillator is in electric watch, the component corresponding to pendulum of a pendulum clock.
- Abdullah Yusuf Ali is famous for being English translator and commentator of theHoly Quran
- At Hyde Park London public meetings are assembled.
- Abraham Lincoln's Library and Museum is located in the city I town of Spring field

- The Da Vinci Code" is famous novel by Dan Brown
- Suez Canal connects Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea
- Italy was the first European country to ratify the European Union constitution
- China's parliament has the largest membership.
- J.K. Rowling's famous character 'Harry Potter' is associated with Wizardry
- The production of cultured pearls is an important cottage industry of Japan.
- The name of Alexander's horse was Beucephalus
- Singapore was founded by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles
- The famous British one-eyed Admiral was Nelson
- The most famous painting of Pablo Picasso was Guermica
- The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was Margaret Thatcher
- The sculptor of the statue of Liberty was Federick Auguste Bartholdi
- John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harry Oswald
- The country known as the Land of Thunderbolts is Bhutan
- Debenture is a certificate issued by a company promising the payment of a specified amount at a fixed rate of interest after a specified period.
- A deflector is a technique of adjusting for changes in price level.
- Boundary line between Canada and United States is 49111 Parallel Line
- Lahore is known as the 'City of Colleges'
- Cairo city is called the 'City of Bazars'
- Washington city is called the 'City of Magnificent Distances'
- 'City of Sky-Scrapers' is the famous name of New York
- Finland is also known as the 'Land of Thousand Islands'.
- Desdemona is a character in the Shakespeare's play Othello.
- Dicky Dolma is the youngest woman climber of Mt. Everest.
- Dr. Watson is a fictional character created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
- Dunkel Draft relates to international trade.
- Dzongkha is the official language of Bhutan. E.T.A is a terrorist organization in Spain.
- Elephant's tusks are called enlarged cartilaginous bones.
- Esperanto is an artificial international language created to act as world language.
- Euro is the name of New Single European Currency launched on January 1, 1999.
- Every Street is paved with Gold was authored by Kim WOO-Chung, founder of Daewoo.
- Exfoliation is a type of weathering common both in the cold and in the hot climate regions.
- Guemica is a painting by Pablo Picasso. Ikebana is the Japanese art of flower arrangement.
- Inflation means an increase in the amount of paper money which tends to raise general price level of commodities. It is a comparative figure showing cost of living, production prices, etc as compared with a base year.
- Debtors are likely to benefit by Inflation.
- ISBN: International Standard Book Numbering is an international system by which a distinct identifying number is assiqned to each book.
- Jain Commission was associated with probing the conspiracy angle of the Rajiv Gandhi assassination.
- James Bond is a character in the novels written by Ian Fleming.
- Jana-Gana-Mana is India's National Anthem.
- Jantar Mantar is an observatory in Delhi constructed in 1724 during the days of Maharaja Jai Singh II of Amber.
- Thomas Jefferson authored American Declaration of Independence.
- Jurassic Park was directed by Steven Spielberg.
- Kabalega is a National Park of Uganda. Gary Kasparov is associated with Chess. Bhutan is called the "Land of Thunder Dragon"
- Laos is the only land-locked country in South-East Asia.
- Last Supper is a famous Renaissance painting by Leonardo da Vinci.
- Leningrad is a famous town in Russia situated on the bank of river Neva.
- UBOR is the basic interest rate on interbank loans in London.
- Lifeline Express is the world's first hospital on rails operated in India.
- Missionaries of Charity is the religious order established by Mother Teresa.
- Montesquieu gave the theory of separation of power.
- Mother Teresa was born in Albania in 1910.
- New Moore Island is situated in the Bay of Bengal.

- Parliament of Switzerland is known as Federal Assembly.
- Pondicherry is the Union Territory of India which has a legislature.
- India has 16% of world's population.
- Postal Zone is indicated by the first two digits from left of the Pin code.
- Eyes of potato are used for vegetative propagation.
- The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in UK.
- Pulitzer Prizes are awarded to Americans for excellence in journalism.
- Quill feathers are on the wing and tail of birds and are helpful during their flight.
- Red Cross Movement was launched by J.H. Dunant.
- Saw-scaled viper is the only snake that builds a nest.
- Scenes from a writer's life is the autobiography of Ruskin Bond.
- The Road Ahead is written by Bill Gates.
- United Kingdom consists of England, Northern Island, Scotland & Wales.
- Wheatstone Bridge is used to measure resistances.
- Length of a terrestrial mile is lesser than that of a nautical mile.
- Universal Product Code (UPC) is adopted against adulteration in eatables.
- Dolby B or Dolby C is printed on tape recorders and other sound systems refers to Noise reduction circuit.
- Bulgaria and Greece are disputing over the historical Macedonian territory.
- John Locke published a famous pamphlet known as 'Right of Mass' and urged thepeople in England, America and France to fight for their liberty.
- Eli Whitney of America invented the cotton gin that separates seeds from cotton three hundred times faster that by hand in 1793. In terms of the evolution of organism bat is the most advanced among pigeon, shark & vultures.
- Large aperture telescopes are used for greater resolution.
- The framers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of judicial review from the Constitution of USA.
- The production of cultured pearls is an important cottage industry of Belgium. When two organisms exit in such a way that only one is benefited by the other, the relationship is called Parasitism.
- El Nino is associated with world weather. The Red Fort was built by Shahjehan.
- 200th anniversary of the scientist Charles Darwin in 2009
- BIN is the intelligence agency of Indonesia Silicon valley in California is famous because of Software Industry
- In 2008 monarchy ended in a country after 240 years in Nepal
- Pearl Harbor is in the state of USA Hawaii
- The term Intifada means Uprising
- Helmand city of Afghanistan produces most opium
- Tamils are fighting in which are of Sri Lanka Jaffana
- Naxalite movement is in India
- Petticoat government is the government by Woman
- Brain Drain means migration of skilled labour
- Russia gives oil to Europe through the route ofUkraine
- The word Philately means Stamps collection
- Study of Human races is called Ethnology
- Marco Polo was Traveler
- Operation cast lead was the name which killed 1400
- Winner of 8-oscar awards movie in 2008 Slum dog Millionaire
- Madam Tausand museum is in London 1-metric ton is equal to 1000kgs
- Oldest anthem in the world is. Japan Hung Parliament is No single party has the majority
- Harry Potter famous character is produced by J.K Rowling
- Yasir Arafat passed away in Paris on 11 Nov 2004.
- Hamas was formed in 1987 by Shaikh Ahmad Yaseen
- Egypt is both in Africa & Asia (Northeastern Africa & Southwestern Asia). Sinai Peninsula is the part of Egypt that lies in Asia.
- Only African country that remained independent during colonial rule was Ethiopia.
- UAE comprises of 7 states.
- Zimbabwe gained independence in 1980. Protectorate state of world is Bhutan.
- Napoleon was exiled to St: Helena in Mediterranean in 1814-15.
- Columbus discovered South America in 1494.
- Abel Taman discovered New Zealand, Togo & Fiji in 1642.
- Confucianism is found in China & Taiwan.

Jesus Christ was born at Bethalhem. Jerusalem.

- Gautam Siddharta Buddha was born in Nepal.
- Shintoism religion is in Japan.
- Roman Empire was established in 27 B.C by Octavian.
- Mughals ruled India for 331 years.
- Opium war waged from 1839-42 b/w China & Britain.
- Boston Tea Party event is related to American Independence.
- First WW lasted for 4 years.
- Germany was defeated by England in a naval fight in 1916 in battle of JuUand.
- First civil war among Muslims was batue of Jamal.
- It's a flock of sheep what's a group of owls called Parliament
- The total combined weight of the world's ant population is heavier than the weight of the human population.
- Buckingham Palace in England has over six hundred rooms
- The winter of 1932 was so cold that Niagara Falls froze completely solid
- Butterflies taste with their feet
- One of the countries through which equator passes is Malaysia
- Clocks, which moves with the velocities comparable with the velocity of light, run with zero velocity
- Madagascar is in Indian Ocean.
- Olympic Games were held twice in Paris and London.
- Paralympics are the games for disabled. Uber cup is associated with Badminton.
- Yankee Stadium is associated with Boxing.
- Hydra is the largest of the 88 constellations found in the universe. It covers about 3.16 % of the entire sky.
- First artificial satellite was Sputnik-I sent by Soviet Union on October 4, 1957
- Sputnik-II on November 3, 1957 took a female dog Laika into space
- On July 20, 1969 US Apollo 11 touched down the moon
- Skylab was launched in 1973 by US.
- America launched its first space station in 1973
- In 1979 Sky Lab was destroyed in earth's atmosphere
- In 1986, Russia launched its space station Mir
- Microwaves are used in radar, mobile phones, microwave oven, communication network
- Each light color is of different wavelength.
- Red light has the longest wavelength while violet light has the shortest.
- Alice in Wonderland is a book written by Lewis Carrol.
- Edwina and Nehru is written by Catherine Clement.
- Beloved is a novel authored by Toni Morrison.
- Conquest of Happiness was authored by Bertrand Russel.
- Crossing the Threshold of Hope was authored by Pope John Paul II.
- Gulliver'S Travel is authored by Jonathan Swift in which there is description of the island of Lilliputs.
- Higher than Hopes is biography of Nelson Mandela.
- Life Divine is a book written by Sri Aurobindo.
- Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus is the book written by John Gray.
- Mother India is a book written by Katherine Mayo.
- My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir is written by Jagmohan.
- The gateway to the Gulf of Iran is Strait of Hormuz
- Red river is in USA.
- Gulf of lion is in France.
- Churchill water fall is in Canada.
- Danube River is in Romania (Europe). It pours into Black sea.
- The Volga is Europe longest river what is the second longest Danube
- Volga River is in Russia.
- Congo is the only river that flows both north and south of equator
- New Zealand is situated in the region of Oceania.
- SURMA is the name of a river.
- Highest salinity is found in the Great Salt lake in USA.
- Niagara Falls was discovered by louis Hennepin
- Madagascar is popularly known as the Island of Cloves
- Niagara Falls was discovered by louisHennepin
- River Darling is in Australia.
- Andes Mountains are in South America.
- Famous book "No Higher Honor: A Memoir of My Years in Washington" is written by Condoleezza Rice
- Black forest is a mountain Germany.

- Rocky or Rockies Mountains is the largest mountain system of North America.
- Koh-i-Sultan is in Pakistan.
- Highest mountain system in the world is Himalayas.
- Blue Mountains are in Australia. Mauna Kea volcano is in Hawaii.
- Mount Everest is in Himalaya range with height 29,035 feet first ascent made on May 29,1953.
- of which K2 named Goodwin Austin or Chagori is in Karakoram Range with 28,250 ft height. First ascent made on July 31, 1954.
- Baikal lake is in Siberian area of Russia.
- Panama Canal connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean.
- 3- Gorges Dam is in China
- Murray-Darling is the longest river in Australia
- Gulf Stream is an ocean current named after the Gulf of Mexico.
- Aswan dam is in Egypt.
- Word Tsunami is of Japanese language.
- Largest coral reef is in Australia.
- Colorado River forms Grand Canyon. River Rhine is in Western Europe.
- The Victoria Falls is located in Zimbabwe.
- Niagara fall is in North America between America and Canada.
- Ribbon fall is in North America.
- Silver Strand fall is in North America.
- Grand Canal is located in People's Republic of china.
- After Australia, Europe is the smallest continent.
- 'Victoria falls' is located in Rhodesia.
- Deccan Plateau is in Asia.
- . Asia is the largest continent and covers about 1/3 of the world's total land area.
- Both the highest and lowest points on the earth are found in Asia.
- The lowest point of Asia is Dead Sea which is about 397 meter below sea level.
- Asia Minor is a geographical expression, a part to Turkey.
- The world's longest river, the Nile is located in Africa.
- Africa is also known as Dark Continent. Highest point of South America is Mount
- Aconcagua (Argentina) and lowest point is Valdes Peninsula (Argentina).
- Highest Point of North America is Mount McKinley and the lowest point is Death Valley (California, USA). : Highest point of Africa is Kibo, a peak of Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) and lowest point is Lake Assai (Djibouti).
- Highest point of Europe is Mount Elbrus and the lowest point is Caspian Sea.
- Black sea is so called because a dense fog prevails there in winter.
- The river Jordan flows out into the Dead sea
- River Mekong flows in Vietnam.
- River Thames flows in Southern England. River boat Gondola is used in Italy's city Venice.
- Hydespes River is now called the Jhelum River.
- Highest military award of Germany is Iron Cross.
- The length of Panama Canal is 50072 miles.
- At the equator, the equation of the day is 12 hours.
- Shale is not a metamorphic rock.
- Panama Canal was opened in 1914.
- Panama Canal links North America with South America.
- The Amazon river rises in which country- Peru
- Amazon River is largest river' in terms of volume
- The longest and largest river in Asia is Yangtze.
- Death Valley desert is in California.
- Gibson Desert is in Australia.
- Great Sandy 'Desert is in Australia.
- Karakum desert is in Turkmenistan.
- Rub-el-Khali desert is in South Arabian peninsula.
- Taklimankan is desert in China.
- Deserts in Asia are: Gobi, Karakum, Rub-al-Khali, Takla makan.
- Takla Makan desert is in Xinjing (China).
- 'Deserts in Africa are: Kalhart, Namib, and Sahara.
- City of parks is called to Kiev.
- City of palaces is called to Calcutta. City of pope is called to Rome.
- City of space flights is called to Cape Kennedy.
- City of peace is called to Baghdad. Forbidden City is called to Lahaska.
- Gateway to the east is called to Beirut.
- Gateway to the gulf is called to Abu Dhabi.
- Gateway to India is called to Bombay.
- Gateway to Pakistan is called to Karachi
- Little Pakistan is called to Bradford.
- Manchester of Pakistan is called to Faisalabad.
- Pyramid city is called to Cairo.
- Rose pink city is called to Jaipur. Windy city is called to Chicago.

- Lusitanian is the alternative name of Portugal.
- Emerald Island is called to Ireland.
- Yellow River is known as China's Sorrow because of devastating floods.
- Gibraltar of the west is said to Quebec. Zambia is known as "country of Copper" Albania means the "Land of Eagles". Bahrain means two seas.
- Brazil means "Red wood".
- Costa Rica means "Rich coast".
- Cyprus means "Land of copper".
- Jamaica means "Good water".
- Kuwait means "Fort".
- Liberia means "Land of free people". Netherlands means "low land". Nigeria means "a great river".
- Sierra Leone means "Lion Mountains". Singapore means "city of lions".
- Sudan means "Land of black people". Turkey means "Land of Turks".
- The world council of churches was established in 1948 in Amsterdam (Netherlands), its headquarter is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- North American Free Trade Agreement, its origin lies in the free trade agreement signed by the USA and Canada in 1989. The organization of African Unity was founded in 1963; its head quarter is in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).
- The organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries was founded in 1968, its headquarter is in Cairo (Egypt).
- Organization of American State was founded in 1948; its heat quarter is in Washington DC (USA).
- China became the member of the World Trade Organization on 11 December 2001 UN has 6 principle organs.
- Security Council has 5 permanent members.
- The Economic and Social Council acts as coordinating body for the numerous specialized agencies created by the UN. The council has 54 members elected for the term of 3 years.
- The international court of justice comprises 15 judges.
- Switzerland joined the UN during 2002.
- African Development Bank was established in 1964.
- The principal organs of United Nations are Six.
- United Nations spends a lion's share of its budget on Refugees rehabilitations
- The UNO originated during the Second World War. Its charter was drawn up from 25th April to 26th June, 1945 at San Francisco which was Signed by 51 countries.
- Transparency International is based in Berlin.
- Headquarter of the Amnesty International located in London
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948.
- ESCAP is Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific. Its head office is at Bangkok.
- Human Right Watch dog headquarter is in New York
- In human eye image is formed at Retina
- A patient is put to Dialysis, when he or she suffers from Kidney ailment
- Leprosy is caused by Bacteria
- The largest organ of human body is Skin
- An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer
- Electromagnetic wave theory of light was proposed by Maxwell
- China is setting up a world Biggest Telescope
- Saltwater crocodile is the biggest living reptile
- Sir Isaac Newton discovered that sunlight was a mixture of all colors via a spectrum
- Sir Isaac Newton wrote the book 'The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy'
- Sir Isaac Newton invented a new branch of mathematics called calculus
- El Salvador is the smallest country in Central America
- Disappointment Island is in Pacific Ocean
- Fish eagle bird appears on the flag of Zambia?
- Orange color lies between red and yellow in the visible spectrum?
- Pacific Ocean was formerly known as El Mar de Sur?
- Mark Twain is the author of 'The Prince and the Pauper'?
- Napoleon Bonaparte died in St Helena Island
- Zeta is the sixth letter in the Greek Alphabet: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, epsilon?
- In 1953 New Zealander Edmund Hillary, along with Nepalese Tenzing Norgay,climbed Everest.
- The first woman to climb Everest has Nepalese nationality in 1975
- Polish-born Scientist Marie Curie died from Leukemia
- Washing machine motor powered Clive Sinclair's electrically powered three-wheel vehicle the C5?
- The first solid eating chocolate produced in 1847

- Switzerland eats the most chocolate per person?
- Aztecs ancient civilization used chocolate instead of money?
- Chocolate was first grown in South America
- The blue whale is the world's largest mammal but Bat is the world's smallest mammal?
- Louis Braille was 15 when he invented a system of raised dots that would enable the blind to read?
- The month of January is named for this Roman god of beginnings. Janus Which snake is considered the longest with a maximum length of 35ft? Reticulated python
- Henry Cavendish discovered Hydrogen in 1766
- Geraldine Mock was the first woman to fly around the world?
- Tabemono is the correct Romanization for theJapanese word for food?
- supplementary angles equal to 180 degree
- 22 balls are on the table at the START of a snooker frame
- Milan Italian city is considered "the fashion capital of the world"
- Cambridge British town got its name from its proximity to the Cam River
- Maldives is in the Indian Ocean
- Scotland and Ireland two countries lay claim to the name Maclean
- A temple called the Sri Dalada Maligawa (Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic) claims to have a tooth of Gautama Buddha. This temple is located at Kandy, Sri Lanka
- Field marshal (or field-marshal, abbreviated as FM) is a very senior military rank, ordinarily senior to the general officer ranks. Usually it is the highest rank in an army, and when it is, few (if any) persons are appointed to it.
- According to Forbes list of Most Powerful men, 2018, Xi Jinping has been ranked 1st
- Zaghreb is the capital of Croatia
- South African cricket team is generally known as "Chokers" because of their track record in major championship matches
- Idi Amin was a military officer and president of Uganda
- Corbillon Cup is related with the game of Table Tennis
- The goal post and crossbar of football must be white in colour.
- The largest concrete dam in the world is Grand Coluee Dam (It is the Dam on the Columbia River in the U.S. state of Washington)
- Sri Lanka is called "land of fertile field"
- Australia is called "land of island continent"
- Australia is called "Land of golden fleece"
- Canada is called "land of lilies"
- Egypt is called "land of gift of the Nile"
- Finland is called "land of thousand lakes"
- South Korea is called "land of morning calm"
- Norway is called "land of midnight sun"
- Japan is called "land of rising Sun"
- Nepal is called "Land of mountains"
- Thailand is called "land of white elephants"
- Belgium is called "land of cross roads"
- Turkey is called "land of sick man of Europe"
- Belgium is called "land of cockpit of Europe"
- Pakistan is called "land of pure people"
- Palestine is called "land of prophets"
- Saudi Arabia is called "land of pilgrims"
- Cuba is called "Sugar bowl of the world"
- Canada is called "land of maple"
- India is called "land of Suicide of people"
- Land of milk and honey is called to Lebanon.
- Land of morning calm is called to Korea.
- International Day for the elimination of racial discrimination is observed on 21 March.
- World environment day is observed on 5th June.
- International day of peace is observed on 3rd Tuesday of September.
- World food day is observed on 16 October. International women's day is observed on 8th March.
- World health day is observed on 7th April.
- Universal children's day is observed on 20 November.
- World's aids day is observed on 1 December.
- United nation's day is observed on 24th October.
- International day of disabled person is observed on 3 December.
- Human rights day is observed on 10 December.
- Press day is celebrated on 3rd May.
- Kashmir Solidarity Day is observed on 5 Feb.
- In France the Bastille Day is celebrated on 14th July.
- International Literacy day is observed on 8 Sep.
- World children day is observed on 8th March.
- Human rights day is observed on 10th Dec.

Day against drug trafficking is observed on 26 June.

- 22 March is celebrated as the world day for water.
- 11th July is known as World Population Day.
- Kashmir solidarity day is celebrated all over the country on 5th February.
- International Literacy Day is celebrated on September 8.
- International Ozone Day is observed on September 16.
- The year 1998 was observed as the International Year of Ocean.
- Commonwealth Day is observed on May 24 every year.
- Human Rights Day is observed on 10th December every year.
- No Smoking Day is observed on April 7.
- World Book Day is observed on April 23.
- World Environment Day is observed on June 5.
- 3rd May world press freedom day
- World literacy day is celebrated on 8th September
- Bulgaria was with Central Powers during World War I
- Paul von Hindenburg led Germany to victory over Russia at Tannenburg in 1914?
- Armistice signed on11 November 1918
- World War II began on 3 September 1939
- Poland was annexed by Germany and USSR
- Germany attacked USSR on 22 June1941
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941
- Subhash Chandra Bose led the Indian National Army of Sub continent?
- Winston Churchill said "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."?
- Rudolf Hess German leader landed in Britain on10 May 1941 and was arrested?
- atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945
- Japan surrendered on 10 August 1945
- Nicolaus Copernicus studied Medicine at Padua?
- Aristotle view was challenged by Nicolaus Copernicus?
- Nicolaus Copernicus got Doctorate in Canon Law from University of Ferrara
- In WW2 operation dynamo was Evacuation of Dunkirk
- In Deuteronomy book of the Bible did Moses die?
- Napoleon Bonaparte Who died in 1821 from arsenic poisoning from the wallpaper?
- the more common name for serigraphy is Silk screen printing
- Jericho is the oldest walled city in the world?
- Japan was the first country to have a public monorail system?
- Plato first wrote about the myth of Atlantis?
- Lucus Dominitus Ahenobarbus was better known as Nero
- Mayfair is the most expensive piece of real estate on the UK and Australian version of monopoly?
- Father of Zoology is Aristotle
- Eduardo Luiz Saverin is a Brazilian internet entrepreneur and investor.
- Rome lies on Tiber.
- Tokyo lies on Sumida River.
- Eskimos are the primitive people living in North America
- The aborigines of North America are called Red Indian
- Alaska of USA is called "mother of states"
- Amir Khusro is called the "Parrot of India"
- Lenin is regarded as the "Father of Russian Revolution"?
- Hitler is known as'Fuehrer'?
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is known as the 'Iron Man of India'?
- FSB is a secret agency of Russia BND is a secret agency of Germany RAW is a secret agency of India
- The actual name of F-16 is Fighting Falcon
- Dutch East Indies is the old name of Indonesia.
- Lightest gas is hydrogen
- Ghana was previously known as The Gold Coast
- The Victoria Falls were discovered by David Livingstone
- Kimberley in Africa famous for Diamonds
- Africa's longest river is called The Nile
- The highest mountain in Africa is Mount Kilimanjaro
- Africa's highest mountain is in Tanzania
- Anatolia is the news agency of Turkey.
- Tirich Mir is in Hindu Kush Mountain
- Prince Charles is mountain range in Antarctica.
- Famous painting *The Birth of Venus* is a painting by Sandro Botticelli
- The biggest dam of the world is The three Gorges dam

Smithsonian Museum in Washington D.C.

- The biggest Ocean of the world is Pacific Ocean
- The deepest lake of the world is Baikal Lake in Russia.
- The greatest wool producer country of the world is Australia
- The hottest place of the world is Al-Azizea in Libya
- Stromboli is a volcano in Sicily.
- Vatican is the smallest country in the world in terms of area.
- Voyager I, spacecraft introduced ring system of Jupiter.
- Vostok I carried first man in space.
- Yuri Gagarin (Russia) cosmonauts became first traveler in space in 1961.
- The first person to orbit the earth in space was John Glenn
- Skylab was space laboratory launched in1973 by USA.
- On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldren landed on the moon.
- Venice stands on river The Arno
- New York is on River Hudson's bank
- Budapest is located on the bank of Danube river.
- Paris is situated on the river Rhine.
- River passing through Paris Seine River Montreal is situated on the bank of river Ottawa
- The city of Bonn is situated in Germany
- Belgrade stands on the river Danube.
- Rome is located beside the river Timber.
- Longest swimming course is English Channel, UK.
- *Yellow Books* are the official records of France.
- Grey *Books* are the official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government.
- Green *Books* are the official reports of the Italian government.
- Orange *Books* are the official publication of the Netherlands.
- Muhammad is the world's most popular first name
- Marlin is the fastest swimming ocean fishover 60 mph-Sailfish?
- Digital Computer" was invented by HowardAiken
- Kazakhstan is the largest country in Central Asia.
- Biggest oil refinery is at Abadan (Iran).
- Detroit (USA) is famous for car manufacturing.
- Glasgow is biggest ship building centre.
- Havana is famous for cigar manufacturing.
- The world's largest producer of tea is China.
- Biggest bell is Great bell at Moscow.
- Highest capital is La Paz (Bolivia).
- Strait of Babel Mandeb is called "The Gate of Tears'
- Netherlands is situated below the sea level
- "Pre-emptive attack" is an attack beforeenemy's attack
- Chile is the largest copper producingcountry in the world.
- India is the highest producer of sugarcane in the world.
- The North Atlantic Route is the largest and busiest of the ocean trade routes.
- Largest sugar producing country is India second is Brazil.
- Largest Ginger producing nation isIndonesia.
- Lithuania was the first Soviet Republic ofthe former Soviet Union which declared it independent.
- India leads in export of Mica in the world.
- New Zealand was the first country to propose Carbon Tax to address global warming.
- Hong Kong is called as Pearl of the Orient.
- Prague city is known as The Golden City
- Florence is nicknamed as "The City of Lilies
- Mesopotamia means 'between two Rivers'
- Tashkent is a capital of Uzbekistan
- Economic crisis of 1930 originated in The Great Depression in the United' States is associated with the stock market crash on October 29, 1929, known as Black Tuesday.
- 1917 is known for Russian Revolutions of 1917.
- General George Washington commanded the American Forces during American War of Independence.
- The ideas of Liberty Equality and Fraternity were emphasized by Rousseau
- *Sword of Tipu Sultan* is written by B. S.Gidwani
- *The spirit of Laws* is written by Charles de Second at Montesquieu
- *City of Saints* is written by Candace Slater My experiments with truth is written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- *Glimpses of the World History* is written by Jawaharlal Nehru
- *Gullivers Travel* is written by Jonathan Swift
- *To live or not to live* is written by Nirad Chandra Chaudhuri
- South China Mall in Dongguan, China is the

largest shoping mall in the world.

- The name 'India' is derived from the Indus River civilisation known as the sindhu valleys which were the home of the earlier inhabitents of Indus valley.
- Aryan Invaded India 1600-1500 BC, India never invaded any country in her last 10000 years of history. The Aryan worshippers referred to the river Indus as the Sindhu.
- India never invaded any country in her last 10000 years of history.
- India invented the Number System.
- Zero was invented by Aryabhatta.
- The name 'Hindustan' combines Sindhu and Hindu and thus refers to the land of the Hindus.
- Sanskrit is considered as the mother of all higher languages. This is because it is the most precise, and therefore suitable language for computer software.
- Chess was invented in India.
- India was the only source for diamonds to the world untill 1896
- The Baily Bridge built by the Indian Army in August 1982 is the highest bridge in the world located in the Ladakh valley between the Dras and Suru rivers in the Himalayan meuntains.
- Burma" is the old name of Myanmar.
- "Green peace" headquarter is located in Amsterdam.
- UK flag is known as Union Jack
- The term '16 yards hit' is associated with Hockey.
- Baku is the seaport on Caspian Sea
- Caspian Sea makes its boundaries with Iran, Russia, Kazakhstan andTurkmenistan, Azerbaijan).
- Greenwich Mean Time was established at London in 1884.
- The Magna Carta was signed by King John on 15th June 1215.
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau is the father of the French Revolution
- Adam Smith advocated the theory of laissez faire
- Longest mountain range is Andes (South America).
- Death Valley is located in California USA
- Highest plateau is Pamir in Tibet
- Largest port of Europe is Rotterdam (Netherlands).
- Largest railway station is Grand Central Terminal.
- Largest River is Amazon River.
- Biggest River is Amazon River.
- Bab al-Azizia "The Splendid Gate" was a military barracks and compound, situated in the southern suburbs of Tripoli, the capital of Libya.
- Giuliana Bridge is a bridge in Benghazi, Libya. It has a three-span main structure which was originally built in the 1970s but was rehabilitated in 2005 by Bilfinger Berger.
- The Martyrs' Square also known as Green Square under the Gaddafi government; Independence Square during the monarchy; and originally known as Piazza Italia ("Italy Square") is in the city of Tripoli, Libya.
- Maydan al-Shajara (The Tree Square), is a major town square in Benghazi, the second largest city in Libya.
- Mitiga International Airport is an airport in Libya, located about 8 kilometres (5 miles) east of Tripoli's city centre.
- Zuccotti Park, formerly called Liberty Plaza Park, is a 33,000-square-foot (3, 1 00 m2) publicly accessible park in Lower Manhattan, New York City.
- George Square is the principal civic square in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. It is named after King George III.
- St Andrew Square is a city square in Edinburgh, ScoUand located at the east end of George Street.
- Kelvingrove Park is a public park located on the River Kelvin in the West End of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, containing the famous Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum.
- Dame Street is in Dublin, beside the Temple Bar area of the city.
- The Olympic Park in London, England, is a sporting complex under construction for the 2012 Summer Olympics and the 2012 Summer Paralympics, situated to the east of the city adjacent to the Stratford City development.
- The 900-year-old Altit Fort in Hunza has received the 2011 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Award for Cultural Heritage Conservation. Most abundant element in human body is Oxygen
- Mount Everest is the highest point in Asia. Dead sea is the lowest point in Asia
- Mount Mckinely is the highest point inNorth America.
- Caspian Sea is the lowest point in Central Asia.
- Pacific is the biggest ocean.
- Cyprus island appears on its national flag

- Urals Mountain Range in Russia is a boundary between Europe and Asia.
- Jaricho, situated in the Jordan valley (deadSea) is the oldest town of the world.
- Kanpur lies on Ganges.
- Baghdad lies on Tigris River and
- Bahawalpurlies on Sutlej River.
- Among the SAARC countries, the highest per capita income is of Sri Lanka
- Indonesia consists of largest number ofvolcanos
- Guantimamo Bay prison is in Cuba
- New Zealand is close to International Date Line.
- Aquiline is the world's longest under-sea tunnel (15.1 km long) bridge and tunnel express-way for motor vehicles across Tokyo Bay.
- Arabia is the largest peninsula
- Tasmania is the smallest state of Australia?
- Dome of Rock is located in Jerusalem
- Constantinople was the capital of ByzantineEmpire
- Hudson Bay is largest bay and is in Northern Canada.
- Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- Davis Strait separates Greenland from Baffin Island.
- Messina strait separates Italy from Sicily.
- Plymouth and Cardiff Seaports are in UK.
- Oldest mountain system is Araveli of India in the world.
- Le Harve Seaport is in France.
- Johor strait separates Malaysia from Singapore.
- Grand Canal is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose in China.
- Basra lies on Shatt-al-Arab & Bedford lies on Danube.
- The Pacific Ocean was named so by Magellan
- The communist Manifesto was first published in Manifesto issued by Marx in 1848, Late 1847 First Published: February 1848.
- Parliament of Afghanistan is Loya Jirga.
- Parliament of Australia is Federal Parliament.
- Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world. It is located in North America (USA-Canada).
- Lake Victoria is located in Kenya-Tanzania and Uganda.
- Great Bear Lake is located in Canada. Huron Lake is in USA-Canada.
- Lake Disappointment is in Australia
- Don is a river of Russia.
- Highest Point of Asia is Mount Everest
- Boxing, Wrestling and which Olympic event still exclude women? Weight Lifting
- Aristotle Greek Philosopher taught at the lyceum?
- Enter the Dragon was Bruce Lees first Hollywood produced film?
- Thirty Years War was ended by The Congress of Westphalia?
- Pakistan became the 56th member of UNO on 30 September, 1947
- The Snake River rises in Wyoming US state
- In Jerusalem city you find the Wailing Wall
- The Romans called it Numidia we call it today as Algeria
- A mountain is the symbol of Paramount film company
- Heinrich Schliemann archaeologist famous for excavating Troy
- Claustrophobia means fear of confined spaces
- Acrophobia means Fear of heights
- In Egypt first jail of the world was constructed?
- Headquarters of World Economic Forum located is located at Cologny, Geneva.
- Davos is annual meeting place of World Economic Forum.
- John F. Kennedy is the youngest elected president of USA
- Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest president of USA
- Aristophanes is called "The Father of Comedy"
- Hippocratic is regarded as the father of medicines?
- Hugo Grotius is called Father of International law?
- Napoleon is "Founder of Soviet Union"? Lenin Who was known as "Man of Destiny"?
- Napoleon is called little Corporal?
- Songs of blood and swords book is written by Fatima Bhutto
- Cambell pur is the old name of Attock?
- Muslim Bagh is the new name of Hindu Bagh?
- Agoraphobia means Fear of open spaces
- Antarctic Desert is the largest desert in the world
- A Desert is defined as a region that has less than 254 mm (10 in) of annual rainfall or precipitation. Antarctica can be classified as a desert by this definition. In the interior of the continent the average annual precipitation (in equivalent of water) is only about 50 mm (about 2 in), less than the Sahara.
- Mount Everest is also called Chomolangma, meaning "Goddess Mother of Snows" in Tibetan and Sagarmatha, meaning "Mother of the Universe" in Nepalese. Its height is 29,035 feet (8,850 meters) which is 7 feet more than

previous measurement which was made in 1956.

- Avenue Habib Bourguiba is the central thoroughfare of Tunis, and the historical political and economic heart of Tunisia.
- Pearl Roundabout or Lulu Roundabout (Pearl Monument) was a roundabout located near the financial district of Manama, Bahrain.
- Taqseem Square is located in Turkey
- Tahrir Square is a major public town square in Downtown Cairo, Egypt. The square was originally called "Ismailia Square", after the 19th-century ruler Khedive Ismail, who commissioned the new downtown district's 'Paris on the Nile' design.
- Sidi Bishr is a neighborhood in the Montaza District of Alexandria, Egypt.
- The Qasr al-Nil Bridge (Khedive Ismail Bridge) spans the Nile River in central Cairo, Egypt
- Lenin wrote *'The State and Revolution'*.
- *Man Who Ruled India* was written by Philip Woodruff.
- *Foundation of Pakistan* was written by Sharif ud din Pirzada.
- *Arabian Nights* is written by Sir Richard Buton
- *An Ideal Husband* is written by Oscar Wilde A woman of No importance is written by Oscar Wild
- *Animal Farm* is written by George Orwell
- *Anthony Cleopatra* is written by W. Shakespeare
- *As you like it* is written by W. Shakespeare Caesar and Cleopatra is written by G.B Shaw
- *Comedy of Errors* is written by W. Shakespeare
- *Daughter of the East* is written by Benazir Bhutto
- *Decline and Fall of Roman* Empire is written by Edward Gibbon
- *Doctor's Dilemma* is written by G.B Shaw
- *East of Aden* is written by John Steinbeck
- *Jungle Book* is written by Rudyard Kipling
- *Myth of Independence* is written by Z. A Bhutto
- *World War* is written by W. Churchill
- *Much Ado About* Nothing is written by Shakespeare
- *Nine Days Wonder* is written by John Masefield
- *Treasure Island* is written by R.L Stevenson
- *Tropic of Cancer* is written by Henry Miller
- *Twelfth Night* is written by W. Shakespeare
- *A Tale of Two Cities* is written by Charles Dickens
- *Vanity of Human Wishes* is written by Samuel Johnson
- *Faust* is written by Goethe Divine Comedy is written by Dante
- *Odyssey* (Greek) is written by Homer
- *War and Peace* is written by Leo Tolstoy
- *Crime and Punishment* is written by F.M Dostovsky
- *Communist Manifesto* is written by Karl Marx and Eagles
- *Das Capital* is written by Karl Marx
- *The Idiot* is written by Dostoevsky
- *The Prince* is written by Machiavelli
- *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan* is written by Wheeler R.E.M
- *Foreign Policy of Pakistan* is written by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- *Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan* is written by Hector Bolitho
- *Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan* is written by Abdul Hamid
- *Pakistan the Formative Phase* is written by Lawrence
- Ziring
- *Political System in Pakistan* is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- *Politics in Pakistan* is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- *Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan* is written by Ahmad Hasan Dani
- *World Politics Since 1945* is written by P. Calvocrassi
- *Republic* is written by Plato
- *Revolution and Independence* is written by Words Worth
- *Road to Freedom* is written by Bertrand Russel
- *Romeo and Juliet* is written by Shakespeare Foust was written by Goethe.
- I.H.Qureshi wrote *"Freedom Movement of India"*
- *"The Idea of Pakistan"* is a famous book written by Stephen Philip Cohen
- *Pakistan, the Heart of Asia* is written by Liaquat Ali Khan
- Maulana Abu'al Kalam Azad wrote *India wins Freedom*
- The writer of *The Spirit of Islam* is Amir Ali
- The author of *Pathway to Pakistan* is Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman
- *Democracy and Authoritarianism* in South Asia book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- *The State of Martial Rule* book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- *Self and Sovereignty* book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- *Clash of Civilizations* book is written by Sumeil Hintington
- *Pride and Prejudice* ...

- *The Emergence of Pakistan* book is written by Ch. Mohammad Ali
- *Towards Pakistan* book is written by Waheed-uz-Zaman
- *The Making of Pakistan* is written by K.K. Aziz
- Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is in Paris (France).
- The head quarter of United Nations Industrial Development Organization is in Vienna (Austria).
- The head quarter of Universal Postal Union is in Berne (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of World Health Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of World Intellectual Property Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of International Fund for Agricultural Development is in Rome (Italy).
- The head quarter of International Labor Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of International Monetary Fund is in Washington (USA).
- The head quarter of International Maritime Organization is in London (UK).
- The head quarter of International
- Telecommunication Union is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- Unit of pressure is Pascal
- **The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant** (ISIL) is a Sunni Islamist rebel group that controls territory in Iraq and Syria and also operates in eastern Libya, the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt, and other areas of the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. The group's Arabic name transliteration is ad-Dawlah al-Islāmīyah fil 'Irāq wa ash-Shām leading to the Arabic acronym Da'ish or DAESH. The name is also commonly translated as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria or Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham and abbreviated ISIS. In June 2014 the group renamed itself the Islamic State (IS) but the new name has been widely criticized and condemned, with the UN, various governments, and mainstream Muslim groups refusing to use it.
- **The Sony Pictures Entertainment cyberhack:** was a release of confidential data belonging to Sony Pictures Entertainment on November 24, 2014. The data included personal information about Sony Pictures employees and their families, e-mails between employees, information about executive salaries at the company, copies of unreleased Sony films, and other information. The hackers called themselves the "Guardians of Peace" or "GOP" and demanded the cancellation of the film The Interview, a planned release of the film The Interview, a comedy about a plot to assassinate North Korean leader Kim Jong-un. United States Intelligence officials, evaluating the software, techniques, and network sources used in the hack, allege that the attack was sponsored by North Korea. North Korea has denied all responsibility, and some cybersecurity experts have cast doubt on the evidence, alternatively proposing that current or former Sony employees may have been involved in the hack.
- **The Eurasian Economic Union:** (EAEU or EEU) is an economic union of states located primarily in northern Eurasia. A treaty aiming for the establishment of the EEU was signed on 29 May 2014 by the leaders of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia, and came into force on 1 January 2015. Treaties aiming for Armenia's and Kyrgyzstan's accession to the Eurasian Economic Union were signed on 9 October 2014 and 23 December respectively. Armenia's accession treaty came into force on 2 January 2015. Although Kyrgyzstan's accession treaty will not come into force until May 2015, provided it has been ratified, it will participate in the EEU from the day of its establishment as an acceding state.
- ***Charlie Hebdo* shooting:** On 7 January 2015, at about 11:30 CET (10:30 UTC), two masked gunmen armed with AK-47 assault rifles, a shotgun, and an RPG launcher forced their way into the offices of the French satirical weekly newspaper Charlie Hebdo in Paris, France. The gunmen fired up to 50 shots with automatic weapons. They killed twelve people, including the editor Stéphane "Charb" Charbonnier, seven other Charlie Hebdo employees, and two National Police officers, and wounded eleven others. The newspaper has attracted worldwide attention for its regular depictions of Muhammad (PBUH). On 11 January Three million people, including dozens of world leaders, march for unity in France following the *Charlie Hebdo* shooting.
- **Ebola virus:** Ebola virus disease (EVD; also Ebola hemorrhagic fever, or EHF), or simply Ebola, is a disease of humans and other primates caused by ebolaviruses. Signs and symptoms typically start between two days and three weeks after contracting the virus with a fever, sore throat, muscle pain, and headaches. Then, vomiting, diarrhea and rash usually follow, along with decreased function of the liver and kidneys. At this time some people begin to bleed both internally and externally. The disease has a high risk of death, killing between 25 and 90 percent of those infected with an average of about 50 percent. This is often due to low blood pressure from fluid loss, and typically follows six to sixteen days after

symptoms appear.

- **Boko Haram:** Boko Haram ("Western education is forbidden"), officially called Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad ("People Committed to the Prophet's Teachings for Propagation and Jihad"), is a militant and self-professed Islamist movement based in northeast Nigeria with additional activities in Chad, Niger and Cameroon. The group is led by Abubakar Shekau, and membership has been estimated to number between a few hundred and a few thousand. The group is designated as a terrorist organization by New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States and the United Nations Security Council, which declared it an al-Qaeda affiliate and imposed the al-Qaeda sanctions regime on the group.
- **Shale oil** is an unconventional oil produced from oil shale rock fragments by pyrolysis, hydrogenation, or thermal dissolution. These processes convert the organic matter within the rock (kerogen) into synthetic oil and gas. The resulting oil can be used immediately as a fuel or upgraded to meet refinery feedstock specifications by adding hydrogen and removing impurities such as sulfur and nitrogen. The refined products can be used for the same purposes as those derived from crude oil.
- The term "shale oil" is interchangeable, as it is used as well for crude oil produced from shales of other very low permeability formations. However, for avoiding the risk of confusion of shale oil produced from oil shale with crude oil in oil-bearing shales, the International Energy Agency recommends to use the term "light tight oil" and World Energy Resources 2013 report by the World Energy Council uses the term "tight oil" for the latter. A sedimentary rock, oil shale is found all over the world, including China, Israel, and Russia. The United States, however, has the most shale resources.
- The 6th October Bridge is an elevated highway in central Cairo, Egypt.
- Abu Salim prison is a top security prison in Tripoli, Libya which was often described as notorious
- Vitamin C is not stored in human body
- Astronomers cannot be nominated for noble prize
- Marie curie twice won Noble Prize.
- First Nobel Prizes were awarded on 10 Dec 1901.
- Norway awards the Nobel peace prize
- Nobody won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1972
- Boris Pasternak refused the Nobel Literature prize in 1958-
- Sinclair Lewis was the first American to receive the Nobel Literature prize
- Peace Nobel Prize is not awarded annually in Stockholm
- Mother Teresa was awarded Nobel Prize in the field of peace.
- The New York Times received five Pulitzer prizes of 2009 for investigative, breaking news and international reporting, feature photography and criticism.
- Four persons have been awarded Nobel Prize twice.
- Economics field was not included by Alfred Nobel originally
- Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm, Sweden, more than 150 years ago.
- Alfred Nobel was born in 1833
- Alfred's father was an engineer and inventor.
- Alfred Nobel never married.
- Alfred Nobel died on 10 December 1896, but not in Sweden, his home country.
- Alfred Nobel died in San Remo, Italy.
- Alfred Nobel wanted to award the greatest benefits to mankind.
- Nobel category of Economics does not yet have a single female laureate?
- Highest military award of Russia is Order of the Patriotic War.
- Roentgen won the first Nobel Prize in Physics
- International Committee of the Red Cross single winner won the most number of Nobel Prizes
- In 1939 the most people decline their Nobel Prize
- The six categories for which the prizes are awarded are Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, Peace and Economics.
- Max Planck received the noble prize in Physics in 1918 for his discovery of energy quanta
- Climate change campaigner Al Gore and the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change have been jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- Rabindra Nath Tagore was the first Indian/South Asian to win Nobel Prize of Literature in 1931.
- Former US Vice-President Al Gore has won Noble Peace Prize 2007 for his campaign against Global Warming.

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EVERYDAY SCIENCE

BRANCHES OF SCIENCES & STUDIES

1. What is Acoustics?
   (a) Science of waves
   (b) Science of sound
   (c) Science of light
   (d) Science of radiography

2. In the treatment of diseases, what is called the use of sunbaths?
   (a) Aerodynamics (b) Aeronautics
   (c) Aero engineering (d) Heliotherapy

3. Agronomy deals with:
   (a) management of soil
   (b) production of field crops
   (c) none of these
   (d) both of these

4. Which branch of science deals with the possibility of life of plants other than the earth?
   (a) Exobiology (b) Ballistics
   (c) Transpiration (d) None of these

5. The term Anatomy refers to:
   (a) Scientific study of the structure of plants and animals.
   (b) Describe the arrangement of the parts of the body of a planet or animal in relation to each other.
   (c) Both of them
   (d) None of them

6. Anaesthesiology deals with the:
   (a) administration before & during child birth
   (b) surgery of anaesthetics
   (c) both of these
   (d) none of these

7. The science of celestial bodies is known as:
   (a) Carpology (b) Radio astronomy
   (c) Agronomy (d) Astronomy

8. What is Ornithology?
   (a) Study and knowledge of universe.
   (b) Study and knowledge of birds
   (c) Study and knowledge of Earth
   (d) Study of Astrology

9. What is Biochemistry?
   (a) study of animals by looking at chemicals they contain
   (b) study of plants by looking at chemicals they contain
   (c) none of these
   (d) both of these

10. What is called art of silkworm breading and production of raw silk?
    (a) Chemistry (b) Microbiology
    (c) [illegible] (d) Sericulture

11. What is Agrostology?
    (a) Study of grasses
    (b) Study of plants
    (c) Study of forests
    (d) Study of agriculture

12. The scientific study of the nature of disease and its causes, processes, development, and consequences is called:
    (a) pathology (b) pathobiology
    (c) both of them (d) none of them

13. Which branch of science includes all life sciences, for example anatomy, physiology, cytology, zoology, ecology etc?
    (a) Biotechnology (b) Biology
    (c) Biography (d) Histology

14. Term the study of plants?
    (a) Biology (b) Botany
    (c) Biopsy (d) Zoology

15. What is Telepathy?
    (a) Communication between minds by means other than sensory perception
    (b) communication between minds by sensory perception
    (c) Communication between mind and heart
    (d) None of these

16. The study of the composition of substances is known as:
    (a) Statistics (b) Physics
    (c) Chemotherapy (d) Chemistry

17. What is referred by the term Lactometer?
    (a) device to test the purity of milk
    (b) device to test the purity of gases
    (c) device to study the purity of water
    (d) none of these

18. What is crystallography, study of crystals, called when it is used in x-rays?
    (a) MRI
    (b) Atomic crystallography
    (c) Ultrasound
    (d) X-ray crystallography

19. Stoichiometry deals with the relationship between quantities of substances during chemical reaction it is branch of:
    (a) Chemistry (b) Biology
    (c) Physics (d) Botany

20. The science of the relationships between organisms and their environments is called:.
    (a) ecology (b) bionomics.
    (c) both of these (d) none of these

21. Science that uses electrons is known as:

(a) Atomic science (b) Electrology
(c) Electrolyses (d) Electronics

22. Science of making machines, buildings, roads and many other things is known as:
(a) Engineering (b) Architecture
(c) Physics (d) Physical Engineering

23. Agraphia is inability to write. What is pedagogy?
(a) Science of teaching
(b) Science of learning
(c) Science of seeing
(d) Science of behaving

24. What is Biometry?
(a) Science of apparatuses for biology
(b) Application of Mathematics to living things
(c) Application of Biology to living things
(d) An instrument

25. Study of maps and the feature of universe is called:
(a) Cosmology (b) Cosmography
(c) Cosmophysics (d) Physical cosmography

26. What is the use of Forensic medicine in science?
(a) Post mortem
(b) Use of scientific techniques to solve criminal cases
(c) Use of scientific techniques to solve legal cases
(d) Use of scientific techniques to assist judiciary police

27. What is called the study of fingerprints?
(a) Dactylography (b) heredity science
(c) Herpetology (d) genetics

28. What is called the study of structure of earth?
(a) Geology (b) Geography
(c) Geo engineering (d) Earth sciences

29. What deals with the action of forces that produces or changes the motion of a body?
(a) Physics (b) Kinetics
(c) Physiology (d) Hydraulics

30. What is called a form of mathematics that deals with numbers?
(a) Arithmetic (b) Algebra
(c) Statistics (d) Trigonometry

31. By careful selection of parents the better production of off springs is called:
(a) Motion logy (b) Mechanics
(c) Eugenics (d) None of these

32. What is called science and technology of producing of metals?
(a) Metallurgy (b) Chemistry
(c) Engineering (d) None of these

33. What is Astronautics?
(a) study of universe
(b) study of space travel
(c) study of earth
(d) study of animals

34. Optics is the branch of Physics. It is the study of:
(a) Light (b) Universe
(c) Air (d) Weather

35. Palaeontology is the study of the:
(a) animals that have lived on earth in past
(b) plants that have lived on earth in past
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

36. What is Chemotherapy?
(a) Treatment of diseases by chemical substances
(b) Diagnosis and treatment of mental spine
(c) Surgery of brain
(d) Study of Mental Health

37. Which of the following is the scientific study and measurement of behaviour?
(a) Psychiatry (b) Psychology
(c) Phychoanalysis (d) Telepathy

38. Which branch of Biology studies the animals?
(a) Zoology (b) Ecology
(c) Geology (d) none of these

39. What is electrodiogrophy?
(a) Science of heart beat
(b) Science of measuring the electrical activity of heart
(c) Science of measuring heart beats
(d) Science of finding the health of heart

40. Paediatrics refers to:
(a) care of pregnant women
(b) Care of old people
(c) Care of children
(d) Care of bones and joints

41. Etymology is science (study) of:
(a) Insects (b) Words
(c) Medicines (d) Space

Answer Key

1.	b	7.	d	13.	b	19.	a	25.	b	31.	c	37.	b
2.	a	8.	b	14.	b	20.	c	26.	b	32.	a	38.	a
3.	d	9.	d	15.	a	21.	d	27.	a	33.	b	39.	b
4.	a	10.	d	16.	d	22.	a	28.	a	34.	a	40.	c
5.	d	11.	a	17.	a	23.	a	29.	b	35.	a	41.	b
6.	b	12.	c	18.	d	24.	b	30.	a	36.	a		

UNIVERSE

The time taken by light to reach the Earth is:
(a) 4 minutes 30 seconds
(b) 8 minutes 15 seconds
(c) 10 minutes 20 seconds
(d) 12 minutes 30 seconds

The shape of our Milky Way galaxy is:
(a) Irregular (b) Spiral
(c) Elliptic (d) Rectangular

The coldest planet of solar system is:
(a) Venus (b) Earth
(c) Neptune (d) Pluto

How many satellites (moons) of Saturn planet?
(a) 36 (b) 56
(c) 27 (d) 23

The fastest planet is
(a) Jupiter (b) Mercury
(c) Uranus (d) Venus

Which of the following planets has the smallest diameter?
(a) Mercury (b) Mars
(c) Pluto (d) Venus

7. Which one of the following planets has the maximum number of satellites?
(a) Jupiter (b) Uranus
(c) Saturn (d) Venus

8. Which planet is the least dense?
(a) Mercury (b) Mars
(c) Saturn (d) Earth

9. The temperature of Sun's centre is 15 million °C and the temperature of outer surface of sun is
(a) 14000 to 15000°C
(b) 24500 to 25000°C
(c) 15000 to 15500°C
(d) 5500 to 6000°C

10. NASA has recently sent one of the following space shuttles on the surface of Mars, it was:-
(a) Opportunity (b) Virtual
(c) Challenger (d) Discovery

11. Who was the first Austrian in space?
(a) Dirk Fremont (b) Toyohiro Akiyama
(c) Franz Viehbock (d) Marcos Pontes

12. Who was the first Belgian in space?
(a) Dirk Fremont
(b) Franz Viehbock
(c) Toyohiro Akiyama
(d) Marcos Pontes

13. Which planet takes the largest time to go once around the Sun?
(a) Uranus (b) Jupiter
(c) Neptune (d) Pluto

14. How many Satellites (Moons) of Saturn Planet?
(a) 65 (b) 46
(c) 47 (d) 56

15. The heaviest mass revolving round the Sun is:
(a) Moon (b) Jupiter
(c) Neptune (d) Pluto

16. The biggest planet is:
(a) Venus (b) Neptune
(c) Mercury (d) Jupiter

17. Which is the hottest planet in our solar system?
(a) Venus (b) Neptune
(c) Mars (d) Jupiter

18. Who was the first Romanian in space?
(a) Dumitru Prunariu
(b) Yang Liwei
(c) Sultan Salman Al Saud
(d) None of the above

19. The first ever artificial satellite was launched by:
(a) Russia (b) France
(c) Japan (d) America

20. The first artificial satellite was launched on
(a) October 4, 1951 (b) October 4, 1961
(c) October 4, 1957 (d) October 4, 1967

21. America launched its first space station in
(a) 196:3 (b) 1969
(c) 1973 (d) 1978

22. Who was the first Canadian woman in space?
(a) Dirk Fremont (b) Marc Gameau
(c) Roberta Bondar (d) Tamayo Mendez

23. Who was the first Canadian in space?
(a) Dirk Fremont (b) Roberta Bondar
(c) Toyohiro Akiyama (d) Marc Garneau

24. Who was the first German in space?
(a) Sigmund Jahn (b) Toyohiro Akiyama
(c) Dirk Fremont (d) None of these

25. Who was the first Malaysian in space?

(a) Rai Shaher Yar
(b) Sultan Salman Al Saud
(c) Muhammed Faris
(d) Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor

26. Who was the first Chinese national in space?
(a) Yang Liwei
(b) Miroslaw Hermaszewski
(c) Zhai Zhigang
(d) None of the above

27. Name the first astronaut to set foot on moon
(a) Edmund Halley (b) Neil Armstrong
(c) Alen Shephered (d) Yuri Gagarin

28. Who was the first Cuban in space?
(a) Dirk Fremont
(b) Toyohiro Akiyama
(c) Vladimir Remek
(d) Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez

29. NASA is a space agency of
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Europe (d) Russia

30. Hubble space telescope was launched into the space on
(a) April 24, 1980 (b) April 24, 1985
(c) April 24, 1990 (d) April 24, 1995

31. Who was the first Hungarian in space?
(a) Bertalan Farkas (b) Dennis Tito
(c) Dirk Fremont (d) None of the above

32. Who was the first Indian in space?
(a) Dirk Fremont (b) Dennis Tito
(c) Rakesh Sharma (d) Toyohiro Akiyama

33. Who was the first Israeli in space, died on the Columbia?
(a) Dirk Fremont
(b) Ilan Ramon
(c) Toyohiro Akiyama
(d) None of the above

34. Who was the first Japanese man in space?
(a) Marc Garneau
(b) Dennis Tito
(c) Toyohiro Akiyama
(d) None of the above

35. Who was the first person in space?
(a) Marc Garneau (b) Yang Liwei
(c) Yuri Gagarin (d) None of the above

36. Who was the first Saudi in space?
(a) Sajid Hussain
(b) Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor
(c) Muhammad Faris
(d) Sultan Salman Al Saud

37. Who was the first Syrian in space?
(a) Muhammad Faris
(b) Sultan Salman Al Saud
(c) Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor
(d) Noor Hussain

38. The planet which revolves very slowly around the sun is:
(a) Neptune (b) Jupiter
(c) Mars (d) None of these

39. Which planet is called lopsided planet?
(a) Uranus (b) Earth
(c) Venus (d) Saturn

40. According to new scientific research that there is present water on the surface of ________ except earth planet.
(a) Mars (b) Venus
(c) Mercury (d) Jupiter

41. Who was the first Chinese national to walk in space?
(a) Miroslaw Herma (b) Yang Liwei
(c) Zhai Zhigang (d) None of these

42. The composition of the sun is Hydrogen 90% Helium 8%, Heavy elements:
(a) 2% (b) 1%
(c) 3% (d) .1%

43. New matter is always being created to fill the space left by the expansion of the universe. What this theory is called?
(a) Black hole (b) Big Bang
(c) Steady state (d) Hubble's theory

44. Name the largest and most luminous type of star?
(a) Nova (b) Supergiant
(c) Bluegiant (d) Redgiant

45. What are called those objects that are seen in sky but cannot be explained?
(a) Unidentified Flying Object or UFOs
(b) Unidentified Objects or UFs
(c) Mysterious Objects
(d) Mysterious Objects MOs

46. White dwarf is the last stage in the life of a star such as the sun it is:
(a) a small hot star (b) a small cool star
(c) a big hot star (d) a big cool star

47. What is the shape of the earth?
(a) Circle (b) Spherical
(c) Semi-circle (d) Spheroidal

48. The earth is the third nearest planet to the sun. It is located between Venus and:
(a) Neptune (b) Mars
(c) Mars (d) Jupiter

49. What is the equatorial diameter of the earth?
(a) 15,756 km (b) 19,756 km
(c) 18,756 km (d) 12,756 km

50. Which idea was presented in Geocentric Theory?
(a) earth was the centre of the earth
(b) Sun was the centre of the earth
(c) Moon was the centre of the earth
(d) None of these

(a) 561 meters per sec
(b) 661 meters per sec
(c) 771 meters per sec
(d) 881 meters per sec

52. Acceleration caused by Gravity is:
(a) 32 feet per sec (b) 42 feet per sec
(c) 52 feet per sec (d) 23 feet per sec

53. Galileo Galilee was the first who discovered:
(a) rotation of the sun
(b) rotation of the moon
(c) rotation of the Mars
(d) rotation of the Earth

54. Time taken for a planet to rotate once on its axis is called:
(a) Year (b) Month
(c) Revolution (d) Day

55. What is called a circle that cuts a globe in half?
(a) Semi circle (b) Great circle
(c) Half circle (d) None of these

56. What are Lagranglan points?
(a) Points on earth were days and nights are equal
(b) Points in space where the gravitational force of two bodies exactly balance each other
(c) Points on earth where the gravitational force of two bodies exactly balance each other
(d) Points in space and earth where the gravitational force of two bodies exactly balance each other

57. What is Heliocentric Theory presented by Copernicus in 1543?
(a) Moon is the centre of the universe
(b) Sun is the centre of the universe
(c) Neptune is the centre of the universe
(d) Pluto is the centre of the universe

58. Satellite lunar Prospector has recently confirmed the presence of water on the moon. To which country does it belong?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) Japan (d) Britain

59. Which satellite did take first living being into space?
(a) Sputnik II (b) Sputnik I
(c) Viking (d) Skylab

60. In which colour earth seems from outer space?
(a) Red and blue
(b) Blue
(c) White
(d) Mixture of white & blue

61. Viking spacecraft landed on Mars in 1976.To which country did it belong?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) China (d) none of these

62. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Neptune was discovered in 1845
(b) Saturn has largest number of moons
(c) Planet Saturn has rings around it
(d) All of these

63. Which of the following planet(s) is/are without any satellites?
(a) Venus (b) Mercury
(c) Pluto (d) All of these

64. What Caroline Herschel discovered?
(a) six comets (b) Galaxy
(c) Crux (d) None of these

65. In a flight to the moon, when moon's gravity would start to overcome the earth's gravity?
(a) When the rocket ship is 70,000 miles from the earth
(b) When the rocket ship is 10,000 miles from the earth
(c) When the rocket ship is 20,000 miles from the earth
(d) When the rocket ship is 50,000 miles from the earth

66. What speed is needed by a rocket to escape from earth's gravity?
(a) 7 miles per second
(b) 10 miles per second
(c) 12 miles per second
(d) 20 miles per second

67. What is called the interval between two consecutive transits of a star of an observer?
(a) A lunar day (b) A solar day
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

68. Sunlight is composed of:
(a) 7 cloves (b) 8 cloves
(c) 6 cloves (d) 9 cloves

69. Big Dipper is the common name applied to a conspicuous constellation in the northern celestial hemisphere, near the North Pole. By which other name it is called?
(a) Bear and the Wagon
(b) Great bear
(c) Seven Plowing Oxen
(d) All of these

70. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Helium is the rarest gas in air
(b) Oxygen is the rarest gas in air
(c) Co_2 is the rarest gas in air
(d) Neon is the rarest gas in air

71. Alpha Centauri's, double star, approximate distance from sun is:
(a) 4 light years (b) 3 light years
(c) 4.4 light years (d) 5.5 light years

72. What those minor objects are called that in irregular shapes orbiting the sun?
(a) Minorities (b) Metro
(c) Vestal (d) Asteroid

73. What is called this lowest zone of atmosphere that contains about 75 percent of total mass of atmosphere and 90 percent of its water vapour?
(a) Stratosphere (b) Aerosphere
(c) Troposphere (d) Ionosphere

74. Of what ultraviolet radiation ozone layer filters in the zone of earth known as Stratosphere?
(a) Ionosphere (b) Sun
(c) Mars (d) Moon

75. The zone of earth ionosphere consists of:

(a) Electrically Charged gasses
(b) Electrically charged acids
(c) Electrically charged particles that reflect radio signals
(d) All of these

76. Besides 78 percent of Nitrogen what of the following is/are the components of atmosphere?
(a) Oxygen 21% (b) Argon 0.93%
(c) Carbon dioxide 0.03% (d) All of these

77. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Shortest wavelength of visible spectrum is Violet
(b) Green object appears black in red light
(c) 10°C and 50°F are same temperatures
(d) All of these

78. A huge explosion made all the matter fly apart that was once packed together. What this theory about the beginning of the universe is called?
(a) Black hole (b) Big Bang
(c) Steady state (d) Binary theory

79. Blue shift is a Doppler Effect in which an object appears bluer when:
(a) it is moving towards the observer
(b) observer is moving towards it
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

80. What are called those clouds whose lower surfaces touch the ground?
(a) Fog (b) Condensation
(c) Smog (d) Snow

81. Astronomical body consisting of small mass, but spreading over a large volume is called:
(a) Comet (b) Asteroid
(c) Star (d) Meteor

82. What is constellation?
(a) Patterns or groups of stars in the sky
(b) Patterns or groups of satellites in the sky
(c) Classification of stars
(d) Classification of stars satellites

83. Which of the following is true?
(a) Solar eclipse occurs when earth enters the shadow of the moon
(b) Lunar eclipse occurs when moon enters into the shadow of the earth
(c) both of these
(d) None of these

84. How much time the sun takes to travel around the galaxy?
(a) One year
(b) 225 years
(c) 225 million years
(d) One million years

85. How many years our nearest star, Alpha Centauri is away from the earth?
(a) 4.3 light years (b) 4 light years
(c) 6.3 light years (d) 5.5 light years

86. What is Luminosity?
(a) amount of energy emitted by an object
(b) amount of pressure exerted by an object
(c) amount of dust thrown by an object
(d) amount of light emitting by an object

87. Wan astronomical unit (au) is about 150 million km that is the average distance of earth from:
(a) Mars (b) Sun
(c) Venus (d) Neptune

88. What the burning particle (weighing less than a gram) is called?
(a) Meteor (b) Shooting star
(c) Both a & b (d) Not a & b

89. Large piece of stone and metal that crashes into the earth is called Meteorite. What was the weight of largest Meteorite that was fell in Hoba Wes in Namibia?
(a) 70 tons (b) 60 tons
(c) 50 tons (d) 40 tons

90. Name the spiral galaxy with a radius of about 50,000 light years that contains some 100 billion stars?
(a) Radiant way (b) Milky Way
(c) Hubble constellation (d) None of these

91. On the earth the gravitational pull is greatest for moon. Which statement is true regarding moon?
(a) Its approximate distance from our earth is384,623 km
(b) It is natural satellite of our earth
(c) It is 3,476 km in diameter
(d) All of these

92. Where the days and nights are equal throughout the year?
(a) At South Africa (b) At equator
(c) At North Pole (d) None of these

93. Which celestial body affects tides of oceans?
(a) Sun (b) Moon
(c) Galaxy (d) Meteorite

94. What is moon's period of rotation?
(a) 29 days, 7 hours, 3 minutes, 1147 sec
(b) 29 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 1147 sec
(c) 29 days, 9 hours, 43 minutes, 1147 sec
(d) 28 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 1147 sec

95. What is called huge cloud of gas and dust?
(a) Nebula (b) Meteorite
(c) Satellite (d) Constellation

96. What orbits the earth?
(a) Artificial satellites (b) Moon
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

97. Which planet has the largest number of satellites?
(a) Jupiter (b) Venus
(c) Mars (d) Earth

98. Which of the statement is true?
(a) Mars is known as Morning star
(b) Venus is the brightest star
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

99. Which planet is orbiting the sun with maximum speed?
(a) Mars (b) Jupiter
(c) Mercury (d) Neptune

100. Red Giant is any large bright star with:

(a) hot surface (b) temperate surface
(c) thorny surface (d) Cool surface

101. The time taken by light to reach the Earth is:
(a) 4 minutes 30 seconds
(b) 8 minutes 15 seconds
(c) 10 minutes 20 seconds
(d) 12 minutes 30 seconds

102. What is the approximate distance that separates the sun from the earth?
(a) 14,80,00,000 km (b) 11,80,00,000 km
(c) 12,80,00,000 km (d) 13,80,00,000 km

103. What the outer surface of sun is called?
(a) Troposphere (b) Corona
(c) Chromosphere (d) Photosphere

104. What is called the irregular layer of gases in the sun?
(a) Chromospheres (b) Corona
(c) Ionosphere (d) Sunspots

105. What is the mass of sun?
(a) 2.989×10^{27} metric tons
(b) 3.989×10^{27} metric tons
(c) 1.989×10^{27} metric tons
(d) 1.989×10^{17} metric tons

106. Why the special glasses are recommended to see solar eclipse?
(a) They reflect light
(b) They stop light
(c) They refract light
(d) They stop ultraviolet rays

107. Crystal Lattice is three- dimensional array of points in:
(a) Sky (b) Sun
(c) Moon (d) Space

108. What is sun's diameter?
(a) 1 million km (b) 1.4 million km
(c) 3 million km (d) 2.4 million km

109. What is estimated temperature in the centre of sun?
(a) 10,000,000 °K (b) 11,000,000 °K
(c) 15,000,000 °K (d) 20,000,000 °K

110. Heat received by the Earth from the Sun is known as:
(a) Insulation (b) Solar radiation
(c) Solar heat (d) Thermal radiation

111. The brightest planet in the solar system is:
(a) Saturn (b) Venus
(c) Neptune (d) Mars

112. The planet with shortest daytime is:
(a) Venus (b) Earth
(c) Jupiter (d) Pluto

113. Which planet is known as "Earth's near twin planet"?
(a) Mercury (b) Mars
(c) Venus (d) Neptune

114. The planet nearest to the Earth is
(a) Mercury (b) Jupiter
(c) Venus (d) Pluto

115. The smallest planet is
(a) Jupiter (b) Mercury
(c) Uranus (d) Venus

116. Which is the largest planet?
(a) Venus (b) Earth
(c) Jupiter (d) Mars

117. Jupiter is bigger than the earth
(a) 7 times (b) 11 times
(c) 100 times (d) 131 times

Answer Key

1.	b	16.	d	31.	a	46.	a	61.	a	76.	d	91.	d	106.	c
2.	b	17.	a	32.	c	47.	d	62.	d	77.	d	92.	b	107.	d
3.	c	18.	a	33.	b	48.	b	63.	d	78.	b	93.	b	108.	b
4.	b	19.	a	34.	c	49.	d	64.	a	79.	c	94.	c	109.	c
5.	b	20.	c	35.	c	50.	a	65.	b	80.	a	95.	a	110.	b
6.	a	21.	c	36.	d	51.	a	66.	a	81.	a	96.	c	111.	b
7.	a	22.	c	37.	a	52.	a	67.	b	82.	a	97.	a	112.	c
8.	c	23.	d	38.	a	53.	a	68.	a	83.	c	98.	a	113.	c
9.	d	24.	a	39.	a	54.	d	69.	d	84.	c	99.	c	114.	c
10.	a	25.	d	40.	a	55.	b	70.	a	85.	a	100.	d	115.	b
11.	c	26.	a	41.	c	56.	b	71.	c	86.	d	101.	b	116.	c
12.	a	27.	b	42.	a	57.	b	72.	d	87.	b	102.	a	117.	b
13.	c	28.	d	43.	c	58.	a	73.	c	88.	c	103.	d		
14.	d	29.	a	44.	b	59.	a	74.	b	89.	b	104.	a		
15.	b	30.	c	45.	a	60.	d	75.	c	90.	b	105.	c		

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EARTH

1. The Earth consists of:
   (a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere
   (d) Hydrosphere (c) All of these
2. What is the approximate distance to which our atmosphere extends?
   (a) 300 miles (b) 400 miles
   (c) 500 miles (d) 600 miles
3. What is the function of the narrow zone called Biosphere on earth?
   (a) Consists of water resources
   (b) supports life
   (c) Supports volcanic eruption
   (d) none of these
4. What determines the variations of climate over the surface of earth?
   (a) Shapes of the ground
   (b) The temperature difference between land and sea
   (c) Location of the area in relation to ocean currents
   (d) All of these
5. What the continuous slow movement of continents is called?
   (a) Continental shakes
   (b) Continental motion
   (c) Continental move
   (d) continental drift
6. Name the central part of the earth?
   (a) Magma (b) Larva
   (c) Crater (d) Core
7. What is Crater?
   (a) Hollow on the surface of the earth
   (b) Hollow on the surface of the moon or other planets
   (c) Both of these (d) None of these
8. What is Crust that is made of solid rocks?
   (a) Lower layer of earth
   (b) Surface or outer layer of the earth
   (c) Central layer of the earth
   (d) None of these
9. Which of the following statement is true?
   (a) Lunar soil is black
   (b) Lunar soil is greyish
   (c) Lunar soil is mustered
   (d) Lunar soil is white
10. What is desertification?
    (a) creation of deserts by changes in climate
    (b) creation of deserts by artificial processes
    (c) both of these
    (d) none of these
11. Name the layer of atmosphere in which we live?
    (a) Ionosphere (b) Stratosphere
    (c) Lithosphere (d) none of these
12. How much is earth's old according to recent estimation?
    (a) 2.55 billion years (b) 4.55 billion years
    (c) 3.55 billion years (d) 5.55 billion years
13. What is called the point on the earth's surface directly above the seismic focus (point of origin of earthquake)?
    (a) Epicentre (b) Seismic point
    (c) Seismic plate (d) Seism centre
14. How the silt soil is formed?
    (a) By decay of living things
    (b) By the process of desertification
    (c) By the change in weather
    (d) None of these
15. Geological time scale measures:
    (a) Time from earth's formation to 19th century
    (b) Time from present to future
    (c) Time from the earth's formation to the end
    (d) Time from the earth's formation to present
16. Geologists study the:
    (a) rocks near the earth surface
    (b) minerals near the earth surface
    (c) both of these
    (d) none of these
17. The largest known Glacier exists at present is in Antarctica. What is its length?
    (a) 200 km (b) 400 km
    (c) 300 km (d) 500 km
18. Ionosphere refers to:
    (a) Deepest part of the Earth's surface
    (b) Deep, outer part of the Earth's surface
    (c) Deep, inner part of the Earth's surface
    (d) Deepest, outer part of the Earth's surface
19. Name the most abundant element found in the earth's crust?
    (a) Hydrogen (b) Copper
    (c) Steel (d) Oxygen
20. What is its function of Latitude in combination with longitude (Geographical measurements)?
    (a) It helps in aviation
    (b) It helps in oceans
    (c) Make possible to locate anything on Earth's surface.
    (d) Make possible to locate stars in the sky
21. Which of the following rock(s) make(s) up earth's surface or crust?

(a) Igneous (b) Metamorphic
(c) Sedimentary (d) All of these

22. Which wind in winter blows from the land to the sea, and in summer blows from sea onto land in India and Southeast Asia?
(a) Tropical winds (b) Tropical storms
(c) Monsoon (d) Hurricane

23. In which ocean, about 700 km from the tip of Greenland northernmost point of the earth called North Pole is located?
(a) Arctic Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) Indian Ocean

24. Area in a desert where there is sufficient water for plants to grow is called:
(a) Oasis (b) Green desert
(c) Island (d) Greenland

25. What the theory Plate tectonics explains?
(a) movement of continents
(b) movements of rivers
(c) movement of rocks
(d) movement of oceans

26. Which instrument is used to measure the quantity of rainfall?
(a) Barometer (b) Rain meter
(c) Hydrometer (d) Rain gauge

27. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Earth's motion round its axis once in 24 hours is called rotation
(b) Earth's motion round the sun once in approximately 365 days is called Revolution
(c) both of these (d) none of these

28. What the ground beneath the river is called?
(a) Bed (b) River land
(c) River base (d) Reverie

29. Silicon is called:
(a) Mountain Maker (b) Earth Maker
(c) Ocean Maker (d) Stone Maker

30. In Temperate zones:
(a) four seasons are observed
(b) winter and summer are observed
(c) only summer is observed
(d) only winter is observed

31. In which zone of the earth temperature slowly rises from a low of 55 °C /- 67 °F to around °C/32 °F?
(a) Ionosphere (b) Stratosphere
(c) Spectrosphere (d) Lithosphere

32. What are Tropics?
(a) Land and water 3000 km north and south of equator
(b) Land and water 2, 570 km east and west of equator
(c) Land and water 2, 570 km north and south of equator
(d) None of these

33. What is Sidereal day?
(a) Complete rotation of the earth with respect to fixed stars
(b) Incomplete rotation of the earth with respect to fixed stars
(c) Half rotation of the earth with respect to fixed stars
(d) none of these

34. What is called a crack in the earth's crust through which hot magma and gases well up?
(a) Eruption (b) Volcano
(c) Fault (d) Crack

35. How is known magma when it reaches the surface?
(a) Molten Magma (b) Volcano
(c) Igneous lava (d) Lava

36. The earth's rotation on its axis is from West to East. Mention the shortest day in the Northern Hemisphere?
(a) 22 December (b) 22 January
(c) 22 February (d) 22 March

37. Circumference of the Earth is around:
(a) 20000 km (b) 30000 km
(c) 40000 km (d) 50000 km

38. Nearest part of atmosphere to earth is called:
(a) Stratosphere (b) Troposphere
(c) Ionosphere (d) Mesosphere

39. The Earth is more close to the Sun in.
(a) January (b) July
(c) September (d) June

40. Where days and nights are equal all the year?
(a) Nairobi (b) New York
(c) London (d) Oslo

41. What is the diameter of earth?
(a) 11756 km (b) 12756 km
(c) 13756 km (d) 14756 km

Answer Key

1.	c	7.	c	13.	a	19.	d	25.	a	31.	b	37.	c
2.	d	8.	b	14.	a	20.	c	26.	d	32.	c	38.	b
3.	b	9.	b	15.	d	21.	b	27.	b	33.	a	39.	a
4.	d	10.	c	16.	c	22.	c	28.	a	34.	b	40.	a
5.	d	11.	b	17.	b	23.	b	29.	b	35.	d	41.	b
6.	d	12.	b	18.	b	24.	a	30.	a	36.	a		

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HUMAN BODY

1. Through which tube the food passes, that extends from mouth to anus?
   (a) Alimentary canal (b) Root canal
   (c) Basic canal (d) Back canal
2. In human adults the alimentary canal is about 9m long, consisting of mouth cavity, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small and large intestines. Why this complex organ is adapted?
   (a) For respiration
   (b) For blood circulation
   (c) For digestion
   (d) None of them
3. Name the vessel that carries blood from the heart to the rest of the body, which is built to withstand considerable pressure, having thick walls with smooth muscle fibbers?
   (a) Vein (b) Artery
   (c) Pharynx (d) Pulmonatory
4. Where brownish alkaline fluid, called bile is produced?
   (a) Stomach (b) Ear
   (c) Liver (d) Kidneys
5. Where the bile is stored and is intermittently released into the small intestine (duodenum) to aid digestion?
   (a) Kidney (b) Liver
   (c) Heart (d) Gall bladder.
6. Bile consists of the bile salts, bile pigments, cholesterol and lecithin. Bile pigments are the breakdown products of old red blood cells that are passed into the gut to be eliminated with the faeces. What assistance is provided by the bile salts?
   (a) breakdown of fats
   (b) absorption of fats
   (c) breakdown and absorption of fats
   (d) manufacturing of fats
7. Blood carries nutrients and oxygen to each body cell and removes waste products, such as carbon dioxide. In which part(s) of body it circulates?
   (a) Veins (b) Arteries
   (c) Capillaries (d) All of these
8. Which tube conducts blood either away from or towards heart?
   (a) Blood Vessel (b) Vein
   (c) Artery (d) Aorta
9. How is called the classification of an individual's blood by group A, B, AB, or O and Rh – factor (negative or positive)?
   (a) blood classes (b) blood group
   (c) blood test (d) none of these
10. People with blood group AB can receive blood from all other groups. Which group can be donated to all other groups?
    (a) Group B (b) Group A
    (c) Group AB (d) Group O
11. Bone is the hard connective tissue comprising the skeleton. It is composed of Collagen fibre (protein) filled with mineral salts. Which of the following is/are major salts in the bone?
    (a) Calcium phosphate
    (b) Calcium carbonate
    (c) Both of them
    (d) None of them
12. What is enclosed within bone?
    (a) bone cells (b) blood vessels
    (c) nerves (d) all of these
13. Which substance is found inside the cavity of bones?
    (a) Bone marrow
    (b) Red blood cells
    (c) White blood cells
    (d) Plasma
14. In early life bone marrow produces red blood cells but later on, by which substance its colour changes from red to yellow?
    (a) calcium
    (b) accumulation of lipids (fat)
    (c) phosphate
    (d) bile
15. Name the part of body that is a mass of interconnected nerve cells forming the earlier part of the central nervous system, whose activities it coordinates and controls?
    (a) nervous system (b) skull
    (c) cerebrum (d) brain
16. The brain is contained by the skull, which part of the brain contains centres for the control of respiration, heart beat rate and strength, and blood pressure?
    (a) medulla
    (b) medulla oblongata
    (c) cerebrum
    (d) cerebellum
17. Overlying medulla oblongata is cerebellum. What is its function?
    (a) retain memory
    (b) control thinking
    (c) coordinating complex muscular processes
    (d) control eyes

18. What is the source of energy for human brain?
(a) fats (b) proteins
(c) hormones (d) Glucose

19. Which part of brain is connected with the thinking?
(a) medulla (b) medulla
(c) both of them (d) none of these

20. What is cholesterol?
(a) white, crystalline sterol found in kidneys
(b) white, crystalline sterol found in the heart
(c) white, crystalline sterol found in backbone
(d) white, crystalline sterol found throughout the body

21. The structure in a cell nucleus that carries the genes is known as:
(a) enzymes (b) chromosome
(c) genetics (d) salvia

22. Each chromosome consists of one very long strand that is coiled and folded to produce a compact body. By which substance this thread is made?
(a) CNA (b) RNA
(c) CNN (d) DNA

23. The point on a chromosome where a particular gene occurs is known as locus. How many chromosomes are there in a normal human cell?
(a) 46 (b) 42
(c) 36 (d) 64

24. Which organ responds to the vibrations that constitute sound, and these are transmitted into nerve signals and passed to the brain?
(a) Eye brows (b) Ear
(c) Eye balls (d) Inner Ear

25. Which biological catalysts are produced in cells that are capable of speeding up the chemical reactions necessary for life by converting one molecule into another?
(a) enzymes (b) gallstone
(c) hormones (d) bone meow

26. Eye is the organ of vision. In the human eye, the light is focused by the combined action of three phenomenon. Name them?
(a) Eye ball, lens, and Internal fluids
(b) Curved cornea, retina, Internal fluids
(c) Curved cornea, lens, Internal fluids
(d) Curved cornea, lens, Internal retina

27. Light enters in the eye through the cornea, and passes through the circular opening (pupil) in the iris (coloured part of the eye). What is called the back part of eye where the images of objects at different distances are focused and is packed with light-sensitive cells (rod and cones) which are connected to brain by optic nerve?
(a) Eyeball (b) Back ball
(c) Magna (d) Retina

28. Which part of body is situated on the underside of the liver and connected to the small intestine by the bile duct?
(a) Gall bladder (b) Lining
(c) Bile liquid (d) Gallstone

29. What are called pebble-like, insoluble accumulations that are formed in human gall bladder or bile ducts by cholesterol or calcium salts present in bile?
(a) Gall bile (b) Gallstones
(c) Bile liquid (d) Stones

30. What is the function of gall bladder?
(a) Part of nervous system
(b) Part of digestive system
(c) Part of circulatory
(d) Part of respiratory system

31. Gene is unit of inherited material that is encoded by a strand of DNA. Which substance produces it?
(a) Fats (b) RNA
(c) Cholesterol (d) Proteins

32. Where are genes located in higher organisms?
(a) Kidney (b) Heart
(c) Nerves cells (d) Chromosomes

33. Who coined the term Gene in 1909?
(a) John Dalton
(b) Dalton Gene
(c) Wilhelm Johannes
(d) None of these

34. Name the way in which the instructions for building proteins, the basic structural molecules of living matter, are written in the genetic material DNA?
(a) Genetic Code (b) Inheritance code
(c) Coding (d) Structure code

35. Which organ secretes essential substances?
(a) Heart (b) Gland
(c) Kidney (d) Inner ear

36. There are two types of glands. One exocrine and second endocrine. Which of the following is/are endocrine glands?
(a) Thyroid glands (b) Pituitary glands
(c) Adrenal glass (d) All of these

37. Exocrine Glands secrete substances (perspiration, tears, mucus, saliva) via ducts into internal organs or into body surface. What Endocrine Gland secrets into the bloodstream?
(a) Bon marrow (b) Hormones
(c) Sugar (d) Insulin

38. What is called the fine filament growing from skin?
(a) Hormones (b) Nails
(c) Virus (d) Hair

39. Each hair grows from a hole shaped follicle rooted in the second layer of the skin. What this layer is called?
(a) Dermis (b) Keratin

(c) Epidermis (d) Dermite

40. Dermis consists of dead cells that are filled with:
(a) Protein (b) Protein keratin
(c) Hormones (d) Enzymes

41. There is a muscular organ in a body which rhythmically contracts to force blood around the body. Name the organ?
(a) Kidney (b) Liver
(c) Heart (d) Stomach

42. Which of the following produce the Hormone, concerned with control of body functions?
(a) Endocrine Glands
(b) Heart
(c) Kidney
(d) Liver

43. The major glands are the thyroid, parathyroid, pituitary, adrenal, pancreas, ovary and testis. Which of the following is the control centre for overall coordination of a hormone secretion?
(a) Hyperthalamus (b) Hypothalamus
(c) Hypothyroide (d) None of these

44. Thyroid hormones determine the rate of general body chemistry. What is the function of adrenal hormones?
(a) Keep control in grown
(b) Store food for emergency
(c) Prepare the organism during stress for 'fight or flight'
(d) Prepare the organism during hand work

45. Specialized cells in the islets of langerhans in the pancreas produce a protein hormone, named as insulin. What does insulin perform in the body?
(a) regulates heartbeat
(b) regulates glucose level
(c) regulates bone growth
(d) regulates the metabolism of glucose, fats, proteins

46. Where is intestine, the digestive, area located in human body?
(a) From stomach outlet to the anus
(b) From stomach outlet to the heart
(c) From stomach outlet to the stomach
(d) None of them

47. The human small intestine is 6 m long and 4 cm in diameter. What small intestine consists of?
(a) Duodenum and Ileum
(b) Duodenum, Jejunum and Ileum
(c) Jejunum and Ileum
(d) Duodenum and Jejunum

48. The large intestine includes the caecum, colon, and rectum. Its length is 1.5 m. What is its diameter in human body?
(a) 7 cm (b) 13 cm
(c) 9 cm (d) 6 cm

49. Name the organ responsible for fluid regulations, excretion of waste products and maintaining the ionic composition of the blood?
(a) Kidney (b) Liver
(c) Heart (d) all of these

50. Where are kidneys situated?
(a) on the right side of abdomen
(b) on the rear wall of the abdomen
(c) on the right of the chest
(d) on the left side of abdomen

51. On the right of the abdomen beneath the diaphragm, there is the largest glandular organ in human body. What is its name?
(a) Lung (b) Large intestine
(c) Heart (d) Liver

52. Liver consists of four lobes made up of between 50,000 and 100,000 lobules. By which process(s) liver aids in digestion?
(a) converting nutrients in the blood into a form suitable for storage called glycogen
(b) by producing bile which breaks down fats
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

53. Which cavity of body is used for gas exchange?
(a) Heart (b) Lung
(c) Liver (d) Kidney

54. Which part in a human body is occupied by a pair of lungs?
(a) Thorine (b) Thyroid glands
(c) Theoraxine (d) Thorax

55. What is/are functions of contractile tissues, named as Muscle?
(a) Produce locomotion
(b) Produce power
(c) Maintains the movement of body substances
(d) All of them

56. How is called a bundle of nerve cells enclosed in a covering of connective tissue and transmitting nerve impulses to and from the brain and spinal cord?
(a) Neuron (b) Nerve
(c) Neuron system (d) Nervous system

57. Nose is the organ of breathing and smell. It consists of bone and cartilage extension with two external openings or nostrils. Where the chemoreceptors for smell mainly lie, although fine nerve fibres throughout the nose contribute both tactile sensation and smell?
(a) in the start of nasal
(b) in the end of nasal
(c) in the mid of nasal
(d) in the roof of nasal cavities

58. Name the chemical compounds that are found within the cells of all living organisms?
(a) Nitrogen acid (b) Alkalis
(c) Nucleic acids (d) Sodium chloride

Nucleic acids take the form of long chains of molecules. Which of the following are two types of nucleic acids?
(a) Sulphuric acid and acetic acid
(b) Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and Ribonucleic acid (RNA)
(c) Deoxyribonucleic acid and sulphuric acid
(d) Ribonucleic acid and acetic acid

DNA is found mainly in the chromosomes of the cell nucleus and contains the hereditary information of the organism. RNA is mainly found in the cytoplasm. What is its main function?
(a) to control formation of glucose
(b) to control formation of acids
(c) to control the formation of proteins
(d) to control the formation of Alkalis

1. There is a group of muscle cells in the wall of the heart that contracts spontaneously and rhythmically which sets the pace for the contractions of the rest of the heart. Which name is given to this group of muscles of cells?
(a) Senatorial node (SA node)
(b) Pacemaker
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

52. Which accessory gland of the digestive system is located close to the duodenum?
(a) Pancreas (b) Kidney
(c) Brain (d) Liver

63. Pancreas contains groups of cells, which secrets the hormones insulin and glucagon that regulate the blood sugar level. Name the group of cells?
(a) Islets
(b) Islets of Langerhans
(c) Langerhans
(d) None of them

64. Which substance pancreas releases into the duodenum that digests starches, proteins, and fats?
(a) Bile juice (b) Hormones
(c) Lactic acid (d) Enzymes

65. Name the endocrine gland of vertebrates that is situated in the centre of the brain and is attached to the hypothalamus by a stalk?
(a) Memory gland (b) Pituitary gland
(c) Renal gland (d) Thyroid gland

66. The pituitary consists of two lobes. The interior lob secrets six hormones, some of which control the activities of other glands and others are direct-acting hormones effecting milk secretion and controlling growth. The posterior lob, extension of hypothalamus, stores hormones. What these hormones are called?
(a) ADH (antiduretic hormones)
(b) Oxytocin
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

67. Red blood cells contain haemoglobin which combines with oxygen from the lungs to form a substance named as:
(a) Hydrohaemoglobin
(b) Saliva
(c) Trioxyhaemoglobin
(d) Oxyhaemoglobin

68. When animals are eating they secrete fluid into their mouths to moisten the food. Name the fluid?
(a) Bile juice
(b) Saliva
(c) Hydrochloric acid
(d) Silva

69. Blood plasma with the anticoagulant proteins removed, and contains antibodies and other proteins, as well as the fats and sugar of the blood is called:
(a) Serum (b) Glucose
(c) Salvia (d) None of them

70. Skeleton is the rigid or semi rigid framework that supports and gives form to an animal's body, protects its internal organs and provides anchorage points for its muscles. It is composed of bones and cartilage. By how many bones the human skeleton is composed of?
(a) 206 (b) 205
(c) 207 (d) 204

71. The outer layer of the skin is called epidermis. What is the lower layer called?
(a) Endidermis (b) Lowerdermis
(c) Dermis (d) Semidermis

72. Spinal cord and spinal nerves is the part of central nervous system. What it does in a human body?
(a) Carry sensory information from the body to brain
(b) Carry sensory information from body to brain and then return with commands from brain to rest of body
(c) Prepare the body against environment
(d) Control and regulate blood circulation

73. How is called the vertical structure of bone, nerves and nerve fibres, ligaments and cartilage, that act as a skeletal support and transmission centre for the nervous system in vertebrate animals?
(a) Spine (b) Spinal column
(c) Vertebrate code (d) All of them

74. Vertebrae are the flexible and bony joints that make up the spinal column. How many vertebrae are there in a human?
(a) 31 (b) 33
(c) 32 (d) 34

75. Steroid is any of a group of cyclic, unsaturated alcohols. It includes the sex hormone, such as testosterone, the corticosteroid hormones produced by the

adrenal gland. Which of the following substance(s) is/are also included in the term steroid?
(a) bile acids (b) cholesterol
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

76. Stomach is the first cavity in the digestive system of animals. In mammals it is a bag of muscle. Where is it situated?
(a) Near thyroid gland
(b) Just upper of diaphragm
(c) Near brain
(d) Just below the diaphragm

77. What is called that point from where the food enters into the stomach; is digested by the acid and enzymes that are secreted by the stomach lining, and then passed into duodenum?
(a) Mouth (b) Oesophagus
(c) Large intestine (d) None of them

78. Name the ductless two-lobed endocrine gland lying in front of the trachea in the neck?
(a) Thyroid Gland (b) Hormonal Gland
(c) Pituitary Gland (d) Thorax

79. What is strongly influenced by the Thyroid Gland in a body?
(a) Bone formation (b) Growth
(c) Red blood cells (d) White blood cells

80. Point out the gland which releases the thyroid stimulating Hormones?
(a) Pituitary gland (b) Kidney
(c) Heat (d) Brain

81. How is termed any kind of cellular fabric that occurs in a body?
(a) Skeleton (b) Tissue
(c) Fibre (d) Nerve

82. Tooth is one of a set of hard, bonelike structures in the mouth which is used for biting and chewing food and also used in defence and aggression. How many teeth adults contain?
(a) 22 (b) 28
(c) 30 (d) 32

83. Each tooth consists of an enamel coat (hardened calcium deposits) dentine (a thick bone like layer), and inner pulp cavity. What is the function of this inner pulp cavity?
(a) Houses nerves
(b) houses blood vessels
(c) Houses nerves and blood vessels
(d) None of these

84. Which vessel carries blood from the body to heart, and also contains valves that prevent the blood from running back when moving against gravity?
(a) Artery (b) Vein
(c) Aorta (d) None of these

85. Backbone gives support to the body and protects the spinal cord. What it is called?
(a) [illegible] (b) Vertebral column
(c) Bone column (d) Back column

86. White blood cell is one of a number of different cells that play a part in the body's defences and give immunity against disease. Which other name is also used for white blood cell?
(a) Defence cells
(b) Yellow blood cells
(c) Leucytes
(d) Leucocyte

87. About how much blood does the heart of an average human being pump every minute?
(a) 6.0 litres (b) 6.2 litres
(c) 6.1 litres (d) 6.3 litres

88. How much blood does a normal person has in his body?
(a) About 5% of the body's weight
(b) About 7% of the body's weight
(c) About 10% of the body's weight
(d) About 17% of the body's weight

89. What is the number of beats per minute by human heart?
(a) 72 (b) 58
(c) 60 (d) 82

90. The part of the back of the eye sensitive to light is called the:
(a) Hernia (b) Lens
(c) Iris (d) Retina

91. What is the name of the gland that secretes insulin and glucagon - the hormones which control the body's use of sugar?
(a) Pancreas (b) Thyroid
(c) Pineal (d) Insulator

92. What is the function of arteries in the body?
(a) To carry blood to the heart
(b) To carry blood from the heart
(c) To connect nerve tissues
(d) none of these

93. Which is the longest bone in the human body?
(a) Femur (b) Tibia
(c) Fibula (d) Spine

94. The passage from the mouth to the stomach is called the:
(a) Larynx (b) Oesophagus
(c) Eustachian tube (d) renal

95. The parathyroid gland is in the neck; where is the thyroid?
(a) near the kidneys (b) In the abdomen
(c) Near the brain (d) In the neck

96. Bile digests fats. In which part of the body is it produced?
(a) Gall bladder (b) Liver
(c) Pancreas (d) Heart

97. Which is called "chemical factory" of human body?
(a) Heart (b) Liver
(c) Pancreas (d) Heart

98. Insulin in human body is produced in:
   (a) Liver (b) Kidney
   (c) Pancreas (d) None of these

99. Laws of Heredity were discovered by:
   (a) Benjamin Franklin (b) Darwin
   (c) Mendel (d) None

100. Which of the following vessels of blood carry blood from different parts of the body to heart?
   (a) Veins (b) Arteries
   (c) Capillaries (d) Vessels

101. Chromosomes are:
   (a) Present only in the nucleus of a cell
   (b) The biggest in number in human cells
   (c) Made up of DNA as a main component
   (d) Visible in all cells at every time

102. What is weight of male's heart?
   (a) 200 gm (b) 250 gm
   (c) 340 gm (d) 1000 gm

103. Patella bone is located on
   (a) Ear (b) Kneecap
   (c) Backbone (d) None of the above

Answer Key

1.	a	14.	b	27.	d	40.	b	53.	b	66.	c	79.	b	92.	b
2.	c	15.	d	28.	a	41.	c	54.	d	67.	d	80.	a	93.	a
3.	b	16.	b	29.	b	42.	a	55.	d	68.	b	81.	b	94.	b
4.	c	17.	c	30.	b	43.	b	56.	b	69.	b	82.	d	95.	d
5.	d	18.	d	31.	b	44.	c	57.	d	70.	a	83.	c	96.	b
6.	c	19.	a	32.	d	45.	d	58.	c	71.	c	84.	b	97.	b
7.	d	20.	d	33.	c	46.	a	59.	b	72.	b	85.	b	98.	c
8.	b	21.	b	34.	a	47.	b	60.	c	73.	d	86.	d	99.	c
9.	b	22.	d	35.	b	48.	d	61.	c	74.	b	87.	b	100.	a
10.	d	23.	a	36.	d	49.	a	62.	a	75.	c	88.	b	101.	c
11.	c	24.	b	37.	b	50.	b	63.	b	76.	d	89.	a	102.	c
12.	d	25.	c	38.	d	51.	d	64.	d	77.	b	90.	d	103.	a
13.	a	26.	c	39.	a	52.	c	65.	b	78.	a	91.	a		

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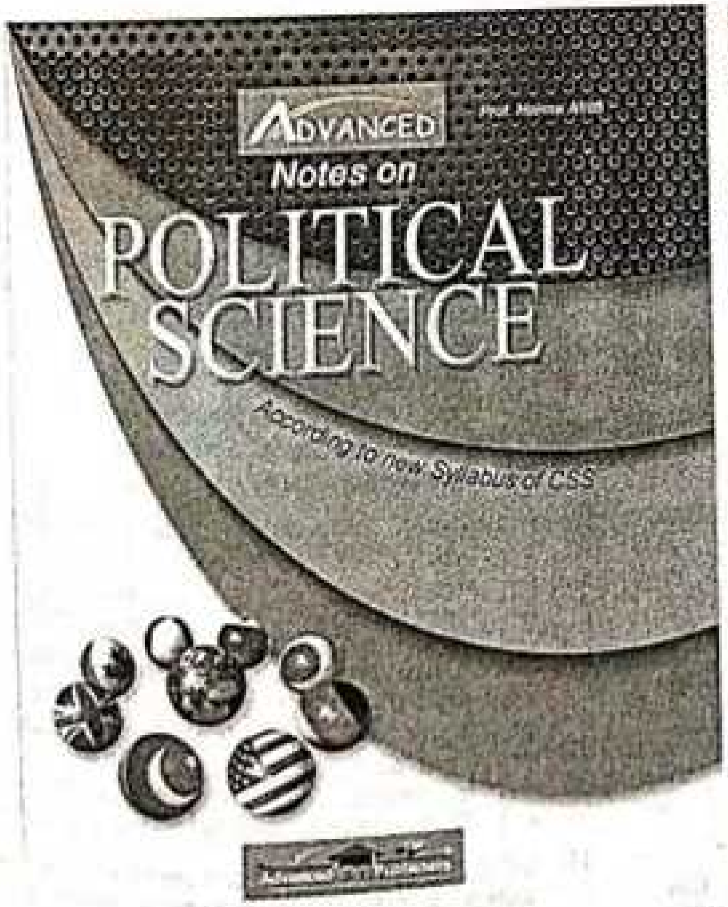

BODY SYSTEMS

1. Due to the muscular pumping activity of the heart the tension of the blood against the inner walls of blood vessels, especially the arteries, creates. How is known this tension of blood?
   (a) Blood circulation (b) Blood pressure
   (c) Blood tension (d) Hypertension
2. Central Nervous system (CNS) integrates all nervous function. Which of the following, organ(s) is its component?
   (a) Spinal cord (b) Brain
   (c) Both of them (d) None of them
3. Circulatory system consists chiefly of a pump (the heart) and network of blood vessels. What this system of organs does?
   (a) It carries CO_2 throughout body
   (b) It carries Bone marrow
   (c) It carries the blood throughout body
   (d) All of them
4. Which system in the body provides the body with the essential food and oxygen while eliminating carbon dioxide and other wastes?
   (a) Respiratory system
   (b) Circulatory system
   (c) Immune system
   (d) All of them
5. Mouth, stomach, intestine and associated glands of animals, which are responsible for digesting food, are called:
   (a) Food system (b) Eating system
   (c) Digestive system (d) None of them
6. The food is broken down by physical and chemical means in the stomach. After the completion of digestion, where the most nutrients are absorbed while the remains is stored and concentrated into faeces in the large intestine:
   (a) Liver (b) Rectum
   (c) Kidney (d) Small intestine
7. Which system in a body is consisted of ductless (without blood vessel) glands that secret chemicals called hormones that regulate body functions?
   (a) Gland system
   (b) Ductless system
   (c) Endocrine system
   (d) Regulatory system
8. Among the organs of Endocrine system, the pituitary gland is located in the brain, thyroid gland and parathyroid glands are located i[n] neck, adrenal glands, pancreas and ovaries (in female) are located in abdomen. Where the testes are located (in males)?
   (a) Scrotum (b) Near heart
   (c) Near Kidneys (d) Near stomach
9. What is called a point of movement or articulation (in vertebrate, it is the point where two bones meet)?
   (a) Fulcrum (b) Arthritis
   (c) Joint (d) None of them
10. Name the network of specialized tissue that coordinates and controls the various activities of the body, both voluntary and involuntary?
    (a) Spine system (b) Nervous system
    (c) Brain (d) Neurons
11. The Nervous system is divided into three parts, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system and:
    (a) Outer nervous system
    (b) Self nervous system
    (c) Automatic nervous system
    (d) None of these
12. The peripheral nervous system consists of twelve pairs of cranial nerves located in and near the medulla oblongata at the rear of the brain and thirty one pairs of spinal nerves originating in the spinal cord. What is its function?
    (a) Carries messages to the central nervous system
    (b) Carries messages to and from the central Nervous system
    (c) Carries messages from the central nervous system
    (d) Controls involuntary actions
13. Automatic Nervous system controls the involuntary actions such as:
    (a) Heart beat (b) Digestion
    (c) Both of them (d) None of them
14. Name the process of relaxation of the chest wall and diaphragms that allows the release of the air, which is depleted of oxygen and enriched with carbon dioxide?
    (a) Inspiration (b) Expiration
    (c) Both of them (d) None of them
15. Which system of organs removes nitrogenous waste products and excess water from the bodies of animals?

(a) Gland system
(b) Urinary system
(c) Respiratory system
(d) Nervous system

16. In urinary system pair of kidney produces urine, ureters drain the kidneys. What is the function of bladder in the urinary system?
(a) Discharge the urine
(b) Store the urine before discharge
(c) Clean the urine
(d) Mix chemicals with urine

17. Which part of the following helps to keep the body in balance?
(a) Inner ear (b) Ear drum
(c) Ear sack (d) Ear bladder

18. Right kidney usually lies slightly lower than the left in order to accommodate the:
(a) urinary glands (b) liver
(c) heart (d) sex glands

19. What is the function of kidneys in human body?
(a) It kidney regulates the pH
(b) It regulates the mineral ion concentration
(c) It regulates the mineral ion concentration
(d) All of the above

Answer Key

1.	b	4.	a	7.	c	10.	b	13.	c	16.	b	19.	d
2.	c	5.	c	8.	a	11.	c	14.	b	17.	b		
3.	c	6.	d	9.	c	12.	b	15.	b	18.	b		

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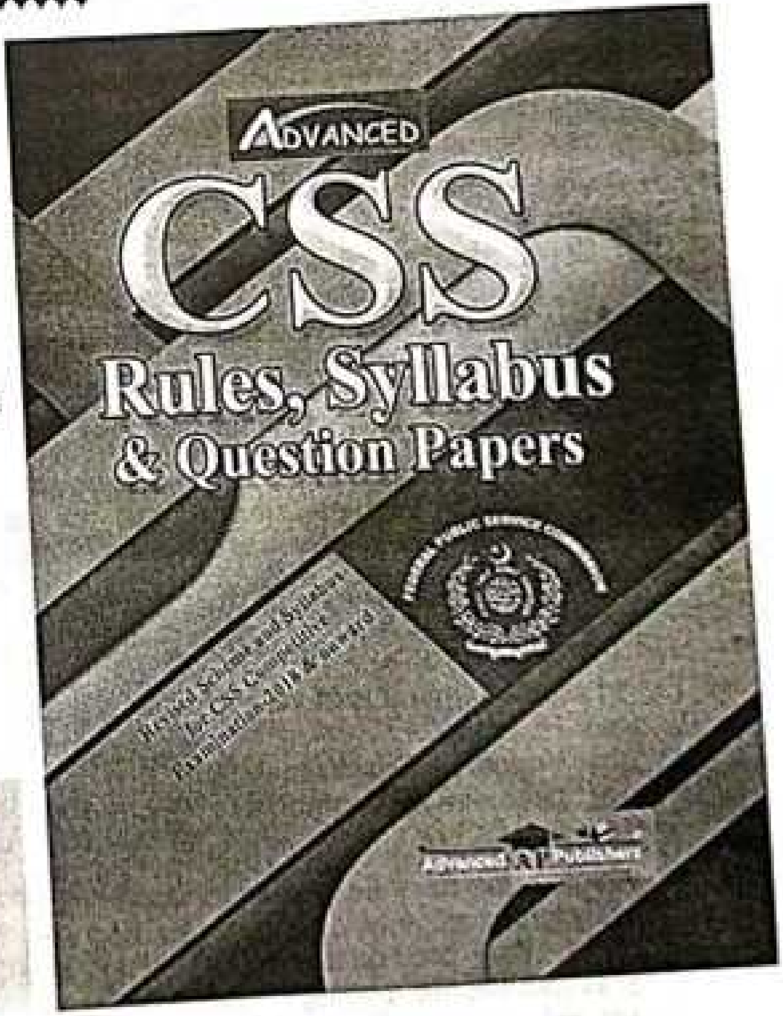

FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. Protein makes up amino acids, out of them 8 are considered essential because the body cannot synthesize them. What is total number of amino acids?
   (a) 16 (b) 20
   (c) 17 (d) 19
2. Which of the following vitamin(s) are/is water soluble?
   (a) B (b) C
   (c) Both of them (d) None of them
3. Mention the fat-soluble vitamins?
   (a) A, D (b) E, K
   (c) Both of them (d) None of them
4. Vitamin A is also called *retinal*. Why it is essential?
   (a) Healthy epithelia tissue
   (b) Skeletal growth
   (c) It prevents night blindness
   (d) All of them
5. Which of the following is true regarding Vitamin D (also called Calciferol)?
   (a) It is found in human skin
   (b) It is activated with the exposure of skin to sunlight D
   (c) Its deficiency causes disease rickets
   (d) None of these
6. Which vitamin's deficiency can cause rickets or bow legs and overdose can damage Kidneys?
   (a) D (b) A
   (c) B (d) E
7. In what Vitamin E is found?
   (a) Peanuts
   (b) Vegetable Oils, Wheat germ
   (c) Green Leafy Vegetables
   (d) All of these
8. Mention the fat-soluble vitamin, occurring in leafy green vegetables, tomatoes, and egg yolks, that promotes blood clotting and prevents haemorrhaging?
   (a) B1 (b) B
   (c) K1 (d) K
9. Which vitamin acts as coenzyme in carbohydrate metabolism?
   (a) C (b) D
   (c) B1 (d) K1
10. Which vitamin's deficiency in the body causes the disease beriberi?
    (a) B_1 (b) C
    (c) A (d) D
11. What is the function of vitamin C or ascorbic?
    (a) Helps in healing process and increases the body's resistance to infection
    (b) Important in formation of blood cell
    (c) Plays part in bone and tissue growth and protects the skin of Human body
    (d) All of these
12. Vitamin C's deficiency causes a disease which is characterized by progressive bodily weakness, spongy and inflamed gums, loose teeth, swollen and tender joints, and a tendency toward ecchymosis, or absorption by the tissues of blood from ruptured blood vessels. Anaemia often occurs as a direct result of such haemorrhage. What is the name of this disease?
    (a) Blindness (b) Scurvy
    (c) Cancer (d) Leukaemia
13. How much blood does a normal person have in his body?
    (a) About 4 to 5 litres
    (b) About 3 to 4 litres
    (c) About 2 to 3 litres
    (d) About 6 to 7 litres
14. What is Elephantiasis?
    (a) Swelling of hands
    (b) Swelling of leg
    (c) Swelling of Eyes
    (d) Swelling of foot
15. Term the time during which an organism is present in the body before causing disease?
    (a) Rest period
    (b) Incubation period
    (c) Sleeping period
    (d) Incubation time
16. Which of the following statement is true regarding vitamin C?
    (a) It is found in oxygen
    (b) It is found in skin
    (c) It can be stored in the body

(d) It cannot be stored in human body

17. What average time is needed for blood clotting?
(a) 2 minutes (b) 4 minutes
(c) 3 minutes (d) 5 minutes

18. Which of the following is the rich source of iron?
(a) Green Vegetables
(b) Soya bean
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

19. Hydrochloric acid is necessary for easy digestion of:
(a) Fats (b) Enzymes
(c) Food (d) Proteins

20. Carbohydrates, found in unrefined grains, tubers, vegetables and Fruit, provide a great part of the energy in most human diets. Although carbohydrates are needed for the body's energy, why they are not considered essential?
(a) Protein can be converted for this purpose
(b) Protein Fats be converted for this purpose
(c) Vitamin D be converted for this purpose
(d) None of these

21. One gram of carbohydrates gives approximately 4 calories. If consumed in excess then:
(a) these are released with urine
(b) these converted into fat and stored in the body
(c) these are stored in the liver
(d) these are stored in the bones

22. Why children require more proteins than adults?
(a) Intake of proteins in children is larger for building strong bones and muscles to create resistance against infections.
(b) To fight against disease
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

23. In which process the dead germs of another disease in suspension called vaccine in the skin of a man is introduced?
(a) Deracination (b) Sublimation
(c) Presentation (d) Vaccination

24. The process of introduction of the germs of the same disease below the skin to produce the disease in mild form and thus give immunity from a severe attack of same disease is called:
(a) Immunization (b) Vaccination
(c) Inoculation (d) None of them

25. Which vitamin is provided by sunlight to the human body?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D

26. The only vitamin which the human body can manufacture is:
(a) Vitamin C (b) Vitamin D
(c) Vitamin K (d) None of these

27. Ascorbic acid is
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C
(c) Vitamin D (d) None of these

28. Vitamin C is abundantly found in
(a) Leman (b) Guava
(c) Apple (d) Amla

29. The digesting enzyme is
(a) Trypsinogen (b) Fructose
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

Answer Key

1.	b	5.	d	9.	c	13.	a	17.	b	21.	b	25.	d	29.	a
2.	c	6.	a	10.	a	14.	b	18.	c	22.	c	26.	b		
3.	c	7.	d	11.	d	15.	b	19.	d	23.	d	27.	b		
4.	d	8.	d	12.	b	16.	d	20.	a	24.	c	28.	c		

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DISEASES

1. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a transmitted by the human Immunodeficiency virus known as:
   (a) HIA (b) HID
   (c) HIS (d) HIV

2. When HIV was identified?
   (a) 1983 (b) 1985
   (c) 1980 (d) 1987

3. What is Astigmatism?
   (a) distortion of Lungs
   (b) distortion of vision
   (c) distortion of Kidneys
   (d) None of them

4. Anaemia disease is caused by shortage of:
   (a) Blood (b) Bile Juice
   (c) Haemoglobin (d) white cells

5. Which substance secretes from Pancreas?
   (a) Bile Juice (b) water
   (c) Insulin (d) none of these

6. Having which disease a patient feels difficulty in breathing?
   (a) Asthma (b) Astigmatism
   (c) Anaemia (d) Anthrax

7. Anti-toxin is a substance in the bodies of living organisms that counteracts the infections. Which organ produced it in body?
   (a) Liver (b) Hearty
   (c) Bones (d) Blood

8. Which group of disease is occurred due to the abnormal proliferation of cells?
   (a) Cancer (b) Anthrax
   (c) T.B (d) Shingles

9. Which of the following statement is true regarding the disease Smallpox?
   (a) Totally eliminated form the world
   (b) Partially eliminated from the world
   (c) Found only in Ethiopia
   (d) Found only in India

10. Diarrhoea and vomiting are the symptoms of :
    (a) Mumps (b) Herpes
    (c) Cholera (d) None of them

11. Which of the following is the most common form of colour blindness that is usually found in males?
    (a) Difficulty in distinguishing red from green
    (b) Difficulty in distinguishing red from blue
    (c) Difficulty in distinguishing red from orange
    (d) Difficulty in distinguishing blue from black

12. What is the condition of a patient in Coma?
    (a) Unresponsive to internal stimuli
    (b) unconscious to internal stimuli
    (c) unresponsive to external stimuli
    (d) unconscious to external stimuli

13. Constipation occurs due to the irregular action of:
    (a) Liver (b) Bowls
    (c) Stomach (d) None of these

14. Without harming human tissues which substance destroys bacteria in the body?
    (a) Antiheroic (b) Antibiotics
    (c) Antiseptics (d) Acute Anti-viral

15. In which disease pancreas prevents the body to produce hormone insulin, so that sugars cannot be used properly?
    (a) Diabetes (b) Diabetes mellitus
    (c) Both of these (d) None of these

16. Dysentery is the infection of the large intestine. What is its other name?
    (a) Dengue (b) Dyspepsia
    (c) Gingivitis (d) Measles

17. What the antibodies do in the body?
    (a) Fight against the germs of disease
    (b) Fight against bacteria
    (c) Fight against infections
    (d) None of these

18. The disease which itself travels from place to place is called:
    (a) Epidemic (b) Endemic
    (c) Airborne disease (d) Infection

19. Which disease, being helpful, speeds up the body's chemical processes and mobilizes its immunological defence against infectious disease?
    (a) Fever (b) Dementia
    (c) Dengue (d) None of these

20. Of which organ's inflammation causes Gastritis?
    (a) Gastritis (b) Ulcer
    (c) Gasto-ulcer (d) Epilepsy

21. What causes the disease known as Dropsy?
    (a) gathering of watery fluid in cavities of the body

(b) gathering of watery fluid in tissues of the body
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

22. Hepatitis A is transmitted by contaminated food or unsterilized hypodermic needles and hepatitis C is transmitted through blood and body fluids. How the hepatitis B is transmitted?
(a) By injections, usually during blood transfusion
(b) Through sexual contact
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

23. Hepatitis E is transmitted in contaminated drinking water. How the Hepatitis D is transmitted?
(a) Only if the Hepatitis B is present
(b) Only if the Hepatitis C is present
(c) Only if the Hepatitis D is present
(d) Only if the Hepatitis A is present

24. Due to which disease the risk of stroke, kidney disease and heart attack are increased?
(a) Dementia (b) Dengue
(c) Jaundice (d) Hypertension

25. What is Insomnia?
(a) Sleepiness caused by a drug
(b) Unconsciousness caused by a drug
(c) Sleepiness caused by an external situation such as happiness or worry
(d) None of these

26. Which of the following is yellow discoloration of the skin and whiteness of the eyes?
(a) Hepatitis (b) Anaemia
(c) Blood Cancer (d) Jaundice

27. Which disease is occurred due to the runway of white blood cells?
(a) Cancer (b) Blood scarcity
(c) Leukaemia (d) none of these

28. On which discovery Maurice Wilkins was awarded Noble prize in 1962?
(a) DNA
(b) RNA
(c) Bacteria
(d) double helix structure of DNA

29. Due to what human body has 7.4ph?
(a) Urinary system (b) Buffer system
(c) Heredity system (d) none of these

30. Myopia is an eye disease in which patient can see:
(a) only close up objects
(b) only far away objects
(c) only in green lights

31. Which important medical invention is attributed to the Jonas Edward Salk?
(a) TB vaccine (b) Lenses
(c) Polio vaccine (d) Tetanus vaccine

32. Term the emotional disorder in psychology?
(a) Psych (b) Hypnosis
(c) Neurosis (d) Mental illness

33. What is called the phobia in which fear of open, public places is found?
(a) Public phobia
(b) Agoraphobia
(c) Situational phobia
(d) Self phobia

34. Which disease is occurred due to the inflammation of Lungs?
(a) Bubonic Plague (b) Pneumonia
(c) Rickets (d) Berry Berry

35. Polio is the viral infection of :
(a) Lungs (b) Liver
(c) Kidneys (d) central nervous system

36. Which disease is occurred due to the insufficiency of calcium?
(a) Hernia (b) Measles
(c) Piles (d) Rickets

37. What of the following consists of Iron?
(a) Haemorrhage (b) Haemoglobin
(c) Bile Juice (d) Liver

38. Tetanus or Lockjaw is caused by the toxin which enters the body through:
(a) a wound (b) mouth
(c) nose (d) ear

39. What is Tumour?
(a) overproduction of cells in specific area of the body
(b) overproduction of Iron in specific area of the body
(c) overproduction of white cells in blood
(d) overproduction of red cells in blood

40. Which germ causes the typhoid fever?
(a) Bacterium typhoid
(b) Bacterium typhi
(c) Bacterium Salmonella typhi
(d) Bacterium Salmonella

41. What are called diseases the stimuli of them are the from outside the body?
(a) Spleen diseases
(b) Haemorrhage disease
(c) Infectious diseases
(d) None of them

42. What is Cocky?
(a) Virus
(b) Round shaped bacteria
(c) Disease of lungs
(d) None of them

43. According to whose report Influenza is causing maximum number of deaths in the world?
(a) UNO
(b) LUS
(c) World Health Organization
(d) Amnesty international

44. How the disease Gout is occurred in the body?
(a) by the excess of white cells
(b) by the excess of watery fluids
(c) by the excess of uric acid
(d) none of these

45. Glaucoma is occurred due to the increased pressure within the:
(a) heart (b) liver
(c) eyeball (d) kidneys

46. A disease affecting two or more countries or even continents is called:
(a) Epidemic (b) Pandemic
(c) Endemic (d) Sporadic

47. Curative method for immobility of joints is called :
(a) Physiotherapy (b) Gingivitis
(c) Rickets (d) None of these

48. Craving for certain drugs and foods is called:
(a) anopheles (b) addiction
(c) biopsy (d) none of these

49. What is Anopheles?
(a) a disease
(b) a mosquito that causes Malaria
(c) a part of body
(d) None of these

50. Which medicine for malaria is obtained from cinchona?
(a) Quinine (b) Fancidar
(c) Fancicinh (d) Quinox

51. In medical sciences what Ronald Ross discovered?
(a) Cause of cancer
(b) Cause of Rickets
(c) Cause of Measles
(d) Cause of Malaria

52. Inflammation of gums causes the disease:
(a) HIV (b) Biopsy
(c) Gingivitis (d) Bacilli

53. What is chemotherapy?
(a) Treatment of disease by chemical substance
(b) Treatment of cancer
(c) Treatment with chemicals and physiotherapy
(d) All of these

54. Hydropathy is the treatment of a disease by:
(a) internal use of water
(b) external

(c) both of these
(d) none of these

55. Anthrax is the first disease that was shown by bacteria. Who developed the vaccine that is effective for it?
(a) Edward Gibbon (b) Louis Pasteur
(c) Adam Pasteur (d) Ronald Ross

56. What is called the medical treatment used to remove waste materials from the blood of patients with kidney failure?
(a) Dialysis (b) haemodialysis
(c) both of them (d) none of them

57. What is called the removal and examination of a sample of tissue from a living body for diagnostic purposes?
(a) Pathology (b) Histology
(c) Biopsy (d) Examination

58. Name the treatment in which fine needles are put into the patient's skin and carefully twisted?
(a) Allopathic (b) Homeopathic
(c) Surgery (d) Acupuncture

59. By which process impurities of water are removed from the human body?
(a) Filtration (b) Boiling
(c) Alcoholization (d) None of these

60. What allows the technique known as Angiographies?
(a) Visualization of blood vessels on x-rays
(b) Visualization of bones on x-rays
(c) Visualization of heart veins on x-rays
(d) None of these

61. Sodium Benzoate is used as :
(a) Vaccination (b) food preserver
(c) Antiviral (d) Antibodies

62. Name the best known antibiotic that is used to fight bacteria?
(a) Penicillin (b) Halocline
(c) Anoxic (d) Wixom

63. The substance Antiseptic is used to:
(a) kill micro organisms
(b) prevent the growth of micro organisms
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

64. What is called the use of non-antibiotic chemical substance to treat diseases especially cancer?
(a) Ultraviolet radiation
(b) Theorization
(c) Ionising radiation
(d) Chemotherapy

65. What deals with the understanding and treatment of health problems?

(d) Psychiatry

66. In Homeopathy doctors give patients tiny amount of a drug that causes effects:
(a) opposite to those which are being treated
(b) similar to those which are being treated
(c) anti to those which are being treated
(d) none of them

67. What is called artificially induced state of relaxation in which suggestibility is heightened?
(a) Psychoanalysis (b) Hypnotism
(c) Hypnosis (d) None of these

68. What is the function of the technique Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)?
(a) Produces images of tissues inside the body
(b) Enable the physician to identify abnormal tissue without surgery
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

69. Which of the following is a system of physical treatment for disease or disability?
(a) Chemotherapy
(b) Physic therapy or physical therapy
(c) Radiotherapy
(d) Angiotherapy

70. What of the following produces mineral acids?
(a) Liver (b) Enzymes
(c) Bone marrow (d) Blood

71. Radiotherapy is the treatment of diseases by radiation from x-ray machines of radioactive sources. What is called that process in which using x-rays an image of part of body is produced on florescent screen?
(a) Radiation (b) Radiography
(c) Wave-therapy (d) Radiotherapy

72. What is Transplant surgery?
(a) transfer of one part of body to another part of body
(b) transfer of part of the body from one person to another
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

73. Name the method of inducing immunity to infectious disease due to bacteria or virus?
(a) Vaccination (b) Virus therapy
(c) Deracination (d) Immunization

74. What is Mutation?
(a) Science of flowers
(b) Sudden appearance of a new trait in an organism
(c) Science of agriculture
(d) Rural cultivations

75. Gastroenteritis is inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract, involving both the stomach and the small intestine and resulting in:
(a) acute diarrhoea (b) Heart Attack
(c) Lockjaw (d) Allergy

76. Which disease is more common in males than females?
(a) Heart Diseases (b) Dementia
(c) Colour blindness (d) Herpes

77. According to new research which is the oldest disease:
(a) Influenza (b) Malaria
(c) Plague (d) Leprosy

78. Hepatitis is a viral disease of:
(a) Heart (b) Liver
(c) Lungs (d) Brain

79. Diabetes is a disease of:
(a) Liver (b) Pancreas
(c) Kidney (d) Lungs

80. Myopia is a defect of vision of the
(a) Close objects (b) Distant objects
(c) Cloured objects (d) None of these

81. Night blindness is caused by lack of which vitamin?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D

82 Alzheimer's disease in human beings is characterized by the degeneration of:
(a) Kidney cells (b) Nerve cells
(c) Liver cells (d) Bone cells

83. What is H5N1?
(a) Virus (b) Bacteria
(c) Vaccine (d) Fungi

84. Amnesia is
(a) Loss of behalf
(b) Loss of memory
(c) Physical inability
(d) All of above

85. When one is known as breaking backbone fever
(a) Malaria (b) Cholera
(c) Dengue (d) None of the above

86. Which is hereditary disease
(a) Polio (b) Hemophilia
(c) Myopia (d) None of the above

87. Cholera is caused by:
(a) Bacteria (b) Virus
(c) Protozoa (d) All of above

88. Caries specialist is
(a) Predicator (b) Doughtiest
(c) Physician (d) Dentist

89. Bipolar psychological disorder means

(a) Psychosis disorder
(b) Nervous disorder
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of the above

90. Which of the following disease is not caused by virus
(a) Typhoid (b) Cholera
(c) Malaria (d) All of above

Answer Key

1.	d	13.	b	25.	c	37.	b	49.	b	61.	b	73.	a	85.	c
2.	a	14.	b	26.	d	38.	a	50.	a	62.	a	74.	b	86.	b
3.	b	15.	c	27.	c	39.	a	51.	d	63.	c	75.	a	87.	a
4.	c	16.	c	28.	d	40.	c	52.	c	64.	d	76.	c	88.	d
5.	c	17.	a	29.	b	41.	c	53.	a	65.	b	77.	a	89.	a
6.	a	18.	a	30.	a	42.	b	54.	c	66.	b	78.	b	90.	b
7.	d	19.	a	31.	c	43.	c	55.	b	67.	c	79.	b		
8.	a	20.	a	32.	c	44.	c	56.	c	68.	c	80.	b		
9.	a	21.	b	33.	b	45.	c	57.	c	69.	b	81.	a		
10.	c	22.	c	34.	b	46.	b	58.	d	70.	b	82.	b		
11.	a	23.	a	35.	d	47.	a	59.	a	71.	d	83.	a		
12.	c	24.	d	36.	d	48.	b	60.	a	72.	c	84.	b		

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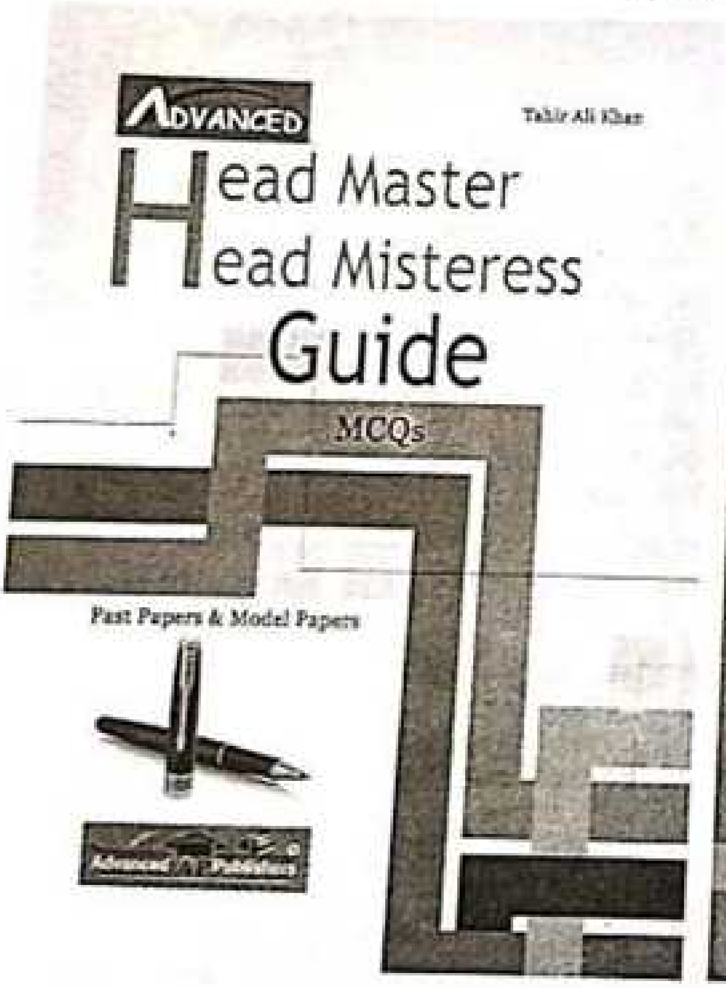
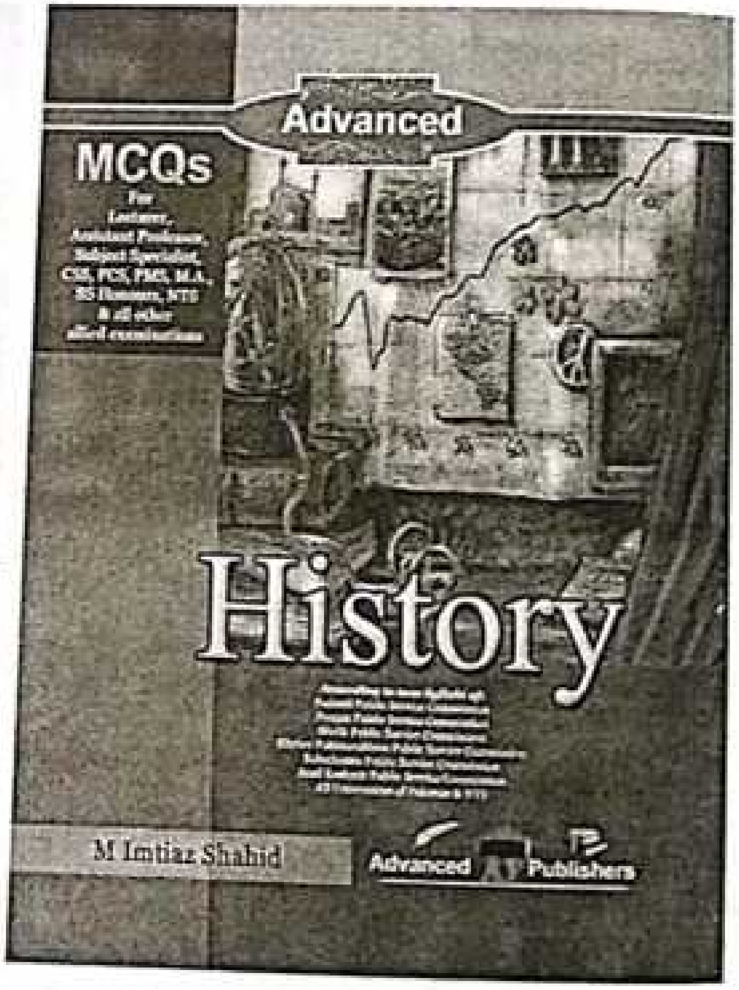




PHOBIAS

Plutophobia is a fear of
(a) Wealth (b) Water
(c) Fire (d) None of these

Fear of heights is called
(a) Altophobia (b) Agoraphobia
(c) Acrophobia (d) Both a & c

Agoraphobia is a fear of a
(a) Wealth (b) Open places
(c) Water (d) None of these

Fear of water is called
(a) Aquaphobia (b) Hydrophobia
(c) Both a& b (d) None of these

Claustrophobia is a fear of
(a) Society (b) height
(c) Death (d) Confined spaces

Ergophobia is a fear of
(a) Everything (b) Work
(o) Wealth (d) None of these

Heliophobia is a fear of
(a) Sunlight (b) height
(c) Everything (d) None of these

Ligyrophobia is a fear of
(a) Fire (b) Water
(c) Loud noises (d) None of these

9. Necrophobia is a fear of
(a) Everything (b) Death
(c) Wealth (d) None of these

10. Scotophobia is a fear of
(a) Darkness (b) Strangers
(c) height (d) None of these

11. Fear of everything is called
(a) Ergophobia (b) Photophobia
(c) Xenophobia (d) Panphobi

12. Sociophobia is a fear of
(a) Society (b) Darkness
(c) Birds (d) None of these

13. Triskaidekaphobia is a fear of
(a) Number 11 (b) Number 13
(c) Number 15 (d) None of these

14. Xenophobia is a fear of
(a) Birds (b) foreigners
(c) Strangers (d) Both b & c

15. Photophobia is a fear of
(a) Light (b) dogs
(c) Wealth (d) None of these

Answer Key

a	3. b	5. d	7. a	9. b	11. d	13. b	15. a
d	4. c	6. b	8. c	10. a	12. a	14. d	

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

1. Mixture of two metals is called:
(a) Dispersal (b) Alloy
(c) Amalgam (d) Metalloid

2. An extremely small piece of silicon on which integrated circuits are fabricated are called:
(a) Chip (b) Card reader
(c) Feed (d) Hollerith Code

3. What is the freezing point of heavy water?
(a) 3.82 °C (b) 2.82 °C
(c) 1.82 °C (d) 0.82 °C

4. What is the main cause of earthquakes?
(a) Volcanic activities
(b) Tectonic plates' movement
(c) Tectonic dislocation
(d) All of above

5. If the acid is dissolved in a little water, it is concentrated acid. What is it called when it is dissolved in a lot of water?
(a) Low acid (b) Light acid
(c) Semi acid (d) Dilute acid

6. What is called that substance which reacts with an acid to give a salt?
(a) Alkali (b) Base
(c) Salt base (d) Basic salt

Alkali is a base dissolved in water. Alkalis react with acids to give salt. What this reaction is called?
(a) Saltnization (b) Ionization
(c) Neutralization (d) Naturalisation

Which acid is contained by our stomach to digest food?
(a) Sulphuric acid (b) Acetic acid
(c) Hydrochloric acid (d) Peptic acid

All acids taste sour. Fruits, such as lemon, taste sour. Which acid they contain?
(a) Acetic acid (b) Citric acid
(c) Hydrochloric acid (d) Citric acid

By which acid vinegar taste sour?
(a) Sulphuric acid (b) Acetic acid
(c) Sulphur rain (d) Citric acid

Name polluting rain or other precipitation that is caused by the combining of oxides of sulphur and nitrogen with atmospheric moisture?
(a) Death rain (b) Heavy rain
(c) Sulphur rain (d) Acid rain

12. Air is the mixture of gases in our atmosphere. It consists of mainly Nitrogen (78%) and Oxygen. What is the percentage of Oxygen in the air?
(a) 21% (b) 22%
(c) 20% (d) 18%

13. Occurrence of an element in 2 or more forms that differ in their crystalline or molecular structure is called:
(a) Crystallization (b) Distructure
(c) Allotropy (d) Hydrotropy

14. What is term the substance which is made up of a mixture of two or more metals - for example, combining tin and copper gives the bronze?
(a) Alloy (b) Allotropy
(c) Metallurgy (d) Metallization

15. Brass is the mixture of:
(a) Copper and zinc
(b) Copper and sliver
(c) Zinc and silver
(d) Zinc and iron

16. Which of the following is the flow of electrically charged particles through a conducting circuit due to the presence of a potential difference?
(a) Electric potential (b) Conductions
(c) Electric Current (d) Conductivity

17. What is called the electric current that flows for an interval of time in one direction and then in opposite direction?
(a) Alternating current (AC)
(b) Alpha current (AC)
(c) Direct Current (DC)
(d) Altering current (AC)

18. What is called that electric current that flows on one direction and does not reverse its flow?
(a) Straight current (b) Alternating current
(c) Volt current (d) Direct current

19. If a conductor offers considerable resistance to the flow of current, heat results. What is produced when the heat is sufficiently intense and the conductor is strong enough to resort the high temperature?
(a) Alpha particles (b) X-ray
(c) Radiation (d) Light

20. When the mercury is combined with other metals, name alloy that is formed?

(a) Basalt (b) Mercerised
(c) Arsenic (d) Amalgam

21. What are Annual rings?
(a) Circular rings in certain flowers
(b) Circular rings on trees of a temperate region
(c) Circular rings on the branches of a tree
(d) Circular rings on trees of roots of a tree

22. Asbestos is the name for a number of minerals. They are fibrous, which means that they are made up of long strands known as fibres. Why they are used in houses, factories and cloths to insulate and protect them from fire, heat and electricity?
(a) They does not burn
(b) Heat and electricity cannot pass through it easily
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

23. Term the bomb which derives its explosive force from nuclear fission as a result of a neutron chain reaction?
(a) Chain reaction bomb
(b) Nuclear bomb
(c) Atom bomb
(d) Hydrogen bomb

24. Which energy is released through the fission or fusion of atomic nuclei?
(a) Atomic Energy
(b) Radioactive Energy
(c) Nuclear Energy
(d) Heat Energy

25. Nuclear reactor is a:
(a) device for fission creation
(b) device for fusion reaction
(c) device for splitting nuclear elements
(d) device for producing nuclear energy in controlled manner

26. What of the following is nuclear waste?
(a) Radioactive and toxic by-products of nuclear energy
(b) Radioactive and toxic by-products of nuclear-weapon industry
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

27. Atom is the smallest part of an element. It is so small that 100 million of them side by side would only measure 1 cm. What the centre of an atom is called, which contains particles called protons and neutrons?
(a) Nucleus (b) Nuclei
(c) Nucleon (d) Centre

28. Name the lightest particle in the atom?
(a) Proton (b) Electron
(c) Neutron (d) Positron

29. Which of the following is the positively charged particle in the nucleus of an atom?
(a) Proton (b) Neutron
(c) Electron (d) Position

30. What is called the substance that cannot be split chemically into simpler substances?
(a) Ion (b) Atom
(c) Molecule (d) Element

31. Out of 109 known elements, 95 are known to occur in nature (with atomic numbers 1-95), and others from 96 to 109 are synthesized only, which are produced in particle accelerators. Eighty one of the elements are stable. What are called others which include atomic numbers 43, 61, and from 84 up?
(a) Radioactive (b) Unstable elements
(c) Radio Isotope (d) Heavy elements

32. Neutron is one of the two particles in the nucleus of an atom. The other is a proton. What are they called?
(a) Nucleic particles
(b) Central particles
(c) Subatomic particles
(d) Inner particles

33. Which of the following is a negatively charged particle which moves around the nucleus of an atom, in orbits?
(a) Positron (b) Electron
(c) Proton (d) Neutron

34. Name the simplest and lightest atom?
(a) Atom of Hydrogen
(b) Atom of Argon
(c) Atom of Oxygen
(d) Atom of Ozone

35. Atomic number is the number of protons in the atomic nucleus of a particular element. Hydrogen has an atomic N of 1. It means:
(a) It has one positron in its nucleus
(b) It has one proton in its nucleus
(c) It has one Neutron in its nucleus
(d) It has one electron in its nucleus

36. Elements are grouped by their atomic number in a table. What this table is called?
(a) Periodic table (b) Atomic table
(c) Atom table (d) Table of atoms

37. As a result of the loss or gain of electrons during chemical reactions or exposure to certain forms of radiation, an atom or group of atoms is formed, that is either positively charged or negatively charged. What this atom is called?
(a) Ion (b) Positron
(c) Charged atom (d) Molecule

38. In which nuclear reaction the atom is spilt into two approximately equal masses?
(a) Atomic reaction (b) Fusion
(c) Atomic decay (d) Fission

39. What is called the fusing of the nuclei of light elements, such as hydrogen, into those of heavier element, such as helium?
(a) Fusion (b) Fission
(c) Stabilisation (d) Massing

40. Name the device which produces electricity from chemicals?
(a) Battery (b) Generator
(c) Galvanometer (d) Reactor

41. Battery contains many electrical cells joined together, for example, in torches and portable radios dry cells are used. Name the cells which a car battery contains?
(a) Lead-zinc cells
(b) Lead–acid cells or lead accumulators
(c) Brass-acid or lead accumulators
(d) Bronze-acid or lead accumulators

42. How is known the temperature at which a liquid turns into a vapour or gas?
(a) Boiling point (b) Vapour point
(c) Gas point (d) End point

43. What is called the temperature at which liquid changes to solid?
(a) Freezing point (b) Solid point
(c) Changing point (d) End point

44. Calcium (Ca) is a silvery white metal which reacts easily with many other elements. Calcium carbonate occurs as chalk, limestone, and marble. Where the calcium phosphate is used?
(a) In cement (b) In paper making
(c) In fertilizes (d) In welding

45. Calcium sulphate is found as gypsum and anhydrite and black board chalk is made of calcium sulphate. What is the effect of calcium compounds in water?
(a) Cause evaporation
(b) Cause salinity
(c) Cause heaviness
(d) Cause hardness of water

46. Name any group of chemical compounds which contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen only, with ratio of hydrogen to oxygen atoms usually 2:1?
(a) Hydrocarbon
(b) Hydrates
(c) Carbohydrate
(d) Organic Compounds

47. Which is the most important element because it is found in all living matters and occurs naturally in the form of diamond and graphite?
(a) Oxygen (b) Carbon
(c) Hydrogen (d) Lead

48. Pick out the cheap but invaluable constructional material that is, most commonly, used for car engine blocks?
(a) Cast Iron (b) Stainless steel
(c) Steel (d) Hard Iron

49. Centrifugal and centripetal forces are which act on a body as it moves along a:
(a) Curved path (b) Straight path
(c) Angular path (d) None of these

50. What are called those objects that are made from clay and hardened into a permanent form by baking (firing) at very high temperatures in a kiln?
(a) Pot (b) Brick
(c) Glassware (d) Ceramics

51. In nuclear physics, what is called a fission reaction that is maintained because neutrons released by splitting of some nuclei themselves go on to split others, releasing even more neutrons?
(a) Chain reaction (b) Speed reaction
(c) Fast reaction (d) Atomic reaction

52. When coal burns the black shiny coal changes to grey ashes. The coal joins with the oxygen in the air to form gases, such as carbon dioxide. What this process is called in which substances combine or are broken down to form new substances?
(a) Chemical reaction
(b) Chemical action
(c) Hydrogen
(d) Chemical process

53. Name the yellowish green gas which has a strong, choking smell and is often added to water to kill germs?
(a) Fluorine (b) Arsenic
(c) Hydrogen (d) Chlorine

54. Pick out the synthetic chemical that is odourless, non-toxic, non-flammable, and chemically inert; whose apparently harmless properties make it popular as aerosol cans, as refrigerants in refrigerators and air–conditioners and in manufacturing of foam packing?
(a) Chloroflouro carbon
(b) Chloro-carbon
(c) Chlorocarbonate
(d) Neon

55. Name the cell or organism which is genetically identical to the cell or organism from which it has been derived?
(a) Clone (b) Gene
(c) Copy (d) Genome

56. The cables, which are used in the transmission of T.V., telephone and telegraph signals, consist of two conductors one within the other, separated by an insulator. What these cables are called?
(a) Fibre cable (b) Signal cable
(c) Coaxial cable (d) Twin cable

57. Light is made up of many colours. Together these are known as a spectrum. Pick out the group of three primary colours?
(a) Red, Green, Magenta
(b) Red, Green, Yellow
(c) Red, Green, Blue
(d) Yellow, Green, Blue

58. If the red, green, blue are mixed together equally they look white. For paints and inks

and so on, the primary colours are Yellow, Cyan and Magenta. What they look if they are mixed together equally?

(a) Red (b) Black
(c) Orange (d) White

59. Milk contains drops of fat suspended in water. What is called the mixture in which one is suspended in another?

(a) Solution (b) Solvent
(c) Colloid (d) Comixture

60. Blood is a colloid. In it cells are suspended in liquid called plasma. Name the process of separation of a substance in a colloid?

(a) Dialysis (b) Endoscopy
(c) Biopsy (d) Transparency

61. Name the artificial earth–orbiting object used to relay radio signals between points on earth?

(a) Artificial satellite
(b) Communication Satellite
(c) Orbiting Satellite
(d) Oscillating Satellite

62. At which height, above the equator, the orbits of most communication satellite are located?

(a) 30,000 km (b) 33,900 km
(c) 20,000 km (d) 35, 900 km

63. When two or more elements joined together they are called:

(a) Mixture (b) Compound
(c) Solution (d) Colloid

64. An element is made up of many atoms. In a compound the atoms of each element are joined together to form a molecule. Water is also a compound. Which elements it contains?

(a) Hydrogen and oxygen
(b) Hydrogen and Carbon
(c) Carbon and oxygen
(d) Helium and Oxygen

65. What does mean by concave of a surface?

(a) Curving inward
(b) Away from the eye
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

66. What is called the outward curving of a surface?

(a) Concave (b) Convex
(c) Prism (d) Deflect

67. Steam in a bathroom cools on the cold walls and windows to form trickles of water. What this change of a gas into liquid, when it is cooled, is called?

(a) Condensation (b) Smog
(c) Fog (d) None of these

68. Which of the following is the red-brown metal that was the first metal used to make tools and weapons, and is a very good conductor of heat in the electricity?

(a) Iron (b) Lead
(c) Silver (d) Copper

69. Term the material that conducts heat or electricity?

(a) Conductor (b) Semi conductor
(c) Solid (d) Metal

70. Mass of an object divided by its volume is called:

(a) Density (b) Weight
(c) Thickness (d) Gravity

71. Which substance is used to remove dirt and grease but unlike soap does not form a thin layer of scum on the surface of water?

(a) Detergent (b) Washing powder
(c) Petrol (d) Caustic Soda

72. A beam of white light is broken up into its component colours when it passes through a triangular glass prism. What this optical phenomenon is called?

(a) Reflection (b) Dispersion
(c) Refraction (d) Spectrum

73. By which process the metal coating is produced through the action of an electric current?

(a) Thermoplating (b) Electrolyses
(c) Ionisation (d) Electroplating

74. A process in which a chemical compound is broken down into its constituent parts by passing an electric current through it is called:

(a) Electroplating (b) Electrolysis
(c) Ionisation (d) Hydrolyses

75. Electromagnetic waves with long wavelengths are used to send signals around the earth. They are known as radio and television waves. When the wavelengths get shorter, they are known as microwaves and infrared waves and light. What are called the waves with a shorter wavelength than light?

(a) Gamma rays
(b) X-rays
(c) Ultra–violet waves
(d) All of these

76. Radioactive substances give off a stream of electrons known as beta–rays. What is caused by a moving electron?

(a) Current electricity
(b) Magnetism
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

77. All matter has mass and volume, but there are some things which do not have mass or volume. These include electricity, sound, light and heat. What these are called?

(a) Force (b) Ultrasound
(c) Energy (d) Ultra particles

78. What is called the machine that transforms energy into useful mechanical work?

(a) Engine (b) Machine
(c) Tools (d) None of these

79. What occurs when a liquid is heated and part of it becomes a gas called a vapour?
(a) Destabilization (b) Deliquidation
(c) Vapouring (d) Evaporation

80. The material that is added to soil to provide plant nutrients is called:
(a) Energizer (b) Silt
(c) Fertilizer (d) Nutrient material

81. Which branch of physics is based on the transmission of light pulses along hair–thin glass fibres and is used in telecommunications?
(a) Fibre optics (b) Coaxial Cable
(c) Fibre cable (d) Optics

82. Which of the following is a strip of transparent material that is coated with a light sensitive emulsion, used in cameras to take pictures?
(a) Photographic Film
(b) Movie film
(c) X-ray
(d) Ultrasound film

83. Force is anything which changes the motion of an object. What is called that force by which a ball thrown into the air is pulled back to the ground?
(a) Weight (b) Earth force
(c) Mass (d) Gravity

84. The acceleration caused by gravity per second is:
(a) 20 feet (b) 39 feet
(c) 15 feet (d) 32 feet

85. In chemistry, what is called the symbols and figures that are used to express chemical compounds - it shows that which elements are in compound and how much of each element is in the compound?
(a) Formula (b) Table
(c) Composition (d) Structure

86. What is called the temperature at which liquid changes to solid?
(a) Freezing point (b) Solid point
(c) Changing point (d) End point

87. When two surfaces rub or move against each other what happens?
(a) Friction (b) Fraction
(c) Energy (d) Resistance

88. If too much electricity flows through a wire it can become too hot and start a fire or damage television, radios, and other electrical appliances. To prevent it, which safety device is put into an electrical circuit?
(a) Condenser (b) Fuse
(c) Thermostat (d) Thermo-wire

89. Which of the following is an electromagnetic ray which can pass through as much as 25 cm of metal, and is given off by radio–active elements?
(a) Alpha rays (b) Beta rays
(c) Gamma rays (d) Gamma partic[illegible]

90. Gas is the name given to substance which has no fixed shape or volume. Which form gas took when it is cooled?
(a) Liquid (b) Solid
(c) Semi-liquid (d) None of these

91. Name the machine that is used to make or generate electricity in a power station?
(a) Turbine (b) Rotator
(c) Electric engine (d) Generator

92. Glass is the substance that is used to make windows, bottles, drinking glass and many other things. Blowing air or stream into hot glass forms long threads of glass that is used as an insulator. What are called these threads of glass?
(a) Glass Fibre (b) Fibre
(c) Glass insulator (d) Fibre optics

93. Gold is often hardened by adding other metals to form an alloy. The amount of gold in the alloy is measured in carats. Pure gold is 24 carats. Nine carat gold has nine parts of gold, and how much parts of other metal it has?
(a) 15 (b) 1
(c) 10 (d) 24

94. Using lasers, photographs can be made which are not flat but have the same as the objects photographed. They are called three dimensional (3D) images and are taken by using a photographic plate. What this plate is called?
(a) Radiogram (b) Alphagram
(c) Hologram (d) Image-gram

95. What is called any of a class of chemical compounds containing only hydrogen and carbon?
(a) Carbohydrate
(b) Hydrocarbon
(c) Fossils
(d) Organic compounds

96. Name the electricity generated by moving water?
(a) Hydropower
(b) Thermo power
(c) Hydroelectric power
(d) None of these

97. What is called any substance toxic to insects and is used to control them in situations where they cause economic damage or endanger the health of human and their domestic animals?
(a) Insecticide (b) Toxins
(c) Toxics (d) Poison

98. Which is the substance used to kill plants or animals that are responsible for economic damage to crop or ornamental plants or that damage the well-being of human and domestic or conserved wild animals?
(a) Herbicide

9. Which of the following is a substance which does not let either electricity or heat pass through it easily (Plastic, rubber, air and paper are examples of it)?
(a) Insulator (b) Bad conductor
(c) Conductor (d) None of these

00. What are called the bad insulators?
(a) Negative insulators
(b) Good conductors
(c) Positive insulators
(d) Conductors

01. Iron from a blast furnace is known as:
(a) Wrought iron (b) Pig iron
(c) Cast iron (d) Hard iron

02. In the presence of air and water iron forms red compound. What this compound is called?
(a) Rust (b) Pig
(c) Acid (d) Alkali

03. Pick out of the following the hard white substance of which the teeth and tusks of certain mammals are composed?
(a) Calcium-phosphate (b) Gelatine
(c) Ivory (d) Calamine

104. Which of the following is the energy of a body resulting from motion?
(a) Motion energy (b) Angular energy
(c) Kinetic energy (d) Static energy

105. Name the white sugar that is found in milk?
(a) Lactic acid (b) Glucose
(c) Lactogen (d) Lactose

106. What is called the device that produces an intense beam of light with a precisely defined wavelength?
(a) Maser (b) Beam gun
(c) Laser (d) Time gun

107. Laser is acronym for:
(a) Light Amplification by Standard emission of radiation
(b) Light Amputation by Stimulated entrance of Radiation
(c) Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
(d) Light Amputation by Stimulated emission of Radiation

108. In technology, Maser is device capable of amplifying or generating radio frequency radiation. It is acronym for:
(a) Multi Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
(b) Microwave Amputation by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
(c) Microwave Amplification by Strong Emission of Radiation
(d) Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

109. Which of the following is a curved piece of ... substance that is

(a) Mirror (b) Prism
(c) Lens (d) None of them

110. What is called that portion of electromagnetic radiation which the human eye sees?
(a) Spectrum (b) Light
(c) Fire (d) Ultraviolet rays

111. To be seen light must have a wavelength between 400 and 750 manometers. What this range is called?
(a) Naked spectrum
(b) Clear spectrum
(c) Eligible spectrum
(d) Visible spectrum

112. Which piece of steel can attract other metals?
(a) Iron magnet (b) Magnet
(c) Silver magnet (d) Electromagnet

113. Name the butter substitute that is made from animal fats and/or vegetable oils?
(a) Margarine (b) Artificial Butter
(c) Butter oil (d) Oil Butter

114. What name is given to the substance of which everything is made?
(a) Material (b) Matter
(c) Weight (d) Mass

115. There are four kinds of matter which are called states of matter. These include gas, liquid, solid. What is the name of remaining one?
(a) Semi-liquid (b) Semi-solid
(c) Plasma (d) Semi-gas

116. The most common metals in the Earth are aluminium and iron. Which of the following are amongst the rarest?
(a) Platinum (b) Gold
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

117. Which of the following is an invisible gas with no taste or smell and is used for heat in homes when it is called natural gas?
(a) Methane
(b) Oxygen
(c) Hydrogen
(d) Carbon mono-oxide

118. With which substances the large quantities of methane are found in the earth, and are known as fossil fuels?
(a) Coal (b) Petroleum
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

119. What is called electromagnetic wave with a wave length in the range 0.3 to 30 cm or 300–300, 000 megahertz (between radio waves and infrared radiation)?
(a) Ultrasonic (b) Ultrasound
(c) Microwave. (d) Miniwave

120. Mirror is:
(a) Round surface that emits light
(b) Polished surface that disperse light
(c) Smooth surface that reflects light
(d) Smooth surface that absorbs light

121. Why many metals look shiny?
(a) They have very smooth surface
(b) They are good refractor of light
(c) They are bad refractor of light
(d) They are good reflectors of light

122. Mirrors can be flat or curved. What the curve mirrors do?
(a) Make objects look bigger
(b) Make objects look smaller
(c) Make objects look bigger or smaller
(d) To look objects very minutely

123. Mention the colourless, odourless, tasteless, gaseous non-metallic element which forms almost 80% of the Earth's atmosphere by volume and is constituent of all plant and animal tissues?
(a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen
(c) Hydrogen (d) Ozone

124. Nylon is the best known artificial material. From where is it made?
(a) Chemicals found in petroleum
(b) Chemicals found in Coal
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

125. What is called any substance which is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and greasy to touch?
(a) Oil (b) Fats
(c) Petroleum (d) None of them

126. What is called the diffusion of a solvent through a semi-permeable membrane that separates two solutions of different concentration?
(a) Ionisation (b) Thrombosis
(c) Mixturisation (d) Osmosis

127. Which of the following is a colourless and tasteless gas that forms about one–fifth of the air?
(a) Helium (b) Hydrogen
(c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen

128. Pick out the blue gas with pungent bitter smell. It is a very powerful oxidizing agent and decomposes rapidly above 212 °F (100 °C)?
(a) Ozone O_3 (b) Methane
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

129. The upper atmosphere contains a layer ozone. What is its function?
(a) It protects earth from sun's extreme heat
(b) It protects earth form sun's ultraviolet rays
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

130. For which purpose ozone is used?
(a) Killing germs and bleaching
(b) Removing unpleasant odour from food
(c) Sterilizing water
(d) All of these

131. What are called those chemicals that destroy the ozone in stratosphere?
(a) Ozone destroyers
(b) Ozone depleters
(c) Anti-Ozone
(d) None of these

132. In a refinery petrol, paraffin, diesel oil & other substances are taken out of petroleum. Which chemical is made from what is left?
(a) Petrochemical (b) Hydrocarbons
(c) Gasoline (d) Lubricants

133. Petrol is derived from petroleum. It is a mixture of:
(a) Oxygen & carbons
(b) Hydrocarbons
(c) Nitrogen & Carbon
(d) Nitrogen & Hydrogen

134. Petrol is colourless and highly unstable. What is added in it as antiknock that improves the combustion of petrol and the performance of a car?
(a) Silver (b) Iron
(c) Carbon (d) Lead

135. Which of the following is naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbons, usually liquid crude oil, but sometimes taken to include natural gas?
(a) Petrochemicals (b) Oil
(c) Petroleum (d) None of these

136. Which of the following is used to make matches?
(a) Red phosphorus
(b) Brown phosphorus
(c) Neutral phosphorus
(d) Powder Phosphorus

137. Plastic is material that can be moulded in desired shapes. Almost all plastics are synthetic, made mainly from petrochemicals. Pick out the example(s) of a few natural plastics?
(a) Resins (b) Rubber
(c) Bitumen (d) All of these

138. Rubber is springy substance used to make tyres and many other things. Natural rubber made from a juice that is obtained from rubber trees. What is called this juice?
(a) Latex (b) Rubber Juice
(c) Lactose (d) Lactic Acid

139. Most of the rubber used today is synthetic rubber. From what the synthetic rubber made?
(a) Petroleum (b) Coal
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

140. What is called the rate of doing work or consuming energy?
(a) Power (b) Force
(c) Power rate (d) Work done

141. Name the electric circuit which forms that part of electronic equipment in which the wires between component, and some components

themselves, are printed or etched on to an insulin board, usually a thin sheet of paper?
(a) Mother board (b) Printed circuit
(c) Electric circuit (d) Printed board

142. Ultra high and very high-frequency radio waves are used for Television and FM (frequency modulation) radio transmission. Where, short, medium and long waves (amplitude modulation) (AM) are used?
(a) Wireless communications
(b) Mobil phone communications
(c) Satellite communications
(d) Radio communications

143. Which device is used for obtaining one-directional current (DC) from an alternating source of supply (Ac)?
(a) Transformer (b) Transistor
(c) Stabilizer (d) Rectifier

144. What is called the phenomenon when waves are bound back from a surface?
(a) Refraction (b) Reflection
(c) Splitting (d) Bouncing

145. What name is given to the bending of light rays when they pass from one substance to another?
(a) Merging (b) Refraction
(c) Angling (d) Reflection

146. Which device is used in instruments, such as the telescopes, to refract light?
(a) Lens (b) Minor
(c) Diamond (d) All of these

147. What is renewable energy?
(a) Power from any source that renew itself
(b) Power from any source that occurs naturally
(c) Power from any source that can be produced artificially
(d) None of these

148. What is made by boiling fats or oils with alkalis, such as caustic soda and caustic potash, to remove dirt and grease?
(a) Soap (b) Detergent
(c) Both of them (d) None of these

149. Hard water contains chemicals. Soap mixes with chemicals to form a thin layer on the surface of water and this collects on the clothes and dishes being washed. What this layer is called?
(a) Hard surface (b) Hard layer
(c) Succumb (d) Scum

150. From where solar energy is obtained?
(a) Moon (b) Sun
(c) Sea (d) Dam

151. Mention the technique that is used at sea for detecting and determining the position of underwater objects and for finding the depth of water under a ship's keel?
(a) Radiography (b) Radar
(c) Sonar (d) Sonography

152. Name the physiological sensation received by the ear that originates in a vibration which communicates itself as a pressure variation in the air and travels in every direction?
(a) Sound (b) Ultrasound
(c) Ultrasonic (d) None of them

153. What is called the concept that the speed of sound, or sonic speed (about 1,220 km/h at sea level) constitutes a speed limit to flight through the atmosphere?
(a) Sound track (b) Sound block
(c) Sound barrier (d) Sonic barrier

154. Spectrum is an array of light in the form of different colours. It is produced when a ray of plain white light passes through a prism by a process. What this process is called?
(a) Dispersion (b) Suppression
(c) Spectrograph (d) Splitting

155. The different colours of light, in a spectrum, are created by different wavelengths, which are forms of electromagnetic radiation. The long-wave lengths produce red, orange and yellow on one end of spectrum. Which colours are produced by short-wave lengths on the other end of spectrum?
(a) Indigo and Magenta
(b) Indigo and Crayon
(c) Magenta and violet
(d) Indigo and violet

156. Speed of light is the universal constant, because nothing can travel faster than light. In the vacuum of outer space, the light travels at about 300,000 km per second, or 9460,000,000,000, km in one year. How is known this distance?
(a) One light year (b) One lunar year
(c) One solar year (d) None of these

157. Speed of sound is the speed at which sound travels through a medium, such as air or water. In the air, what is the speed of sound at a temperature of O°C/32 °F?
(a) 430 m/sec. (b) 230 m/sec.
(c) 400 m/sec. (d) 331 m/sec.

158. Speed greater than that at which sound travels is called:
(a) Ultrasonic speed
(b) Supersonic speed
(c) Ultrasound speed
(d) All of these

159. Speed of sound depends on temperature. It is greater in liquids and solids. What is the speed of sound in water?
(a) Around 1,000 m/sec.
(b) Around 1,200 m/sec.
(c) Around 1,440 m/sec.
(d) Around 900 m/sec.

160. Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon. Other minerals may be added to make special types of steel. What is contained by stainless steel?

(a) Chromium (b) Nickel
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

161. Steel may be hardened by heating it to very high temperature and then cooling it very quickly. What this process is called?
(a) Casting (b) Hardening
(c) Tempering. (d) Strengthening

162. Sugar is a sweet, soluble compound of:
(a) Carbon, Oxygen and Ammonia
(b) Carbon, Oxygen and Hydrogen
(c) Oxygen, Hydrogen and Helium
(d) Oxygen, Hydrogen and Sulphur

163. What is called communications over a distance, generally by electronic means?
(a) Microwaves
(b) Telecommunications
(c) Short waves
(d) Frequency Modulation

164. Which of the following is a machine that is used to send and receive typed messages around the world?
(a) Telemetry (b) Telescope
(c) Teletext (d) Teleprinter

165. Which of the following is white metal that is very hard but it breaks easily and is used to make the wire filaments in electric bulbs?
(a) Radium (b) Silver
(c) Copper (d) Tungsten

166. What are called radio waves with frequencies from 300 to 3,000 megahertz (1 megahertz equals 1 million cycles per second) and with short ranges, usually less then 80 km?
(a) Ultrahigh frequency waves (UHF)
(b) Ultrasonic frequency waves (UHF)
(c) Very high frequency waves (UHF)
(d) None of them

167. Ultrahigh frequency waves are used primarily for television broad casting. For which of the following purpose(s) they are also used?
(a) Air & naval navigation
(b) Police radios
(c) Tracking spacecraft
(d) All of these

168. Which are sounds whose frequencies are too high for people to hear; only some animals can hear them?
(a) Ultrahigh Frequency Waves
(b) Ultra sound
(c) Very high frequency waves
(d) Ultrasonic

169. What are called electromagnetic radio waves which fall between high frequency and ultra high frequency?
(a) X-rays
(b) Very high frequency waves (VHF)
(c) Alpha rays
(d) Extra high frequency waves (EHF)

170. VHF is used for television and FM (frequency modulation) radiobroadcasts by amateur radio operations. VHF waves are from 30 millions to 300 million cycles per second. What is the range of the wavelengths of VHF?
(a) 1 to 10 metre (b) 2 to 20 metres
(c) 15 to 25 metre (d) 20 to 25 metres

171. Point out the pressure waves similar in nature to sound waves but occurring at frequencies above 20,000 Hz (cycles per second), the approximate upper limit of human hearing (15–16 is the lower limit)?
(a) Ultrasonic (b) Ultrasound
(c) Ultrahigh waves (d) Very high waves

172. What is called electromagnetic radiation invisible to the human eye, of wavelengths from about 400 to 4 nm (where the X-ray range beings)?
(a) Ultrahigh radiation
(b) Ultraviolet Radiation
(c) Alpha radiation
(d) Ultrasound

173. What term is used to describe sound, light and other waves and is measured by the number of waves which pass a given point each second?
(a) Oscillation (b) Vibration
(c) Frequency (d) None of these

174. The frequency is expressed as hertz. What are called high frequency sound waves, such as x-rays and gamma rays?
(a) Ultrasound (b) High-sonic
(c) Ultrasonic (d) Supersonic

175. Ultraviolet radiation is very dangerous. A layer of the Earth's atmosphere, called ozone layer, stops too many coming through. Ultraviolet rays make some substances shine. This is called:
(a) Glowing (b) Ignicious
(c) Fluorescence (d) None of these

176. What is called the distance between the top of one wave and the top of the next one?
(a) Wave width (b) Short wave
(c) Wave length (d) Long wave

177. Wave length and frequency are related. A wave with a high frequency has short wavelength, and a wave with a low frequency has a long wavelength. What is the frequency of a wave?
(a) Number of waves that travel past a point in one second
(b) Number of waves that travel past a point in one minute
(c) Number of waves that travel past a point in one hour
(d) None of these

178. For which purpose Uranium is used?
(a) Making atom bomb
(b) Electricity generation [illegible]

(c) Both of them
(d) None of these

179. What is known a complete empty space?
(a) Space (b) Troposphere
(c) Vacuum (d) Ionosphere

180. A perfect vacuum does not exist, but near vacuums can be made. As much as possible of the air is pumped out of a container, which is then sealed. Containers surrounded by a near–vacuum layer are used to keep food and other things warm and cool. What these containers are called?
(a) Cold storage (b) Vacuum flasks
(c) Microwave oven (d) Vacuum containers

181. The amount of space that an object takes up is called:
(a) Volume (b) Weight
(c) Gravity (d) Vacuum

182. The surface of the sea moves up and down as the waves travel into the shore. Sound, light, radio and other sorts of energy are also said to travel in waves. How a wave is caused in sea?
(a) By gravity (b) By wind blowing
(c) By moon's pull (d) By sun's pull

183. What is called the device that is used to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy?
(a) Converter (b) Generator
(c) Transformer (d) Dynamo

184. Most modern incandescent lamps are filled with a mixture of argon or krypton and a small amount of:
(a) Neon (b) Nitrogen
(c) Oxygen (d) Hydrogen

185. Which chemical is generally used in refrigerators?
(a) Chlorofluorocarbon
(b) Glycoforeon
(c) Ammonia
(d) Ammonium

186. What is the velocity of sound in air per second?
(a) 561 meters (b) 561 meters
(c) 520 meters (d) 461 meters

187. The cooking time is longer on hill station due to:
(a) high pressure (b) low pressure
(c) cold area (d) low gravity

188. In which steam produced inside builds up pressure and raises the boiling point of water, which results in quick cooking?
(a) Steam Cooker
(b) Pressure Cooker
(c) Microwave oven
(d) Stem cooker

189. What is required by divers in the deep sea for comfortable breathing?
(a) Oxygen
(b) Oxygen and hydrogen
(c) Hydrogen and ammonia
(d) Air at different composition

190. Name the device which converts bits into analogue electrical impulses for transmission over telephone lines, and vice versa?
(a) Telephone (b) Fax
(c) Television (d) Modem

191. What is called the coil of wire that rotates in a dynamo or motor?
(a) Parameter (b) Magno-wire
(c) Armature (d) Rotator

192. Approximately, what is comfortable relative humidity?
(a) 60% (b) 80%
(c) 90% (d) 70%

193. How does a vehicle machine lose power when it is operated at a very high altitude?
(a) Due to less pressure
(b) Due to less hydrogen
(c) Oxygen required for the complete combustion of fuel is not available
(d) Due to less gravity

194. How is the difficulty of the loss of power of machine at high altitude overcome generally?
(a) By using supercharger or turbocharger in the engine
(b) By giving more oxygen to engine
(c) By giving more air to engine
(d) By giving more fuel to engine

195. Under what conditions do a feather and a lump of lead fall at the same rate?
(a) When they drop at same time
(b) When they fall freely under vacuum
(c) When they fall in vacuum
(d) When they fall over hill

196. Which paper absorbs ink due to capillaries or very fine pores in which ink enters due to surface tension?
(a) Rough paper (b) Blotting paper
(c) Litmus paper (d) Chalk paper

197. What is Mass?
(a) Earth pull on a body
(b) Wight of body
(c) Quantity of matter contained in a body
(d) Gravitational force of a body

198. What is weight?
(a) Total mass of body
(b) Quantity of matter in a body
(c) Inertia
(d) Force of attraction of earth on a given mass

199. Evaporation does not remove soluble minerals brought down by the rivers in the

sea. What is the effect of this phenomenon in sea?
(a) Sea water becomes saline
(b) Sea water becomes hard
(c) Sea water becomes acidic
(d) Sea water becomes alkaline

200. Which gas is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion but extinguishes fire quickly hence is used in extinguishing the fire?
(a) Sodium sulphate
(b) Ammonium sulphate
(c) Soda bicarbonate
(d) Ammonium bicarbonate

201. Why is nichrome - an alloy of nickel and chromium - is used for electric heaters, electric irons and in electric radiators?
(a) Because it has a high melting point
(b) Because it has a very high resistance and gets heated up on the passage of the current
(c) Because the current of the order of 3.5 amperes can safely pass through it without fussing the wires
(d) All of these

202. Why is it dangerous to have a charcoal fire burning in a badly ventilated room?
(a) It produces a poisonous gas, carbon chloride
(b) It produces a poisonous gas, chlorine
(c) It produces a poisonous gas, carbon monoxide
(d) It produces a poisonous gas, carbon dioxide

203. After the rain some clouds continue to linger in the sky and they contain water droplets which act like prism. Sun's rays failing on water droplets suffer dispersion and produce a spectrum. What this spectrum is called?
(a) Colour spectrum (b) Rainbow
(c) Prism spectrum (d) None of these

204. What weight of air do we carry?
(a) 14. 72 lbs/sq. in (b) 13.72 lbs/sq. in
(c) 12.72 lbs/sq. in (d) None of these

205. Why, if a highly pumped up bicycle tyre is left in the hot it may burst?
(a) Rubber becomes weaker on heating
(b) Rubber becomes unstable on heating
(c) Gases expand on heating
(d) None of these

206. Cloud days are cooler. Why?
(a) Clouds reflect sunrays back
(b) Clouds have water which cool down atmosphere
(c) Clouds do not allow the sun rays to fall on earth
(d) Clouds absorbs sun rays

207. Why does the setting sun appear red as it approaches the ...
(a) Due to long distance sun rays become weaker
(b) Red light has highest frequency
(c) Due to the scattering of light by very minute particles of dust or smoke near the earth's surface?
(d) None of these

208. When all the constituent colours of the incident light are absorbed by the body, what will be the colour of that body?
(a) Black (b) White
(c) Red (d) Blue

209. Due to which phenomenon, a stick does look bent when partly immersed in water?
(a) Reflection (b) Refraction
(c) Dispersion (d) Density

210. What is mirage?
(a) Optical illusion (b) Heat effect
(c) Distance effect (d) Density effect

211. In summer, white or light coloured cloths are preferred to dark coloured cloths. Why?
(a) White or light coloured clothes are good reflectors
(b) White or light coloured clothes are bad absorbers of heat
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

212. A person suffering from long-sightedness cannot see near objects clearly. This defect is called hypermetopia. Pick out the principle reason(s) of it?
(a) The focal length of eye is too great.
(b) Eye ball is too short so that the rays from the near objects cannot be brought to a focus on the retina of the eye to give a clear image.
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

213. How the defect of long–sightedness is removed?
(a) By using concave lens
(b) Convex mirror of suitable focal light
(c) By using convex lens of a suitable focal length
(d) By using convex minor suitable focal length

214. Short–sightedness is called myopia. Which lens may be used so that the image of far off objects is also formed on the retina of the eye?
(a) Concave minor of suitable focal length
(b) Convex minor of suitable focal length
(c) Concave lens of suitable focal length
(d) Convex lens of suitable focal length

215. Why copper wire cannot be used as heating element in electric heaters?
(a) Copper enters into combination with air

(b) Resistance of copper is very low. Hence it does not get heated up when current flows through it.
(c) The melting point of copper is not very high (1083°C)
(d) All of them

216. How fast something is moving is called its speed. What measures speed in particular direction?
(a) Deceleration (b) Acceleration
(c) Circular speed (d) Velocity

217. Dynamite was discovered by:
(a) Daimler (b) Mosley
(c) Alfred Nobel (d) Freud

218. The mixture of sulphur, charcoal, and potassium nitrate is called:
(a) Gunpowder (b) Black powder
(c) none of them (d) both of them

219. What is called an increase in speed or velocity of an object that is caused by a force - for instance, a pen is dropped it falls to the ground, pulled by the force of Gravity?
(a) Deceleration
(b) Acceleration
(c) Gravitational Force
(d) Natural Velocity

220. What is called the decrease in speed or velocity of an object that is caused by a force?
(a) Negative accusation
(b) Minus acceleration
(c) Negative velocity
(d) Deceleration

221. Which substance, when dissolved in water, gives a solution that contains hydrogen ions as the only positive ions?
(a) Alkali (b) Acid
(c) Base (d) Dilute acid

222. James Chadwick is known for his discovery
(a) Proton (b) Neutron
(c) Electron (d) None of the above

223. Roentgen was the first to get noble prize in the field of:
(a) Economics (b) Peace
(c) Physics (d) Chemistry

Answer Key

1.	b	29.	a	57.	c	85.	a	113.	a	141.	b	169.	b	197.	c
2.	a	30.	c	58.	b	86.	a	114.	b	142.	d	170.	a	198.	d
3.	a	31.	a	59.	c	87.	a	115.	c	143.	d	171.	b	199.	a
4.	d	32.	c	60.	a	88.	b	116.	c	144.	b	172.	b	200.	c
5.	d	33.	b	61.	b	89.	c	117.	a	145.	b	173.	c	201.	d
6.	b	34.	a	62.	d	90.	a	118.	c	146.	a	174.	c	202.	c
7.	c	35.	b	63.	b	91.	d	119.	c	147.	a	175.	c	203.	b
8.	c	36.	a	64.	a	92.	a	120.	c	148.	a	176.	c	204.	a
9.	b	37.	a	65.	c	93.	a	121.	d	149.	d	177.	a	205.	c
10.	b	38.	d	66.	b	94.	c	122.	c	150.	b	178.	c	206.	c
11.	d	39.	a	67.	a	95.	b	123.	a	151.	c	179.	c	207.	c
12.	a	40.	a	68.	d	96.	c	124.	c	152.	a	180.	b	208.	a
13.	c	41.	b	69.	a	97.	a	125.	a	153.	c	181.	a	209.	b
14.	a	42.	a	70.	a	98.	d	126.	d	154.	a	182.	b	210.	a
15.	a	43.	a	71.	a	99.	a	127.	d	155.	d	183.	d	211.	c
16.	c	44.	c	72.	b	100.	d	128.	a	156.	a	184.	b	212.	c
17.	a	45.	d	73.	d	101.	b	129.	b	157.	d	185.	b	213.	c
18.	d	46.	c	74.	b	102.	a	130.	d	158.	b	186.	b	214.	c
19.	d	47.	b	75.	d	103.	c	131.	b	159.	c	187.	b	215.	c
20.	d	48.	a	76.	c	104.	c	132.	a	160.	c	188.	b	216.	c
21.	b	49.	a	77.	c	105.	d	133.	b	161.	c	189.	d	217.	c
22.	c	50.	d	78.	a	106.	c	134.	d	162.	b	190.	d	218.	a
23.	c	51.	a	79.	d	107.	c	135.	c	163.	b	191.	c	219.	b
24.	c	52.	a	80.	c	108.	d	136.	a	164.	d	192.	b	220.	c
25.	d	53.	d	81.	a	109.	c	137.	d	165.	d	193.	c	221.	[illegible]
26.	c	54.	a	82.	a	110.	b	138.	a	166.	a	194.	a	222.	[illegible]
27.	a	55.	a	83.	d	111.	d	139.	c	167.	d	195.	b	223.	[illegible]
28.	b	56.	c	84.	d	112.	b	140.	a	168.	d	196.	b		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

CHEMISTRY

1. Permanent hardness of water can be removed by adding:
   (a) Potassium permanganate
   (b) Chlorine
   (c) Bleaching powder
   (d) Washing soda

2. Solder is an alloy of:
   (a) Tin and lead (b) Tin and zinc
   (c) Zinc and lead (d) Zinc and copper

3. The water that can produce good lather with soap is known as
   (a) Soft water (b) Hard water
   (c) Heavy water (d) Atomic water

Which of the following is fire resistant?
(a) Asbestos (b) Gypsum
(c) All of these (d) None of them

Which of the following is used for silvering of mirrors?
(a) Silver nitrate (b) Zinc nitrate
(c) Silver oxide (d) Pitchblende

Raw materials used for manufacture of glass are
(a) Sand/soda/limestone
(b) Sand/charcoal/soda
(c) All of these
(d) None of them

Which one of the following has the highest fuel value?
(a) Hydrogen (b) Charcoal
(c) Natural gas (d) Gasoline

Heavy water is known as heavy because it?
(a) Is denser than ordinary water
(b) Is an oxide of deuterium
(c) All of these
(d) None of them

On descending a group in a periodic table electropositive character of elements?
(a) Increases (b) Decreases
(c) Remains same (d) None of these

The process of smelting and cooling converts pig iron into
(a) Silicon Steel (b) Cast iron
(c) Wrought iron (d) Steel

11. Which of the following is/are purest form of carbon?
    (a) Diamond (b) Graphite
    (c) Bucky ball (d) Marble

12. Pure iron is obtained by the reduction of which of the followings in the blast furnace
    (a) Haematite (b) Megnetite
    (c) Iron oxide (d) Limonite

13. Methane is used in daily life with the name of:
    (a) Carbon dioxide
    (b) Natural gas
    (c) Carbon monoxide
    (d) Calcium carbonate

14. The substance coated on plastic tape-recorder tapes is:
    (a) Zinc oxide (b) Manganese oxide
    (c) Iron sulphate (d) Iron oxide

15. Which form of phosphorus is used in safety matches?
    (a) White phosphorus
    (b) Yellow phosphorus
    (c) Red phosphorus
    (d) Black phosphorus

16. In Pakistan and other countries which of the following methods is used in manufacture of sulphuric acid.
    (a) Contact process (b) Frisch method
    (c) All of these (d) None of them

17. In fireworks, the green flame is produced because of:
    (a) Mercury (b) Sodium
    (c) Potassium (d) Barium

18. Oxidation involves:
    (a) Gain in electrons
    (b) Gain of hydrogen
    (c) Loss of electrons
    (d) Combustion

19. Which of the following is the lightest gas?
    (a) Nitrogen (b) Hydrogen
    (c) Ammonia (d) Carbon dioxide

20. In vulcanization, natural rubber is heated

with:

(a) Carbon (b) Sulphur
(c) Silicon (d) Phosphorus

21. On addition of salt to water, its
(a) Boiling point increases
(b) Boiling point decreases
(c) All of these
(d) None of them

22. Which of the following gases does not pollute air?
(a) Carbon dioxide
(b) Carbon monoxide
(c) Nitrogen dioxide
(d) Sulphur dioxide

23. The inorganic natural resource of the earth is:
(a) Mineral fuels (b) Wood
(c) Coal (d) Microbes

24. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) consists of
(a) Butane and propane
(b) Ethane and hexane
(c) Ethane and nonane
(d) None of them

25. Which one of the following does not wet the walls of the glass vessel in which it is kept?
(a) Water (b) Alcohol
(c) Mercury (d) None of them

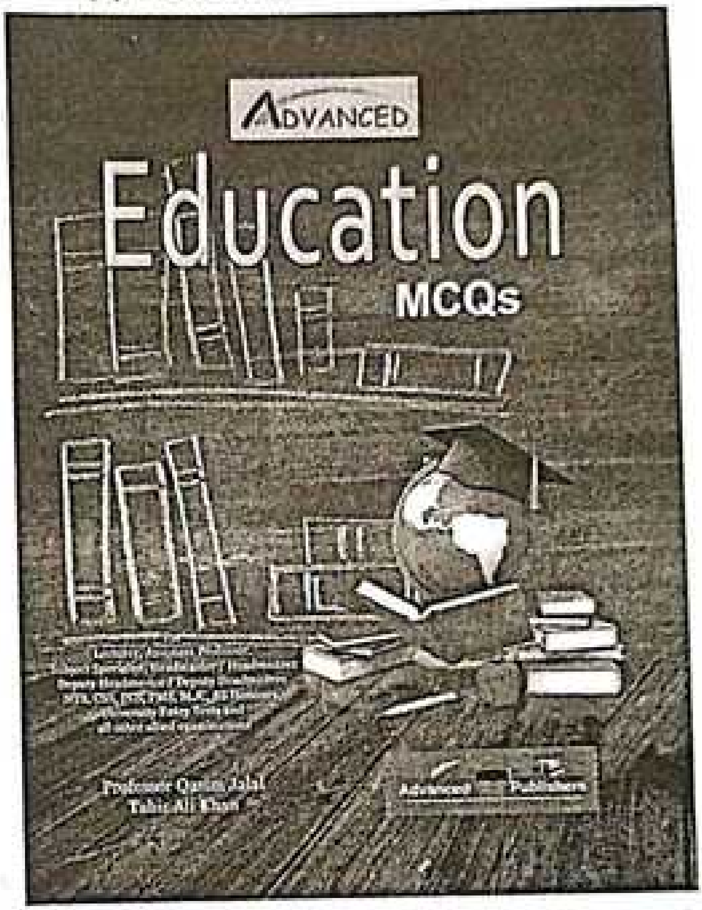
26. In the periodic table on moving from left to right across a period, the metallic character of an element?
(a) Increases
(b) Decreases
(c) Increases and then decreases
(d) Remains constant

27. Stains of rust from iron on cloth can be removed by
(a) Hydrogen peroxide
(b) Alcohol
(c) Oxalic acid
(d) None of them

28. X-rays are produced when a stream of electrons in an X-ray tube?
(a) Hits the glass wall of the tube
(b) Srikes metal target
(c) All of these
(d) None of them

29. In the periodic table, elements have been arranged?
(a) In order of increasing volume
(b) In order of increasing atomic number
(c) All of these
(d) None of them

30. What is the chemical name of Baking Soda?
(a) Sodium bicarbonate
(b) Sodium Nitrate
(c) Sodium Carbonate
(d) Potassium



31. When radioactive rays are passed through air or any gas, they cause it to
(a) Ionize (b) Evaporate
(c) Freeze (d) Boil

32. The reason for chlorinating water is
(a) To propagate germs
(b) To add taste
(c) To add minerals
(d) To kill germs

33. Cooling of vapors of some compounds change them directly into solid state. This phenomenon is called
(a) Sublimation (b) Evaporation
(c) Condensation (d) Crystallization

34. Rise in temperature, the conductivity of metals will
(a) Decreases
(b) Increases
(c) Remains unchanged
(d) None of them

35. The reaction taking place at anode and cathode are respectively?
(a) Oxidation, reduction
(b) Reduction, oxidation

(c) Reduction, hydrolysis
(d) None of them

36. Atom bomb is based on the principle of?
(a) Nuclear fusion (b) Nuclear fission
(c) All of these (d) None of them

37. The liberation of energy in sun is due to?
(a) Fission reaction
(b) Fusion reaction
(c) All of these
(d) None of them

38. The substances are radioactive, which have?
(a) Electrons in their nuclei
(b) Nuclei with less number of neutrons
(c) Unstable nuclei
(d) Electrons removed from the outermost shell

39. In a hydrogen bomb, hydrogen is converted into?
(a) Barium (b) Uranium
(c) Uranium – 238 (d) Helium

40. Cooking gas is a mixture of which of the following two gases?
(a) Methane and Carbon dioxide
(b) Oxygen and Nitrogen
(c) Butane and Propane
(d) Oxygen and Methane

41. The high boiling point of water is due to?
(a) Weak dissociation of water molecule
(b) Hydrogen bonding among water molecules
(c) Its high specific heat
(d) Its high dielectric constant

42. During electrolysis, metals are deposited at the cathode, because the cathode,
(a) Supplies electrons
(b) Withdraw electrons
(c) Undergoes oxidation
(d) None of them

43. Which of the following gases is used in fire extinguishers?
(a) Oxygen (b) Hydrogen
(c) Water vapour (d) Carbon dioxide

44. Which group of elements in the periodic table show highest first ionization potential. Elements in the
(a) Left hand top corner
(b) Left hand bottom corner
(c) All of these
(d) None of them

45. When we move from left to right in second period, the atomic volume of the element?
(a) Increases
(b) Increases with constant state
(c) All of these
(d) None of them

46. Generally in a given period in the periodic table, as we move from left to right, the electropositive character of elements
(a) Increases
(b) Decreases
(c) Neither increases nor decreases
(d) Decreases then increases

47. The energy emitted from the sun is supposed to be due to
(a) Nuclear fission
(b) Nuclear fusion
(c) All of them
(d) None of them

48. Oxygen by volume has a presence in the atmosphere of about:
(a) 10% (b) 21%
(c) 30% (d) 45%

49. LNG stands for:
(a) Liquid Natural Gas
(b) Liquefied Natural Gas
(c) Lionel Natural Gas
(d) None of the above

Answer Key

	d	8.	b	15.	c	22.	c	29.	b	36.	b	43.	d
	a	9.	a	16.	a	23.	a	30.	a	37.	b	44.	a
	a	10.	b	17.	d	24.	a	31.	a	38.	b	45.	b
	a	11.	a	18.	c	25.	c	32.	d	39.	d	46.	b
	a	12.	c	19.	b	26.	b	33.	c	40.	d	47.	b
	a	13.	b	20.	b	27.	c	34.	b	41.	b	48.	b
	a	14.	d	21.	a	28.	b	35.	a	42.	a	49.	b

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

PHYSICS

1. Special theory of relativity was proposed by:
   (a) Isaac Newton (b) Albert Einstein
   (c) Galileo (d) Robert Hook
2. Isaac Newton gave:
   (a) Law of planetary Motion
   (b) Laws of Motion and Laws of Gravitation
   (c) Law of Geometry
   (d) None of these
3. "Every action has reaction which are equal but in opposite direction". This law is called
   (a) Newton's first law of motion
   (b) Newton's second law of motion
   (c) Newton's third law of motion
   (d) None of the above
4. What is "Nuclear Fission?"
   (a) Atom splits into two masses
   (b) Small atoms join each other
   (c) Helium broken into proton and electron
   (d) All of above
5. $E=mc^2$ what is C?
   (a) Velocity of light
   (b) Electric power of cell
   (c) Radius of earth
   (d) Velocity of voice
6. The flow of heat from a hot to a cold body is an example of
   (a) Adiabatic process
   (b) Irreversible process
   (c) Reversible process
   (d) Isothermal process
7. What are primary colours?
   (a) Colour of the rainbow
   (b) Colour in the spectrum of white light
   (c) Colours which cannot be produced
   (d) All of them
8. Colours seen on oil films spread on water are seen because of:
   (a) Interference of light waves
   (b) Refraction of light
   (c) Reflection of light
   (d) None of them
9. Which metal is commonly used as a electromagnet?
   (a) Copper (b) Iron
   (c) Nickel (d) None of them
10. Which of the following does not admit any division?
    (a) Atom (b) Molecules
    (c) Compound (d) None of them
11. Which one of the following colours has the longest wavelength?
    (a) Green (b) Yellow
    (c) Blue (d) Red
12. Through which of the following media does sound travel the fastest?
    (a) Cool air (b) Warm air
    (c) Cold water (d) Steel
13. Which of the following instruments is used for detecting and measuring small electric currents?
    (a) Ammeter (b) Flux meter
    (c) Galvanometer (d) Voltmeter
14. The lightning conductor or rod used for protecting buildings from lightning is made of
    (a) Aluminum (b) Copper
    (c) Iron (d) All of them
15. What is the melting point of Tungsten?
    (a) 500°C (b) 1,000°C
    (c) 2,000°C (d) 3,000°C
16. Sound travels fastest through
    (a) Vacuum (b) Steel
    (c) Water (d) Air
17. A fuse wire is used to
    (a) To make the electrical circuit strong
    (b) Convert AC into DC
    (c) Convert DC into AC
    (d) Prevent an unduly high electric current
18. The process of transfer of heat by matter but without actual movement of the particles themselves is called
    (a) Conduction (b) Convection
    (c) Radiation (d) None of them
19. What are ultrasonic waves?
    (a) Sound waves having frequency shorter than audio-frequency range
    (b) Sound waves produced in a vacuum
    (c) Sound waves having frequency higher than audio-frequency range
    (d) None of them
20. In the process of galvanization an iron sheet is coated with
    (a) Aluminum (b) Zinc
    (c) Tin (d) Galena
21. Which mirror can be used to focus sunlight?
    (a) Plane mirror
    (b) Concave lens
    (c) Concave mirror
    (d) All of them
22. The wave which do not require any medium is
    (a) Sound wave
    (b) Air waves
    (c) Electromagnetic waves

(d) All of them

23. A plant with green leaves placed in red light will appear
(a) Black (b) Green
(c) Red (d) None of them

24. The common refrigerant used in the domestic refrigerator is
(a) Neon
(b) Freon/ammonia
(c) Spirit
(d) None of them

25. Who said, 'A body will remain at rest unless an external force acts on the body'?
(a) Newton (b) Einstein
(c) Archimedes (d) Galileo

26. Electromagnetic waves travel with the
(a) Speed of light
(b) Speed of sound
(c) Speed of earth rotation
(d) All of them

27. Sound travels faster in:
(a) Dry air than in water
(b) Wood than in iron
(c) Iron than in air
(d) All of them

28. Which of the following is a good conductor of electricity?
(a) PVC (b) Glass
(c) Rubber (d) Graphite

29. The dynamo converts
(a) Mechanical energy into electrical energy
(b) Electrical energy into mechanical energy
(c) Mechanical energy into magnetic energy
(d) None of them

30. In an electronic watch, the component corresponding to the pendulum of a pendulum clock is:
(a) Transistor
(b) Balance wheel
(c) Crystal oscillator
(d) None of them

31. Why is the light of ordinary lamp hotter than the tube light?
(a) It is due to incandescence
(b) It is due to ionization of gases
(c) Distribution of energy
(d) None of them

32. Which of the following is used as a coolant in nuclear reactors?
(a) Heavy water (b) Cadmium
(c) Liquid sodium (d) Graphite

33. Which of the following is good nuclear fuel?
(a) Uranium-238
(b) Neptunium-239
(c) Thorium-236
(d) Plutonium-239

34. Optic fibers are mainly used for which of the following?
(a) Communication
(b) Weaving
(c) Musical instruments
(d) Food industry

35. Energy of a body due to its motion is called
(a) Heat energy
(b) Kinetic energy
(c) Potential energy
(d) Light energy

36. A moving ball stops due to the action of
(a) Nuclear Force
(b) Frictional Force
(c) Electric Force
(d) Magnetic Force

37. Radio waves are
(a) Sound waves
(b) Electromagnetic waves
(c) Water waves
(d) Heat waves

38. The device which converts analogue signal to digital signal is called
(a) Transformer (b) CPU
(c) Modem (d) Photodiode

39. Aviation fuel for jet airplanes consists of purified:
(a) Petrol (b) Kerosene
(c) Gasoline (d) Diesel

40. When a constant force is applied to a body it moves with uniform
(a) Momentum (b) Velocity
(c) Speed (d) Acceleration

41. The silvered surface of thermos flask prevents transfer of heat by
(a) Conduction (b) Convection
(c) Reflection (d) Radiation

42. For making laser, usually we use
(a) Uranium (b) Ruby
(c) Magnesium (d) Iron

43. Argon laser is used for operating the
(a) Eye cancer (b) Glaucoma
(c) Kidney stone (d) Bone disease

44. When light enters from rare to denser medium, it bends towards the normal line, it is called
(a) Reflection of light
(b) Diffraction of light
(c) Refraction of light
(d) Absorption of light

45. Electrochemical energy is required for the working of:
(a) Circulatory system
(b) Nervous system
(c) Excretory system
(d) All of them

46. When a body is dropped from a certain height, the gravitational potential energy is converted into:
(a) Elastic potential energy
(b) Chemical energy
(c) Kinetic energy
(d) All of them

47. A semi-conductor is also used as:
(a) Capacitor (b) Transformer

48. On passing through food stuff, x-ray can kill the:
(a) Fungus (b) Virus
(c) Bacteria (d) Algae

49. Which of the following gives correct descending order of elasticity in the substances?
(a) Rubber, silver, glass
(b) Silver, rubber, steel
(c) Steel, silver, rubber
(d) All of them

50. Which of the following devices is used to step up or step down the voltage of alternating current?
(a) Induction coil (b) Transformer
(c) Transistor (d) Rectifier

51. Which of the following metals is used in aircraft?
(a) Chromium (b) Titanium
(c) Palladium (d) None of these

52. The tendency of a liquid drop to contract and occupy minimum area is due to
(a) Surface tension (b) Viscosity
(c) Vapor pressure (d) Density

53. On which principle does the tape-recorder function?
(a) Electromagnetic Induction
(b) Electrovalence
(c) Gay Lussac's law of combining volumes
(d) Boyle's Law

54. Which of the following colour of light travel through, glass with minimum speed?
(a) Red (b) Violet
(c) Green (d) Blue

55. A Polaroid is
(a) A red light filter
(b) A device used for analyzing polarized light
(c) A device used in polar meter
(d) All of them

56. The phenomenon of land and sea breeze is as a result of
(a) Conduction (b) Convection
(c) Radiation (d) None of them

57. The energy stored in a stretched spring is
(a) Potential energy
(b) Kinetic energy
(c) Heat energy
(d) Elastic potential energy

58. In cells chemical energy is transformed into
(a) Kinetic energy (b) Potential energy
(c) Heat energy (d) Electrical energy

59. Human body converts chemical potential energy of food into
(a) Kinetic energy (b) Light energy
(c) Nuclear energy (d) Heat energy

60. What is a molecule?
(a) A class of organic compounds
(b) The smallest unit of a substance that retains the properties of the substance
(c) The spectrum of a substance
(d) A small mass

61. The nucleus of an atom consists of
(a) Protons and Electrons
(b) Only proton
(c) Proton, Neutron and Electron
(d) Protons and neutrons

62. During rusting iron:
(a) Gains weight
(b) Loses weight
(c) Weight of iron remains unchanged
(d) All of them

63. When water boils, its temperature
(a) Begins to increase
(b) Begins to decrease
(c) Remains constant
(d) Fluctuates

64. Rectifiers are used to convert
(a) DC to AC
(b) AC to DC
(c) High voltage to low voltage
(d) All of them

65. When one acted as moderator in nuclear reactor
(a) Regular water (b) Graphite
(c) Heavy water (d) All of above

Answer Key

1.	b	10.	a	19.	c	28.	d	37.	b	46.	c	55.	b	64.	b
2.	b	11.	d	20.	b	29.	a	38.	c	47.	d	56.	b	65.	c
3.	c	12.	d	21.	c	30.	c	39.	b	48.	c	57.	d		
4.	a	13.	c	22.	c	31.	a	40.	b	49.	c	58.	d		
5.	a	14.	b	23.	a	32.	c	41.	d	50.	b	59.	d		
6.	d	15.	d	24.	b	33.	d	42.	b	51.	c	60.	b		
7.	c	16.	b	25.	a	34.	a	43.	b	52.	a	61.	d		
8.	a	17.	d	26.	a	35.	b	44.	c	53.	a	62.	a		
9.	b	18.	a	27.	c	36.	b	45.	b	54.	b	63.	c		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

1. To measure electric current:
   (a) Altimeter is used
   (b) Ammeter is used
   (c) Spectroscope is used
   (d) None of these
2. Which instrument is used to measure the pressure of air?
   (a) Radio telescope (b) Compass
   (c) Electrometer (d) Barometer
3. Which instrument is used to measure blood pressure?
   (a) Binoculars
   (b) Field-glasses
   (c) Sphygmomanometer
   (d) None of them
4. For which purpose instrument centrifuge is used?
   (a) To separate liquids
   (b) To separate solids
   (c) To separate mixtures of chemicals
   (d) None of these
5. Name the inventor of Chronometer, extremely accurate clock used in navigation?
   (a) Macron (b) John Dalton
   (c) Wilbur Wright (d) John Harrison.
6. Sextant instrument is used to measure:
   (a) angular distances between two objects
   (b) altitude of an area
   (c) depth of seas and oceans
   (d) length of an object
7. Which instrument is used to measure minute electrical currents?
   (a) Electrometer (b) Electric meter
   (c) Ionometer (d) Galvanometer
8. Hydrometer is the device that measures:
   (a) the acidity of water
   (b) the pollution in water
   (c) The specific gravity of a liquid
   (d) The gravity of Milk
9. Hygrometer is used to measure:
   (a) pressure of the air (b) humidity
   (c) heat (d) gravity
10. Microscope is an instrument to look at tiny objects. What is Trajectory?
    (a) path of moving body
    (b) path of still body
    (c) path of moving water
    (d) None of these
11. Why the device Thermostat is used?
    (a) to maintain temperature
    (b) to signal a change in temperature for manual adjustment
    (c) none of these
    (d) both of these
12. Whet is used for detecting and measure earthquakes?
    (a) Thermostat
    (b) Ammeter
    (c) Electron Telescope
    (d) Seismograph
13. What splits light into its spectrum?
    (a) Split meter (b) Spectroscope
    (c) Spectrograph (d) Electrometer
14. Thermometer is used to measure:
    (a) heat (b) temperature.
    (c) illness (d) coldness
15. Term the device that is used to record what is spoken and then reproduction of this record into?
    (a) Dictaphone
    (b) Radiograph
    (c) Seismograph
    (d) Atomic telescope
16. Which of the following statement is true?
    (a) Anemometer is used to measure angular velocity
    (b) Anemometer is used to measure wind velocity
    (c) Anemometer is used to check density
    (d) Anemometer is used to measure milk quality

Answer Key

1.	b	4.	c	7.	d	10.	a	13.	b	16.	b
2.	d	5.	d	8.	c	11.	d	14.	b		
3.	c	6.	a	9.	b	12.	d	15.	a		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

1. 1000 micrometers are equal to:
   (a) 4 millimetres (b) 2 millimetres
   (c) 3 millimetres (d) 1 millimetres

2. 1 centimetre is equal to:
   (a) 11 millimetres (b) 12 millimetres
   (c) 10 millimetres (d) 13 millimetres

3. 10 centimetres are equal to:
   (a) 4 decimetre (b) 2 decimetre
   (c) 3 decimetre (d) 1 decimetre

4. 1 metre consists of:
   (a) 100 centimetres (b) 1000 millimetres
   (c) 10 decimetres (d) All of these

5. 10 metres are equal to:
   (a) 2 decametres (b) 1 decametres
   (c) 3 decametres (d) 4 decametres

6. How many hectometres are there in 1 kilometre?
   (a) 9 (b) 11
   (c) 10 (d) 12

7. Mention the metres in 1 Kilometre?
   (a) 5000 (b) 1000
   (c) 2000 (d) 4000

8. How many square centimetres consist of 100 square millimetres?
   (a) 3 (b) 2
   (c) 4 (d) 1

9. 100 hectares are equal to:
   (a) 1 sq. kilometre (b) 3 sq. kilometres
   (c) 2 sq. kilometre (d) 4 sq. kilometres

10. 10 dekagrams are equal to 1 hectogram and 10 hectograms are equal to:
    (a) 2 kilograms (b) 1 kilogram
    (c) 3 kilograms (d) 4 kilograms

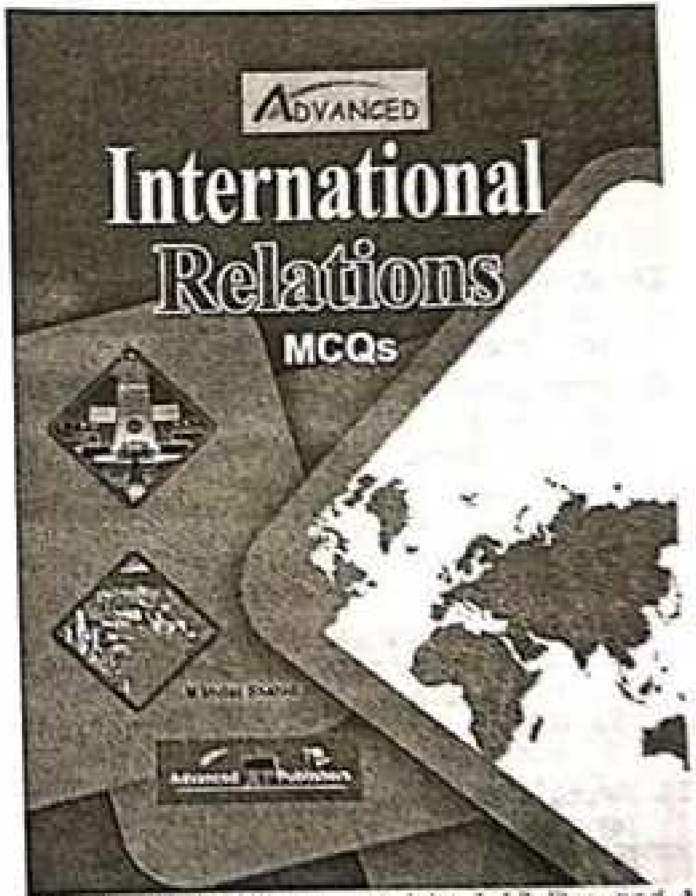
11. 1 Tonne consists of:
    (a) 500 kilogram (b) 1000 kilogram
    (c) 2000 kilogram (d) 3000 kilogram

12. How many cubic millimetres constitute 1 cubic centimetre?
    (a) 1000 (b) 2000
    (c) 3000 (d) 4000

13. 10 millilitres are equal to 1 centilitre and 10 centilitres are equal to:
    (a) 2 decilitre (b) 1 decilitre
    (c) 3 decilitre (d) 4 decilitre

14. 1 litre consists of:
    (a) 10 decilitres (b) 1000 millilitres
    (c) Both of them (d) none of them

15. 1 US barrel oil is approximately equal to:.
    (a) 268 Litres (b) 168 Litres
    (c) 59 Litres (d) 79 Litres



16. 10 hectolitres are equal to 1 kilolitre and 1 kilolitre is equal to:
    (a) 2 cubic metre (b) 1 cubic metre
    (c) 3 cubic metre (d) 4 cubic metre

17. 1 foot consists of 12 inches. How many feet are there in one yard?
    (a) 6 (b) 4
    (c) 5 (d) 3

18. 1 rod, pole or perch consists of 5½ yards. How many rods constitute 1 chain?
    (a) 4 (b) 6
    (c) 5 (d) 7

19. How many chains constitute 1 furlong?
    (a) 11 chains (b) 13 chains
    (c) 10 chains (d) 15 chains

20. 1 mile is equal to:
    (a) 1760 feet (b) 1560 feet
    (c) 1660 feet (d) 1860 feet

21. How many furlongs make 1 mile?
    (a) 6 (b) 8
    (c) 7 (d) 9
22. 1 sq foot is equal to:
    (a) 244 sq inches (b) 444 sq inches
    (c) 344 sq inches (d) 144 sq inches
23. 9 sq feet are equal to:
    (a) 2 sq yards (b) 3 sq yards
    (c) 1 sq yard (d) 4 sq yards
24. 4840 sq yards constitute 1 acre. How many acres make 1 sq mile?
    (a) 64 acres (b) 54 acres
    (c) 74 acres (d) none of these
25. Ounce is equal to:
    (a) 437$^1/_2$ grains (b) 16 drams
    (c) Both of them (d) none of these
26. 16 ounces are equal to 1 pound. How many pounds are equal to 1 stone?
    (a) 12 pounds (b) 14 pounds
    (c) 13 pounds (d) 15 pounds
27. 20 hundredweights are equal to:
    (a) 11 tons (b) 1 ton
    (c) 10 tons (d) 8 tons
28. What will be the weight of 1 litre?
    (a) 2 kilograms (b) 1 kilogram
    (c) 3 kilograms (d) 4 kilograms
29. 1 cubic metre's weight is 1 Tonne and 1 UK gallon's weight is:
    (a) 10,022 lb (b) 30,022 lb
    (c) 20,022 lb (d) 40,022 lb
30. In Petroleum 1 barrel is equal to:
    (a) 34.97 UK gallons
    (b) 42 US gallons
    (c) 0.159 cubic metre
    (d) All of them
31. Which of the following is the unit of area?
    (a) Cubic
    (b) Square metre (m^2)
    (c) Both of them
    (d) none of them
32. How is measured the volume?
    (a) Cubic metre (m^3)
    (b) Square metre (m^2)
    (c) Meters
    (d) Yards
33. What is measured by mete per second ($m\ s^{-1}$)?
    (a) Acceleration (b) Speed
    (c) Aeroplane's speed (d) Velocity
34. Which quantity's unit is kilogram cubic metre ($kg\text{-}m^{-3}$)?
    (a) Volume
    (b) Angular Momentum
    (c) Density
    (d) Area
35. Force is measured by:
    (a) Pascal (b) Newton (N)
    (c) Kelvin (K) (d) Ampere
36. Which of the following is the unit for measurement of Power?
    (a) Watt (W) (b) Volts (V)
    (c) Joule (J) (d) Kelvin (K)
37. Temperature is measured by:.
    (a) Watt (b) Specific heat
    (c) Degree Celsius (d) None of these
38. Mention the unit that is used to measure the electric resistance?
    (a) Kelvin (b) Ohm
    (c) Coulomb (d) Watt
39. How many zeros are there in one trillion?
    (a) Twelve (b) Thirteen
    (c) Fourteen (d). Ten
40. One BTS is equal to
    (a) 550 Joules (b) 1055.5 Joules
    (c) 1550 Joules (d) None of the above
41. One inch is equal to:
    (a) 1 54 centimeters (b) 2.54 centimeters
    (c) 3.54 centimeters (d) none of these
42. 1 Yard is equal to how many meters?
    (a) 0.61 m (b) 0.914 m
    (c) 0.32 m (d) none of these
43. 1 Gram of gold is equal to:
    (a) 10 milligram (b) 100 milligram
    (c) 1000 milligram (d) None of the above

Answer Key

1.	d	9	a	17.	d	25.	c	33.	d	41.	b
2.	c	10.	b	18.	a	26.	b	34.	c	42.	b
3.	d	11.	b	19.	c	27.	b	35.	b	43.	c
4.	d	12.	a	20.	a	28.	b	36.	a		
5.	b	13.	b	21.	b	29.	a	37.	c		
6.	c	14.	c	22.	d	30.	b	38.	b		
7.	b	15.	b	23.	c	31.	b	39.	a		
8.	d	16.	b	24.	a	32.	a	40.	b		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Everyday Science

Frequently Asked Questions from Previous MCQs Papers

- Embolia is Hesitations in speech
- Study of Spiders is called Arachnology

In human body:

- Number of Bones 206
- Number of Muscles 639
- Number of Kidneys 2
- Number of Milk Teeth 20
- Number of Ribs 24 (12 pair)
- Number of Heart Chamber 4
- Largest artery Aorta
- Normal blood pressure 120/80mmHg
- Ph of Blood 7.4
- Number of vertebrae in the Spine 33
- Number of vertebrae in the Neck 7
- Number of Bones in Middle Ear 6
- Number of Bones in Face 14
- Number of Bones in Skull 22
- Number of Bones in Chest 25
- Number of Bones in Arms 6
- Number of Muscles in Human Arm 72
- Number of Pumps in Heart 2
- Biggest cell female Ovum
- Smallest cell male Sperm
- Smallest Bone Stapes
- First transplanted Organ Heart
- Average length of Small Intestine 7m
- Average length of Large Intestine 1.5m
- Average weight of new Born baby 2.6kg
- Pulse rate in One Minute 72 times
- Normal body temperature 37 C° (98.4 F°)
- Average Blood Volume 4 to 5 liters
- Life Span of RBC 120 days
- Life Span of WBC 10 to 15 days
- Pregnancy Period 280 days (40 week)
- Number of Bones in Human Foot 33
- Number of Bones in Each wrist 8
- Number of Bones in Hand 27
- Largest Endocrine gland Thyroid
- Largest Lymphatic Organ Spleen
- Largest part of Brain Cerebrum
- Largest & Strongest Bone Femur
- Smallest Muscle Stapedius (Middle Ear)
- Number of Chromosome 46 (23 pair)
- Number of Bones in new Born baby 306
- Viscosity of Blood 4.5 to 5.5
- Universal Donor Blood Group O
- Universal Recipient Blood Group AB
- Largest WBC Monocyte
- Smallest WBC Lymphocyte
- Increase RBC count called Polycethemia
- Blood Bank in the Body is Spleen
- Non Nucleated Blood cell is RBC
- RBC produced in the Bone Marrow
- River of Life is Called Blood
- Normal Blood Cholesterol level 250mg/dl
- Fluid part of Blood is Plasma
- Normal Blood Sugar 100mg/dl
- Vitamin K helps in clotting of blood?
- The pancreas secretes Insulin
- Tibia is a bone found in the Leg
- The largest part of the human brain is the Cerebrum
- Calcium phosphate is the main component of bones and teeth
- The main constituent of hemoglobin is Iron
- The main function of the kidney is to remove waste product from the body
- The function of hemoglobin is Transportation of oxygen
- Lachrymal glands secrete tears
- Liver is the largest gland in the human body
- Skin is the largest organ in the human body
- A person of blood groups O is called a universal donor
- Pituitary gland in the human body is called the master gland
- Carbohydrates have maximum calorific value
- Vitamin A promote healthy functioning of eyes in human beings

- The average heartbeat per minute in a normal man is 70
- A person with blood group AB can receive blood of any group
- Malaria is a disease which effects the Spleen
- Disease. Small pox is caused by virus?
- Myopia is a disease connected with Eyes
- Leukemia is a disease of the Blood
- Short-sightedness can be corrected by using Concave lens
- Trachoma is a disease of the Eyes
- Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of Water-borne disease
- Pyorrhea is a disease of the Gums
- Lack of what causes diabetes Insulin.
- Appendix is appendix is a part of Large intestine
- Bronchitis is a disease of Respiratory tract
- ECG is used for the diagnosis of aliments of Heart
- Barium is used for X-ray of alimentary canal
- Insulin is injected into the intestines by Pancreas
- Lock Jaw, i.e., difficulty in opening the mouth is a symptom of Tetanus
- Ricketts is a disease of the Bones
- Pulmonary artery carries impure blood
- Lungs are situated in the Thoracic cavity
- Enzymes help in Digestion of food
- Food is normally digested in the Small intestine
- An object that reflects all the light looks white.Algae is responsible for the largest amount of oxygen of Earth
- Vitreous Humor, Sclera and Iris are parts of human organ Eye
- Metacarpal bones are located in hands of the human body
- Food is mainly digested in Small intestine
- A gene is a Unit of heredity
- Rusting of iron is a chemical reaction
- Echoes are produced due to Reflection of sound
- H_2SO_4 is an acid
- Famous physicist and electrical engineer Nikola Tesla invented Induction Motor, Tesla Coil & Remote Control
- Medulla Oblongata is a part of Brain
- Meteorology is a branch of science which includes study of Weather
- 1 mile = 5280 ft:
- The study of bees is called Apiculture
- Bacteria is responsible for Cough
- Bile is stored in Gall Bladder
- In eye donation Cornea is used
- 'Etymology' is a science of Origin and history of words
- 'Ornithology' is the scientific study of Birds
- Decibel is a unit used for intensity of sound
- The planet nearest to the sun is Mercury
- Alzheimer is Neurological Disease
- Nicotine chemical in tobacco causes a smoker to be addicted to smoking
- Blood leaves the heart through arteries. The main artery leaving the left ventricle is called Aorta
- A Hyperlink is a word phrase that, when clicked, displays another document
- An electronic path that sends signals from one part of the computer to another is called Bus
- Goitre is usually caused by deficiency of Iodine in the human body
- Skimmed milk is generally lowest in fat
- Vitamin D is essential for bone and teeth formation
- Femur is the longest bone in human body
- 'Horse Power' is standard unit of power equal to746 watts
- Human heart comprises 4 chambers
- A Fuse wire (Fuse) is used to prevent damage due to unusually high voltage
- Helium gas was commonly used in airships
- Solar eclipse occurs when Moon comes between Sun and Earth
- The lens in the human eye is Convex Lens
- Blood cells are produced by bone-marrow in the human body.
- Velocity is measured by Speedometer
- Microphone converts phone to sound into Electrical energy
- Sound cannot travel through Vacuum
- Pasteurized milk is processed to kill Bacteria
- Dialysis used for Kidney
- Oxygen was discovered by Priestly
- Nearest planet to the sun is Mercury
- Safety pin was invented by Walter Hunt
- Optical fiber is used for communication
- An optical fiber or optical fibre is a flexible, transparent fiber made by drawing glass (silica) or plastic to a diameter slightly thicker than that of a human hair.
- The term PVC is widely used in plastics industry. PVC stands for Polyvinyl Chloride
- Amongst, Meat, Fish & Eggs not rich in protein is Potatoes
- Normal sunlight when passed through a prism, breaks into 7 colours
- Leukemia is a disease of the Blood

- Amongst visible colours Red has the longest wavelength
- Light travels in vacuum at the speed of 186282 miles per second
- Night blindness is caused by the lack of Vitamin A
- The amount of pressure in the arteries during the contraction of heart muscle is called Diastolic Blood Pressure
- In the Nuclear Fission process nucleus of an atom splits into lighter nuclei
- A quantity which does not change is called Constant
- Following Super computer is used for weather forecasting
- Acid rain contains high levels of: Sulphuric Acid and Nitric Acid
- The uncharged particle in an atom is called Neutron
- Blood vessels Veins carry blood from the human body to the heart
- The part of the eye that allows us to focus on different things is known as the Lens
- Rickets in childhood occurs due to lack of Vitamin D
- Plants got their Nitrogen from Soil
- Hepatitis is a viral disease
- Mercury is the smallest planet in Solar System
- DNA is the abbreviation of Deoxyribonucleic Acid
- The chemical symbol of Iron is Fe
- Hydrogen is the lightest gas
- Acid rain is caused by chemical reaction of which compound Nitrogen Oxide
- Insomnia is a Sleep disorder
- Organic Chemistry is a branch of chemistry in which we study compounds of Carbon
- Car radiator is a component of every car which is used for Cooling Engine
- Einstein was a German physicist who gave the equation of Mass & Energy
- Theory of Relativity was pronounced by Einstein
- Barometer is used to measure Atmospheric Pressure
- A heart of frog has how many chambers 3
- Chloroform was discovered by James Simpson
- Calorie is a unit of Quantity of heat
- The Infrared radiation by sun are strongly absorbed by CO_2 and H_2O vapors
- Monitor is not an input device
- OS stands for Operating System
- [illegible] is equal to 1000 milligram
- Hypochondria is a condition in which a person is excessively and unduly worried about having a serious illness.
- Cells is the basic building block of human body
- Milk contains Lactose
- Mercury is called Meta
- "Ozone Depletion" is due to Overpopulation
- Best conductor of electricity is Silver
- The biggest source of energy and heat is Sun
- Six feet are in a fathom.
- Toenails part of the human body contains the most gold
- Triskaidekaphobia is the fear of Number 13
- Sulphuric Acid is used in car batteries.
- The Curies discovered radium
- Astronomy : is the oldest known science.
- Zirconium is the last element alphabetically
- The Dead Sea body of water is approximately nine times saltier than ocean water?
- SARS stands for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
- Mars is named after the Roman god of war. Mars is called Red planet
- Mars is half the size of earth
- Jupiter is largest, with largest number of satellites, smallest day, with a red spot.
- Kidney produces urea in the human body
- Highest waterfall is Angel (Venezuela)
- Lowest body of water is Dead Sea.
- Atomic number were discovered by Mosley in 1913.
- Atomic Structure was studied by Bohr and Rutherford in 1913.
- After Al Beruni Circumference of the earth was calculated by Jean Picard.
- Current Electricity was invented by Volta in 1800, he belonged to Italy.
- Cause of yellow fever was discovered by Reed in 1900.
- Deuterium (Heavy Hydrogen) was discovered by H.C Urey in 1932.
- Discovery of Electron was made by J.J Thomson in 1897.
- Dynamite was made by Alfred Noble, he belonged to Sweden.
- Fundamental Laws of Electrical Attraction was made by Coulomb.
- In process of photosynthesis CO_2 gas is released
- Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish in 1766.

- Incandescent bulb was made by Edison in 1880.
- Intelligence tests were made by Binet in 1905.
- Laughing gas is Nitrous oxide
- Otto Hahn invented the Atom Bomb.
- Wright Brothers invented Aero plane.
- Christian Barnard was pioneer in heart transplantation.
- Ramsay discovered inert gas.
- Aristotle was the first to classify animals into groups.
- Theophrastus is regarded as the father of botany.
- Hydrogen was discovered by Henry Cavendish.
- Thomson discovered electron.
- In 1803, the English Scientist John Dalton described the atom as the smallest unit of an element.
- In 1897 J.J Thomson discovered electron, negative charges.
- In 1911 Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander living in Britain, carried out experiment with atomic particles.
- Scientist use enormous machine called particle accelerator to discover and find out about subatomic particles.
- Ernest Rutherford in 1908, with the equipment discovered the atomic nucleus.
- Hans Geiger invented the Geiger Counter used to measure radioactivity.
- In 1902 what did Mary Anderson invent? Windscreen Wipers
- The theory of inheritance of acquired characters was propounded by J.B. Lamarck
- Dr. James Watson discovered the structureof DNA in 1953.
- Structure of DNA was given by Watson andCrick.
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to bum low grade fuel. Etienne Lenoir
- Anderson discovered positive electrons.
- Avogadro was an Italian scientist known for Avogadro's Hypothesis.
- Benjamin Franklin invented lightning conductor.
- Bessemer invented Steel smelting process.
- Speedometer is an instrument which indicates speed at which a vehicle is moving.
- One metric ton is equal to 1000 kg, or 2204pounds
- One square foot is equal t0144 sq. inches and 1 meter is equal to 3.28 foot.
- "Monometer" is an instrument for measuring Gaseous Pressure
- Altimeter: an apparatus used in aircraft for measuring altitudes
- The Eastern Mediterranean Island "Cyprus" is divided between Turkey and Greece.
- Ammeter: is used for to measure intensity of sound
- Anemometer: is an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of wind.
- 1 Inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters.
- Audiometer: an instrument to measure intensity of sound
- 'Claustrophobia'is defined as the fear of enclosed spaces
- "Brass' is an alloy of copper and zinc.
- "Bronze" is a metal alloy consisting primarily of copper, usually with tin as the main additive.
- Vitamin C (also called Ascorbic Acid) is a powerful antioxidant, and aids in theproduction of collagen, and stimulates the immune system. Vitamin C is essential for appetite.
- Normal arterial blood pH is 7.40, with a range of about 7.36-7.44
- The main constituent of Sui Gas is Methane.
- Xenophobia is the dislike or fear of people from other countries.
- Acrophobia is the fear of heights.
- Photophobia is the extreme sensitivity to light.
- Gunpowder is a mixture of sulphur, charcoal and potassium nitrate (nitre).
- Barograph: for continuous recording of atmospheric pressure.
- Barometer: is an apparatus used measuring the atmospheric pressure. Calorimeter: an instrument used for I measuring quantities of heat.
- "Cataract" is the disease of Eye and also a huge water fall.
- Newton discovered that every applied forcehas an equal reaction.
- "Autopsy" is the Post-Mortem examination of a body.
- Penicillin is widely used as an antibiotic
- The air we inhale is mixture of gases.
- "Plutocracy" is form of government controlled by Wealthy Class.
- Which of the following gases in the mixture is

- "Lexicography" is the branch of science which deals with the process of writingdictionaries.
- Drinker's apparatus: to help breathing infantile paralysis.
- Dynamo is the origin of electricity in a Dynamo is the transformation of mechanical energy into electrical energy.
- Epidiascope is used for projecting films as well as images of opaque articles on a screen.
- Phonograph: is an instrument used forreproducing sound.
- Sound travels fastest in Glass.
- Pakistan launched its first space satellite Badr-1 on July 16, 1990.
- Richest source of Vitamin D is cod liver oil.
- Vitamins C is not stored in human body and lack of vitamin c create teeth disease.
- Vitamin K helps in blood clotting.
- Uranium resources found in Pakistan in D G Khan
- SIM stands for Subscriber Identity Module.
- Gestapo was the secret police organization; and BND is the secret agency of Germany.
- Rain Gauge: is an apparatus for recording of rainfall at a particular place.
- Radiometer: is an instrument for measuring the emission of radiant energy.
- Fire temple is the place of worship of which of the following regions? Zoroastrianism (Parsi Religion)
- Ecology deals with Relation between organisms and their environment
- If speed of rotation of the earth increases, weight of the body decreases
- Lack of vitamin B1 causes Beri Beri
- A Myologist studies what? Muscles
- Zirconium is the last element alphabetically?
- Astronomy is the oldest known science?
- Gamma rays are considered the death rays.
- Gamma rays travel with the velocity of light
- Gamma rays have maximum penetrating power
- Shortest wavelength among alpha, beta and gamma is of gamma rays
- Laser rays are used in micro surgery
- Alpha radiations produce burns on human body
- Hydrogen was invented by Henry Cavendish
- Cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney.
- Human heart transplant by Bernard
- Vaccine (measles) was invented by Peebles
- Vaccine (polio) was invented by Salk
- Vaccine (rabies) by Louis Pasteur
- Vaccine (small pox) was invented by Edward Jenner
- Cause of Malaria was discovered by RonaldRoss
- Addison's disease caused Jane Austen's death?
- Ornithology is the science of birds
- Philology is the science of languages
- The Kiwi, national bird of New Zealand, can't fly.
- The turkey was named for what was wrongly thought to be its country of origin.
- Emus have double-plumed feathers, and they lay emerald/forest green eggs.
- Ostriches stick their heads in the sand to look for water.
- Galileo was first to discover rotation of earth
- Kohler and Milstein discovered monoclonalantibodies.
- Photography was invented by Mathew Barry
- Albert Sabin invented Polio vaccine (oral)
- X-ray machine was invented by James Clark
- Arthur Campton discovered x-rays and Cosmic rays.
- Electric motor was invented by Michael Faraday
- Electromagnet was invented by William Sturgeon
- Washing machine (electric) was invented by Alva Fisher
- Washing machine (manual) was invented by Hamilton E. Smith
- Bacteria were discovered by Louis Pasture.
- Ramsay discovered inert gas.
- Proton was discovered by Goldstein
- Jonas Salk is credited with the development of polio vaccine?
- Christopher Cockerel invented what: Hovercraft
- The electric chair was invented by a dentist Atom Bomb (Uranium Fission) was invented by Otto Hahn in 1941.
- Diameter of a lens is called Aperture
- Angstrom is unit of Length & Becquerel isunit of Radioactivity
- Carcinophobia means Fear of cancer
- Pepri is the old name of Bin Qasim port
- Jehangir Nagar is the old name of Dhaka
- Khan Garh is the old name of Jaccobabad
- The rate of change of displacement is called

Velocity

- The diffraction of light was discovered by Maxwell
- The ability or capacity to do work is called Energy
- Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called Kinetic Energy
- John Guttenberg invented printing press
- Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- Main constituent of sun is H_2
- The distance travelled by light in one year isdefined as Light year
- The Sun is made of gases mainly Hydrogenand Helium
- The outer surface temperature of the Sun is 6000°C
- In the core of the Sun Nuclear Fusionprocess is occurring all the times.
- During Solar eclipse the moon comes between the Earth and the Sun.
- During Lunar eclipse the Earth comes between the moon and the Sun.
- The greenish planet of solar system is Uranus
- Mars planet of solar system is red in colour
- Formation and change of one season to another is due to Earth Revolution
- The Sun appears to rise from the East and set into the West due to Rotation of Earth
- Formation of day and night is due to Rotation of Earth
- SIMM stands for Single Inline Memory Module
- The Foundation manages the assets made available through the will for the awardingof the Nobel Prize in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace.
- The process of conversion of a material from the solid state directly to the gaseousstate is called sublimation
- Light travels fastest in Vacuum. The speed of light in vacuum is almost 299,792,458 meters per second, which is 1.0003 times faster than light travelling in air. In different theories and equations of physics, thespeed of light is represented by the symbol"c"
- Red Color has longest wavelength
- Aorta is an organ of circulatory system. Alessandro Volta discovered the Current Electricity.
- Convex lens is the thicker in the middle.
- Concave lens is thinner in the middle.
- Deficiency of vitamin K causes a perfuse flow of blood from wounds.
- Vitamin K causes the making of clotting on the wounds.
- This increase of white blood corpuscles causes leukemia.
- The principle of wireless telegraphy discovered by Guglielmo Marconi
- Pressure is measured by Pascal. & Current is measured by Volta.
- Sun is the central body in the solar system. All planets revolve around it due to itsattractive forces.
- The planet which would be nearer to the sun, would be more attracted and hence it would gain maximum speed and velocity to complete its revolution. The fastest planet of the solarsystem is Mercury..
- The phenomenon in which the planet moves around its axis is called spin. Due tothe spinning movement of planet the day and night occur.
- Jupiter is the fastest spinning planet in the solar system, which only takes 9 earth hours and 56 minutes tocomplete its one spin around its axis.
- Most abundant element in human body is Oxygen
- Mercury is also known as Quick Silver.
- Helium and neon called Noble Gases
- Pakistan is situated at Tropic of cancer
- Siachen glacier is located in Baltistan
- Blood Sugar is measured in mg/deciliter
- Blood pressure is measured in mmHg
- When ice melts, its density increases up to 4 degree centigrade (because water has maximum density at 4 degree centigrade)
- Pressure is represented on map by joiningall plates having the same pressure by means of lines. These lines are called Isobars.
- Lemon contains vitamin C
- A color blind person fails to distinguish Red from green
- Bones of joints are held together by Tendons
- Which of the following vitamins is essential for proper bones formation? Vitamin D
- Insulin treatment is given to people suffering from Diabetes
- A patient is put to Dialysis, when he or she suffers from Kidney ailment
- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is infected by Virus
- Leprosy is caused by Bacteria

- The formation of Red Blood Corpuscles (RBC) takes place in Bone marrow
- Chemically an enzyme is a Protein
- The largest organ of human body is Liver
- An eye defect in which one cannotdistinguish between vertical and horizontal lines is called Astigmatism
- Oxygen is transported to every cell of body through Red Blood Cells
- The ductless and secretary glands in the human body are known as Endocrine glands
- A universal donor has blood group O
- The human organ affected by malaria attack is Spleen
- A man suffering from the bleeding of gums is advised to take Citrus fruits
- The Red Blood Cells in a human body die after about 120 days
- The mammal which lays eggs is Duck- billed platypus
- A reptile with a four-chambered heart is Crocodile
- Bananas do not have seeds because their fruits develop without fertilization
- The plant which bears fruit only once in the life time is Banana
- Sex of a child is normally determined by the chromosome of Father only
- Fertilization means fusion of nuclei of male and female gametes
- The branch of Biology that deals with the study of the process of ageing is Herpetology
- Improvement of human race by geneticengineering is studied under Eugenics Whales breathe by Lungs
- Kangaroo is native animal of Australia
- Number of vertebrae in man is 33
- Food is stored as reserve fuel in Liver
- In lead pencil Graphite is used
- Helium, neon and argon are called Noble Gases
- Uranium radioactive element is used in making atomic bomb
- Metals are good conductors of electricity. Copper is used in making brass, bronze and German silver.
- Percentage of aluminum in earth's crust is 7%
- Hydrogen atom does not have a neutron
- The charge present on an electron is Negative
- The charge present on a proton is Positive Everything which. has weight and occupies space is called Matter
- Isotopes of an element have same number of protons but different number of Neutrons
- Hydrogen was discovered by Henry Cavendish
- Carbon dioxide was discovered by Van Helmont
- The word hydrogen means Water producer
- Gypsum is used to treat salinity.
- The bond formed by mutual sharing of electrons of bonded atoms is called Covalent
- The chemical formula of silicon is SiO_2
- Limestone dolomite and magnetite are common minerals of Carbon
- Most abundant element in human body is Oxygen
- Symbol of sodium is Na
- Chemical formula of table salt is NaCl
- Fluorine is used to prevent tooth decay. S
- ymbol of Iron is Fe
- Gallium metal is having such a low melting point that it can melt in your hand
- Bromine (non-metal) is liquid at room temperature
- Oxygen is prepared on a large scale from Air
- Carbon dioxide is used as a fireextinguisher
- Graphite substance is used as a lubricant
- Burning of wax is a chemical change
- Nitrous oxide and Sulphur dioxide are responsible for acid rain
- In the manufacturing of Banaspati Ghee Hydrogen gas is used
- The chemical name of laughing gas is Nitrous oxide
- Hydrogen is the lightest element of the periodic table
- Titanium element is found on the surface of the moon
- Helium is used for respiration in deep water instead of Nitrogen because it is lighter than Nitrogen
- The mass of Neutron is approximatelyequal to the mass of a proton
- Carbon dioxide gas is used in soda water Graphite (form of Carbon') is good conductor?
- Propane is the main constituent of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer
- The branch of science which deals with the properties of matter and energy is called Physics
- Electromagnetic wave theory of light was

proposed by Maxwell

- Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896
- The velocity of light was determined accurately by Michel Son
- Second Law of thermodynamics was givenby Kelvin
- Neutron was discovered by Chadwick
- Transistor was invented by Bardeen
- The circumference of the earth wasdetermined by Al-Beruni
- Telephone was invented by Graham Bell
- In SI Kilogram is a unit of Mass
- SI unit of length is Metre & unit offorce isNewton
- Light year is a unit of Distance
- Unit of work in SI units is Joule
- Unit of Power in SI unit is Watt
- The shortest distance between two points is called Displacement
- The rate of change of displacement is called Velocity
- The diffraction of light was discovered by Maxwell
- Soap film in sunlight appears colored due to Interference
- Water waves are the example of Transverse waves
- Sound waves are the example of longitudinal waves
- An average human ear can hear sound offrequency between 20 to 20,000 Hz
- The radius of earth is 6.3 x 10^6m
- The volume of the earth is 1.08 x 10^{21}m3
- The mean density of earth is 5.5 Kg/m3
- The ability or capacity to do work is called Energy
- Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called Kinetic Energy
- Wind flows from area of High pressure to low pressure
- Hydrogen bomb is an example of nuclearfission
- Atomic bomb is an example of Controlled nuclear fission
- First atomic reactor was introduced by Enrico Fermi
- The rate of change of angular momentum of a body is the applied torque
- Lens which is thinner at the centre and thicker at the edge is called Concave Lens
- A lens which is thicker at the centre and thinner at the edges is called Convex Lens
- The diameter of a lens is called Aperture
- Ohm is unit of Resistance & Calorie is unit of Heat
- Dyne is unit of Force & Angstrom is unit of Length
- Rainbow is produced by the Reflection of light through rain drop.
- Light can pass through objects which are transparent
- Voltage can be calculated by formula V = IR
- Farad is the unit of capacitance
- Magnetic field is produced when current passes through a wire.
- Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- Iron metal is extracted from Hematite
- The distance travelled by light in one year is defined as Light year
- If a red rose is kept ill a background of red light it will appear Red
- A beam of white light passing through a prism scatters in seven colors
- If there were no atmosphere, the color of sky would be Black
- Sound waves cannot travel in Vacuum
- During winter if we touch a piece of metal and a piece of wood lying in the garden, the metal seem much colder. This is because metal has high thermal conductivity
- 'Mirage' occurs due to the refraction of light
- Jupiter is the largest planet of our solar system.
- The Jupiter is a ball of Gases
- The Sun is a Star
- The Sun is made of gases mainly Hydrogen and Helium
- The surface temperature of the Sun is 6000°C
- The first man to walk on the moon wasNeil Armstrong
- The atmosphere closest to the Earth is called Troposphere
- Weathervane is used to detect Direction of Wind
- Gales occur when wind moves at speed of 100 km/h
- Small rocky bodies that orbit the Sun are called Asteroids
- The Mars completes its rotation around its own axis in 24 hours
- The Uranus completes its rotation around its own axis in

- The Mercury completes its revolution around the Sun in 88 days
- A piece of land with water all around is called Island
- Constellation of seven stars is called Great Bear
- The greenish planet of solar system is Uranus
- Mars planet of solar system is red in color
- Formation and change of one season to another is due to Earth Revolution
- Days and nights are unequal due to Tilt of earth
- The Sun appears to rise from the East and set into the West due to Rotation of Earth
- The earliest and the simplest computing device was Abacus
- The transistor was invented in 1948
- The computers can be connected to telephone lines through Modems
- The set of binary instruction codes, which is directly understood by the CPU is called Machine Language
- In third generation computers integrated circuits were used instead of Transistors
- The life time project of Charles Babbage was to build a machine known as Analytical Engine
- ROM stands for Read Only Memory 8 bit data bus can transfer 1 byte
- Parallel port is used for connecting Printer
- The brain of the computer is CPU
- 2 bytes are equal to 16 bits
- Scanner is an input device
- In Microsoft Word the short key Ctrl + B is used for making the selected text Bold
- Shortcut command used for printing a document is Ctrl + P
- Command used for single line spacing is Ctrl + 1
- The bar located at the top of window, containing the name of the application, current topics or current documents is called Title Bar
- When there is more information that cannot fit in a window at single time then a bar is displayed at the right of bottom borders called Scroll Bar
- The bar, which appears immediately below the title bar on which command are grouped together for manipulating information in the windows is called Menu Bar
- Which software controls the entire operation of a computer? System Software
- The minimum amount of RAM required for the installation of window 2000 is 32 MB
- Anaesthesia refers to methods that cause a loss of sensation particularly the loss of pain
- Removal of damaged or particularly diseased part of limb of body is called Amputation
- Acupuncture is a method of Chinese traditional healing involving the insertion of a fine needle beneath skin and moved by rotation to get relief of symptoms
- Amnesia is condition of loss of memory partial or total
- Arthritis is inflammation of joints or bone cause pain and swelling
- Athlete's foot is fungal infection of the skin particular between the toes caused by ringworm
- Atherosclerosis is fatty deposition on innerwalls of arteries
- Bell's Palsy is paralysis of facial muscles caused by infection or inflammation
- Botulism is food poisoning caused by anaerobic bacteria clostridium botulism
- Radiography is technique of examining the body through X-rays
- Systole is condition of contraction of heart muscles
- Diastole is condition of relaxation of heart muscles
- Haemophilia is hereditary disorder in which blood fails to clot
- Gerontology is scientific study of ageing and diseases that affect the aged
- Electroencephalograph is a technique that is used to record brain structure or activity
- Diplopia is double vision caused by dysfunction in muscles that move the eyeball
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to burn low grade fuel. Etienne Lenoir
- The scientist who asserted the earth to be a huge magnet Ben Franklin
- The scientist who asserted the earth to be a huge magnet William Gilbert
- Edible part of tomato is whole fruit
- One micron is equal to One-thousandth of a millimeter
- Camera (photographic) has been invented by "Joseph N. Niepce" France in 1822
- Sunlight is composed of seven colours
- Braille system is used for the education of Blind
- Blue color has shortest wavelength Protein is

a natural polymer

- Red light is most suitable for photosynthesis.
- Respiration means food oxidation and evolution of energy.
- The organisms which are the only living membrane of their group and link two major groups are called Living Fossil.
- Mammals are warm blooded.
- Trypanosome a parasite causing sleeping sickness.
- Half-time is a time of radioactive substance taken by that substance to decompose radioactivity to half of its weight.
- Structure of DNA was given by Watson and Crick.
- In Nuclear DNA is concentrated in chromatin.
- Cellulose respiration is done by Mitochondrion.
- Light energy is stored in the form of chemical energy due to the activity of Chloroplast.
- Protoplasm is a colloidal solution.
- Voltammeter is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
- Birds are warm blooded animals.
- Birds bones are hollow.
- Hydrometer measures relative density of liquids
- Hygrometer measures humidity in atmosphere
- Manometer measures pressure of gases
- Periscope is used for viewing objects above eye level
- The readings of a Fahrenheit and a Centigrade temperature is the same at -40°.
- Powder-type fire extinguisher is used for petroleum fire.
- India occupies first position in the world in the production of tea.
- Zero Rate Inflation obtains necessarily in a year where the annual rate of inflation is constant in every week of the year.
- G.J. Mendel is known as founder of genetics.
- Milk is an example of emulsion.
- The average salinity of sea water is 3.5%.
- Snake is a limbless reptile.
- Tape worm has no digestive system because it is a saprophyte.
- Energy value of food items is expressed in kilojoules or thousands of joules
- Virus means poison
- Silver metal has the highest electrical conductivity.
- Mohr's scale hardest substance is diamond and Talc is the softest
- Oxygen was discovered in 1774. In 1907 Electric Washing Machine was
- Tomas A Edison was American
- X-rays and Cosmic rays were discovered by Motorcycle was invented by Gottlieb
- Arthur Compton. Daimler in 1885, he belonged to Germany.
- Blood pressure was discovered by William Dynamo was invented by Faraday in the year of 1831.
- Loud speaker converts electrical energy into sound energy.
- The electrical device which transform voltage : transformer
- A nuclear reaction in which two or more than two lighter nuclear are fused together to form a relatively heavier one is nuclear fusion
- The clear sky looks blue because of dispersion of light
- Cable describes one tenth of a nautical mile-unit of sound named after- Alexander
- Electricity does not flow through a circuit by itself. It needs a 'push', or energy, to keep it moving. We call this energy the voltage of the circuit. Voltage is measured in volts (v).
- The thickness of silk is measured in what-Denier
- Ohm's law does not apply to
- Semiconductors and conductors when there is change in temperature.
- If the same note is played on a flute and a sitar, one can still distinguish between them because they differ in quality.
- A negatively charged glass rod has always less protons than electrons.
- The wavelength of the X-rays is of the order of 0.1 nanometer.
- Oil rises in a wick of oil lamp on account of a property of matter called Capillary Action
- When a person can see nearer objects but not the distant ones he is said to be suffering from nearSightedness (myopia)
- ATP is a molecule containing high energy bonds.
- Millions of asteroids orbit the sun in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter Ceres is the largest asteroid
- Corona is the outer most halo of the Sun. Comet is made of ice and dust
- Edmond Halley was the first to calculate the

path of a comet and predict when it would be seen again.

- The patterns in stars are called constellations.
- In 1930, astronomers finally agreed how to divide the whole sky into 88 areas, which are called constellations.
- Speed of light is 3,00,000 km/sec
- Mars planet is named after the Roman god of war?
- Galaxies are the families of stars.
- About 80% of galaxies are elliptical and other are spiral
- Elliptical galaxies contain very little gas and dust and hardly any new stars are born in them.
- Spiral galaxies are disk shaped and usually have clouds of dust and gas where new stars are born.
- Light travels at 3,00,000 km/s, the speed at which you can round the world seven times in very second.
- Light takes 8 minutes to reach the earth from sun.
- Two planet Earth's could fit side by side inside the Great Red Spot of Jupiter.
- Ganymede is the largest moon in the solar system.
- Taxidermy means stuffing dead animals
- Acoustics is the science of sound
- Cytology is the study of cell
- Entomology is the study of insects.
- Apiculture is science of bee keeping
- Oncology is the study of cancer
- Exobiology is the study of life in outer space
- Numismatics is the study of coins
- Eugenics is the study of altering humans by changing their genes or it refers to improvement of human race
- Anthropology is the study of origin and physical and cultural development of mankind
- Carpology is the study of fruits and seeds.
- Pathology deals with diseases
- 6 feet is equal to 1 fathom
- A 100 watt bulb lights for 1 hour uses 100 watt hour of electricity
- -273 degree centigrade is called absolute zero temperature.
- Standard pressure is 760 mm or 14.71b/in2
- Gross is equal to 12 dozens
- Mach 2 is equal to 500 miles per hour
- 1 nautical mile is equal to 1825 meters
- Histology deals with organic tissues
- Cryogenics deals with the production, control and application of low temperatures
- Seismology is study of movements inside earth's crust
- Ambidextrous is one who can write with both hands.
- Astrophysics is a branch of astronomy which deals with the physical and chemical nature of heavenly bodies.
- Aetiology is the study of causes of disease.
- Conchology is the study of shells.
- Anthropology is the study of man.
- Cartography is the art of making maps and charts.
- Philately is hobby of stamp collecting.
- The branch of zoology, which deals with the study of insects is called entomology
- The production of genetically identical reproduction is called as Cloning
- Xylography is Wood Engraving
- Paleontology is the science of history of life.
- Meteorology is the study of study of weather.
- Cryptography is the study which deals with the secret writing
- Hydroponics means cultivation of the plants without use of soil.
- The time period of a pendulum on moon increases.
- Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
- Tube light emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence.
- Shortsightedness can be corrected with the use of Concave.
- Rectifier converts AC into DC
- Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
- Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood.
- Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
- The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called regulation.
- If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be black.
- Emerge of VIBGYOR from one side of the prism is due to refraction and dispersion of light.
- Oxidation is the process in which electron is lost.
- Half-time is a time of radioactive substance taken by that substance to decompose radioactivity to half of its weight.

- Light energy is stored in the form of chemical energy due to the activity of Chloroplast.
- Sunlight is composed of seven colours
- Oil rises in a wick of oil lamp on account of a property of matter called Capillary Action
- Fata Morgana is a Type of Mirage
- Freon is trademark for any of a number of chemical compounds containing fluorine, and often chlorine or bromine, as solvents, as aerosol propellants, in refrigeration.
- Freon is commonly used in refrigerator.
- Light travels fastest in vacuum
- Asteroids are small planets revolving round the sun
- Our galaxy is spiral known as Milky Way
- Super Nova is a dying star
- Nearest start to our sun is Alpha Centauri
- A collection of galaxies is called cluster Moon's 59% surface is visible from earth
- Mass of moon is 1/8th to that of the earth
- Moon has no atmosphere
- Sun is closer to earth in January
- Sun has 27 day rotation period
- Moon's rotation period is equal to the Earth's
- Rotation period of earth is 23hrs, 56min, 4sec
- Earth rotates around on axis pointing towards the Polar Star
- Equinox means equal days and nights Sun's energy is called Insulation
- Mycology is the study of fungus and fungi diseases.
- Numismatics is the study of coins.
- Petrology is the study of rocks in the earth's crust.
- Agronomy is the science of soil management.
- Penology is the study, theory and practice of prison management & criminal rehabilitation.
- a philologist studies Languages
- Chemical union of two or more molecules of the compound to form larger molecules is called Polymerization.
- A herbivore eats Plants
- Man eat both plants and animals is called Omnivore
- Pepsin produced in stomach digests theProteins
- Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called Insulin
- Darwin gave the theory of evolution
- Polio is caused by Virus
- Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896
- X-rays were discovered by Roentgen Second Law of thermodynamics was given by Kelvin
- Neutron was discovered by Chadwick
- First human in space is Yuri Gagarin 1961 of USSR
- First space scientist was Henry Cavendish
- Earth Circumference was determined first time most correctly by Al-Beruni.
- Telephone was invented by Graham Bell
- A universal donor's blood group is 0
- The mammal which lays eggs is Duck-billed platypus
- Largest sea bird is Albatross.
- Copper is used in making brass, bronze and German silver.
- The charge on an electron is Negative andcharge on a proton is Positive
- Fluorine is used to prevent tooth decay.
- Hydrogen is the lightest element of theperiodic table
- The Asteroid Belt is found between which of the following planets? Mars and Jupiter
- The visible part of the Sun is called Photosphere
- Ibn baitar was a Muslim Botanist
- Kitab al Manazar on optical works was written by Ibn al Haitham
- Petroleum is the most traded product in the world
- Total planets in solar system are 8
- Outer surface of sum is called photosphere
- Sun has 90% hydrogen, 8% helium and 2% other elements.
- Temperature at surface of sun is 6000K andat its center 20 million K
- Venus reflects highest percentage of light
- Lightest gas is hydrogen.
- Longest glacier is Lambert (Antarctica).
- Largest gorge is Grand Canyon. Largest Island is Greenland.
- Largest mammal is Blue whale.
- Highest melting point is of Tungsten, 3410oC.
- Venus is called Morning star.
- Venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise
- 1480,00,000 km is the distance from sun to earth.
- Temperature of Sun is 6000 degree C.
- Planet with rings is Saturn
- Rhea is the fifth natural satellite of Saturn.
- The only planet which rotates ...

- Uranus is called lopsided planet
- Uranus contain atmosphere of Hydrogen and Helium
- Period of rotation of earth on axis is 1 day or 23 hrs, 56 minutes & 4 seconds.
- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (Canada).
- Sudan is the second largest country in Africa area wise.
- Maximum Quantities of diamonds are found in Africa.
- Light is the fastest thing in the universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed of 187,000 miles per second.
- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (Canada).
- Takla Makan desert is in China in Asia.
- Period of revolution of Earth around Sun is' 356 days, 6 hrs, 9 minutes & 10 seconds.
- Rings of Saturn were discovered by Galileoin 1610
- Titan, the largest moon in solar system is of Saturn.
- Triton is a satellite of Neptune
- Planet referred as Evening Star is Venus Kanpur Mosque tragedy had taken place in1913
- Largest coral formation is The Great Barrier Reef (Australia).
- Highest desert is Atacama (Chile).
- Biggest flower is Raffiesia(Java, Indonesia).
- Reko Dik located in Balochistan
- Gypsum is used in cement and plaster of Paris
- Astronomy is the oldest known science
- Zirconium is the last element alphabetically
- 'Uranium' is extracted in Pakistan from area of Dera Gazi Khan
- Day and Night are equal at the Equator
- Louis Braille is the inventor of a system of writing and printing for the blind
- Bird that never makes its nest is Cuckoo.
- Wingless bird is Kiwi.
- Study of blood is called Hematology
- Nicolas Copernicus is known as the 'Father of Modem Astronomy'?
- The light coming from stars give the idea of their temperature.
- A light year is equal to 9.46 trillion km Mercury is nearest to the sun, smallest and fastest planet, with shortest rotation time Venus is the brightest, hottest, closest to earth and earth's twin in size and mass, has largest quantity of CO_2
- Earth is most dense, watery, bios planet. Sextant instrument is used for measuring the altitude of a celestial body
- Fundamental Laws of Electrical Attraction was made by Coulomb.
- Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish in 1766.
- Incandescent bulb was made by Edison in 1860.
- Intelligence tests were made by Binet in 1905.
- Laughing gas is Nitrous oxide
- Otto Hahn invented the Atom Bomb.
- Wright Brothers invented Aero plane.
- Christian Barnard was pioneer in heart transplantation.
- Ramsay discovered inert gas.
- Aristotle was the first to classify animals into groups.
- Theophrastus is regarded as the father of botany.
- Hydrogen was discovered by HenryCavendish.
- Thomson discovered electron.
- In 1803, the English Scientist John Dalton described the atom as the smallest unit of an element.
- In 1897 J.J Thomson discovered electron,negative charges.
- In 1911 Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander living in Britain, carried out experiment with atomic particles.
- Scientist use enormous machine called particle accelerator to discover and find out about subatomic particles.
- Ernest Rutherford in 1908, with the equipment discovered the atomic nucleus.
- Hans Geiger invented the Geiger Counter used to measure radioactivity.
- In 1902 what did Mary Anderson invent? Windscreen Wipers
- The theory of inheritance of acquired characters was propounded by J.B. Lamarck
- Dr. James Watson discovered the structureof DNA in 1953.
- Structure of DNA was given by Watson andCrick.
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to bum low grade fuel. Etienne Lenoir
- Anderson discovered positive electrons.

- Avogadro was an Italian scientist known for Avogadro's Hypothesis.
- Benjamin Franklin invented lightning conductor.
- Bessemer invented Steel smelting process.
- The study of heavenly bodies is known as Astronomy
- Supernova is a stellar explosion, which occurs when the nuclear fuel of a massive star gets exhausted causing the core of the star to collapse and releasing a vast amount of energy, which blasts away the outer parts of the star and leaves behind a neutron star or a black hole. This explosion can outshine a galaxy of billions of stars.
- The lightest metal is Lithium (Under low pressure it will be lithium, under very high pressure it is hydrogen)
- The most important ore of aluminum is Bauxite is the principal ore of aluminum.
- The element present in the largest amount in rocks and minerals is Silica
- An alloy used in making heating elements for electric heating devices is Nichrome
- Diamond is an allotropic form of Carbon
- The element common to all acids is Hydrogen
- Gobar gas contains mainly Methane The most malleable metal is Gold
- Water has max density at 4°C
- Non stick cooking utensils are coated with Teflon
- A farewell to Arms is written by Hemingway
- Pride and Prejudice is written by Jane Austin
- Preparing the 21st century is written by Tom Dickson
- Algebra, Trigonometry and Calculus are studies which originated in India.
- Quadratic equations were used by Sridharacharya in the 11th century.
- Dog Star is the common name for the starSirius
- Scientists have discovered human footprints in England that are at least 800,000 years old - the most ancient found outside Africa, and the earliest evidence of human life in Northern Europe in January 2014.
- Sun is 400 times larger than our moon.
- Hummingbird has legs but can't walk
- 1 metric ton is equal to 1000 kg
- Corona is the outer most part of the Sun.
- Mercury and Venus are without Satellites.
- A 'shooting star' is a meteor.
- The pulsating universe theory explains theevolution of universe.
- Bird largest in size is Ostrich
- Dengue is also known as Breakbone fever
- Only planet whose day is longer than its year is Venus
- Brightest visible star is Sirius
- Atmosphere of sun has 3 layers
- In 28 days moon returns to the same position in its orbit
- Earth's surface temperature has increase mainly because of higher level of CO2 concentration
- Electrical Motor instrument converted electrical energy into mechanical energy?
- Loudspeaker instrument converted electrical energy into sound energy?
- Microphone instrument converted sound energy into electrical energy?
- Helium and neon are called Noble Gases
- Circulation of blood was described by a Muslim scientist name Abn e Nafis
- Al-Khwarizimi was first person who used zero.
- English Channel separates England from France.
- Gulf of Sidra is in Libya.
- The printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg
- Norman Borlaug was Agricultural Scientist who developed high yielding verities of wheat and got Peace Nobel Prize
- Father of Computer is Charles Babbage
- Telescope was invented by Galileo
- Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
- Force is measured in Newton (SI), Dyne
- Hertz and Angstrom are units of frequency Units of work and energy are Joule and Erg Unit is density is kg/m3
- Unit of power is watt, BTU (Board of Trade Unit)
- Unit of electric charge is Coulomb Unit of voltage is volt
- Unit of electric resistance is ohm Unit of capacitance is Farad
- Unit of magnetic flux is Weber, Tesla Unit of radio activity is Becquerel
- Unit of crude oil is Barrel
- Unit of volume of water is cusec, cubic/sec Unit of admittance is Mho
- Unit of viscosity is Poise

- Unit of flight speed is Mach I
- Unit of wave length of light is Angstrom Unit of energy is Electron volt
- Unit of brightness is Lambert
- Unit of luminous flux is Lumen
- Unit of magnetic pole strength is Weber
- Unit of RAD (Radiation Absorbed Dose) isGray
- Unit of Electric Current is Ampere Unit of inductance is Henry
- Tesla is unit of magnetic flux density
- Rutherford is unit of rate of decay of radioactive material
- Faraday is unit of electric charge
- Angstrom is unit of length, used especially to specify radiation wavelengths
- Parsec is unit of astronomical length
- Degree is unit of measurement of an angle Dyne is a unit of Force.
- SI unit of pressure is Pascal.
- Curie is a unit of radioactivity Pascal Sound Pressure
- Curie is a unit of Intensity of radioactivity Angstrom Unit of length
- Light year is the distance light travels in a year
- Horse power Unit of Power Paris lies on Seine.
- When light waves travel from air to glass the wavelength and velocity variables are affected.
- Electrical lines of forces are imaginary.
- 1 horse power is 746 watts
- 1 horse power work is equal to lifting 550 lbs of weight to one foot for one second
- 1 calorie is equal to 4.2 Joules
- 1 barrel is equal to 159 liters
- Ozone is measured in percent age.
- An object traveling at Mach 2 is traveling approximately at 500 mph
- Alcohol strength is measured on the Gay-Lussac scale
- Chronometer is used to measure time
- Anemometer is used to measure Wind Speed
- One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
- 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
- Voltammeter is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
- 8 furlongs make one mile.
- One ... One thousandth of a millimeter.
- 2.47105 acres is equal to what SI unit-Hectare
- Unit of electromotive force in Volt Power is measured in Watts (w)
- Vitamin E is necessary for iron utilization;
- Vitamin E is for reproduction.
- Vitamin A is found in Dairy products
- Deficiency of Vitamin A causes Night blindness.
- Too much presence of the Potassium salt in human blood increase the risk of heart attack.
- The lack of calcium in the diet causes Rickets
- Celluloses are carbohydrates. Milk contains lactose.
- Vitamin C is also called Skin food
- Vitamin C can easily be lost in cooking and food storage
- Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism.
- Vitamin C hastens healing of wounds
- Vitamin capable of formation of blood is B12
- Rich source of Vitamin A is eggs
- Deficiency of Calcium leads to rickets
- Vitamin 81 is available is yeast.
- Scurvy, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
- Deficiency of vitamin A causes dryness of skin and night blindness
- Skin food is Vitamin C
- Vitamin C is also called Ascorbic Acid it prevents scurvy
- Vitamin C is also necessary for utilization of iron
- The food which contains largest amount of Vitamin C is tomato
- Vitamin E helps in fertility process
- Vitamin B helps maintain normal appetite and good digestion
- Protein found in milk is Casein. in beans is Legumes, in meat is myosin and in eggs is albumin
- Water soluble vitamin are Band C and all other are fat soluble
- Vitamin A is stored as Ester in liver
- Vitamin A is found in carotene bearing plants
- Vitamin E promotes oxygenation and acts as anti-aging
- Vitamin E is called anti-aging agent
- Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
- Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism
- Vitamin C cannot be stored in human body.
- Ground nut has maximum protein

- Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by Emulsification
- Hair, finger nails, hoofs, etc are all made of protein
- Milk contains 80% water.
- Milk is a complete food.
- Cheese contains vitamin D.
- Deficiency of Thiamine causes Beri Beri.
- Glucose is the source of energy for human brain.
- Major component of honey is Glucose
- Three main food nutrients are carbohydrates, protein and fats. Other are vitamins and minerals
- Meat is rich in iron we need to make blood cells
- Eating of coconut increases man's mental faculties
- Food poisoning can result from the eating of too much toadstools.
- Vitamin c is also known as Ascorbic Acid.
- Cell uloses are carbohydrates.
- Milk contains lactose
- Ascorbic acid is essential for the formation of bones and teeth.
- Citric acid is a good substitution for ascorbic acid in our nutrition.
- A guava contains more vitamin C than an orange
- The process by which plants take food is photosynthesis
- Reduction is the removal of oxygen atoms
- Oxidation is the combination of oxygen or removal of hydrogen
- Horticulture is the Cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetable
- If temperature rises gradually up to 40 deg C, the rate of photosynthesis may stop altogether
- Carbon dioxide we release comes from food we eat
- Mudskipper is the only fish that lives largely on land rather than in the water
- Tears are produced by lachrymal glands
- Stephenson is called Father of Steam Locomotive?
- Eudid is known as the 'Father of Geometry'?
- Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander, in 1908 discovered Atomic Nucleus
- Speed of sound is faster in hot air than in cold air
- Sound travels faster in moist air than in dry air
- Sound travels more rapidly in solids Maximum limit of sound beyond which a man can become deaf is 129 decibel
- Echo can only be produces when the distance of the obstacle is at least 17meters
- When we hear a sound, its impressions remain in our ear for 1/10th of a second
- Image persists for about 1/10th of second in our eye for creating a persistence of vision,
- pictures are projected at the rate of 10 or more/sec
- Videotape used in camcorders to record audio and video signal employee fine grains of iron oxide.
- The laws of reflection were first discovered by al Hazen
- 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
- One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
- US inventor Samuel More developed the system of dots and dashes of telegraph that was known as Morse Code
- Scientist now think that protons and Neutrons are themselves made of still smaller particles called quarks.
- Derailleur gears are used in Bicycles.
- Cantilever brake used in Bicycle.
- Speed of light 300,000 kilometers per second.
- Centigrade and Celsius temperatures are same below freezing point.
- Manometer is used to measure pressure?
- The velocity of light was first measured by Olaf Roemer
- The first European scientist who refuted the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe was Copernicus.
- Mobile phones transmit message using radio-type waves called microwaves
- Super conductors are also strong diamagnetic, this means they strongly repel magnets.
- Some of the chemicals from the recycle of old cells are used by liver to make bile which is stored in gall bladder.
- Plastic is lighter than gold.
- Lasers are a special source of light called coherent light this means all the light waves are in step with each other and travel in same direction
- Laser produce light of one particular wavelength and it is s single, pure color.
- The first hologram was made in 1962
- Laser stands for Light Amplification by

Stimulated Emission of Radiation

- Quartz-halogen bulbs are used in overhead projectors and spotlights
- Helium is used to fill airships and balloons
- Helium is used to pressurize hydrogen fuel in rockets and the air in diver's air tanks
- noble gases are used in lighting.
- The noble gases have very low boiling points.
- Liquid helium is the coldest substance.
- A gas only becomes liquid at -268.9 degree Centigrade
- Combustion is a kind of oxidation reaction.
- At room temperature the particles in air travel at around 1800 km/h the same speed as a bullet fires from a rifle.
- Cardiogram a medical instrument used fortracing the movements of the heart.
- Cardiograph is a medical instrument for tracing heart movements.
- Chronometer is an instrument kept on board the ships for measuring accurate time.
- Compass needle for knowing approximately the North-South direction at a place.
- Gyroscope is an instrument used to illustrate dynamics of rotating bodies. It is a type of spinning wheel fixed to the axle.
- Gyroscope is an instrument used to illustrate dynamics of rotating bodies. It is a type of spinning wheel fixed to the axle.
- Hydrometer is an instrument used for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
- Hydrophone is an instrument used for recording sound under water.
- Hygrometer is an instrument used for measuring humidity in air.
- Manometer for determining the pressure of a gas.
- Micrometer is an instrument used for converting sound i.e., fraction of the lowest division of a given scale.
- Microphone is an instrument used for converting sound waves into electrical vibrations.
- Microscope is an instrument which is used for magnifying minute objects by a lens system.
- Microtome is used for cutting an object into thin parts for microscopic inspection.
- Odometer is an instrument by virtue of which the distance covered by wheeled vehicles is recorded.
- 1 metric ton is equal to 1000 kg
- Corona is the outer most part of the Sun.
- Mercury and Venus are without Satellites.
- A 'shooting star' is a meteor.
- The pulsating universe theory explains the evolution of universe.
- Temperature of Sun is 6000 degree C.
- Planet with rings is Saturn
- Helium and neon called Noble Gases
- The printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg
- 1480,00,000 km is the distance from sun to earth.
- Only planet whose day is longer than its year is Venus
- Brightest visible star is Sirius
- Atmosphere of sun has 3 layers
- In 28 days moon returns to the same position in its orbit
- Earth's surface temperature has increase mainly because of higher level of CO_2 concentration
- Al-Khwarizimi was first person who used zero.
- Murphy's Law, briefly is "Everything that could go would do so"
- First fully sequenced human genome wascompleted in April 2003
- The most abundant mineral in the humanbody is Calcium
- Study of blood is called Hematology
- Nicolas Copernicus is known as the 'Father of Modem Astronomy'.
- A light year is equal to 9.46 trillion km Mercury is nearest to the sun, smallest and fastest planet, with shortest rotation time Venus is the brightest, hottest, closest to earth and earth's twin in size and mass, has largest quantity of CO_2
- Earth is most dense, watery, bios planet. Which instrument is used for measuring the altitude of a celestial body. Sextant
- Study of heredity is called Genetics
- Study of muscles is called Myology
- Study of birds is called Omithology
- Telephone was invented by Graham Bell
- The mammal which lays eggs is Duck-billed platypus
- Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896
- X-rays were discovered by Roentgen Second Law of thermodynamics was given by Kelvin
- Neutron was discovered by Chadwick
- In human eye image is formed at Retina
- Leprosy is caused by Bacteria
- An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer
- Electromagnetic wave theory of light was

proposed by Maxwell

- The Asteroid Belt is found between which of the following planets. Mars and Jupiter
- The visible part of the Sun is called Photosphere
- Law of gravity is given by Isaac Newton
- Lunar eclipse occurs at full moon.
- Outer surface of sum is called photosphere
- Sun has 90% hydrogen, 8% helium and 2% other elements.
- Temperature at surface of sun is 6000K andat its center 20 million K
- Venus reflects highest percentage of light
- Lightest gas is hydrogen.
- Planet referred as Evening Star is Venus Kanpur Mosque tragedy had taken place in1913
- Venus is called Morning star.
- Rhea is the fifth natural satellite of Saturn.
- The only planet which rotates onits axis from East to West is Uranus
- Uranus is called lopsided planet
- Uranus contain atmosphere of Hydrogen and Helium
- Period of rotation of earth on axis is 1 day or 23 hrs, 56 minutes & 4 seconds.
- Light is the fastest thing in the universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed of 187,000 miles per second.
- Rings of Saturn were discovered by Galileoin 1610
- Titan, the largest moon in solar system is of Saturn.
- Triton is a satellite of Neptune
- Highest melting point is of Tungsten, 3410°C.
- Period of revolution of Earth around Sun is' 356 days, 6 hrs, 9 minutes & 10 seconds.
- Sun is 400 times larger than our moon.
- Solar System was discovered by Copernicus in 1540, he belonged to Poland.
- Artificial radioactivity was discovered by Madam Joliet and Irene Curie in 1934.
- The cornea is the only living tissue in the human body that does not contain any blood vessels.
- The woodchuck is the alternative name for Groundhog animal.
- Kangaroo animal is the biggest of the marsupials.
- Beri-Beri is the deficiency disease caused by the vitamin B1
- "Plague" is a disease, which spreads by rat.
- Dry ice is a Solid Carbon Dioxide. Diamond is a form of Carbon.

between 72-80.

- "Psoriasis" is a common skin condition the causes skin redness and irritation.
- "Carbon Dioxide" gas is used to extinguish fire.
- Light year is a unit of distance. Jaffna is situated in Sri Lanka.
- Jupiter is the Planet with the maximum number of moons.
- Microphone is used to convert sound waves into electrical energy
- Penicillin is widely used as an antibiotic
- The air we inhale is mixture of gases.
- Nitrogen in the mixture is highest in percentage
- Steel is more elastic than Rubber because ratio strain is more of stress to
- The chief constituent of gobar gas is methane
- ORBIS is Mobile Eye Hospital
- The life history of human malaria parasite in Anopheles was first described by Ronald Ross
- The distance between the earth and the sun is smallest in the month of January
- Sigmund Freud is a psychiatrist, who belonged to Austria
- Gypsum is used in cement industry and plaster of Paris
- Radio carbon dating process is used to find the age of Fossils.
- Fish is the best source of protein.
- Most commonly used bleaching agent is chlorine
- Lime is sometimes applied to soil in order to increase the alkalinity of the soil
- The frequency of Radio waves is the highest
- Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 760 mm
- Temperature decreases as height increases
- High tides occur when the sun and the moon are in a straight line on the opposite sides of the earth.
- All rocks may be classified into three major groups, such as Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic.
- Venus is nearest to the earth.
- Equatorial regions are regions of permanent low pressure.
- The revolution of the earth round the suncauses change of seasons.
- Condensation of water vapors in the atmosphere on particles of dust leads to the formation of Fog.
- Earth takes 4 minutes to cover one degree of latitude.

raincloud"

- Maximum wind speeds, pressure deficit and radius of the eye are the factors contributing towards the severity of the cyclone.
- Biosphere is the part of the earth's Crust water and atmosphere where plants andanimals can subsist.
- Mercury is the fastest planet.
- Alexander Fleming was the Scottish bacteriologist who discovered penicillin in 1928
- Alexander Graham Bell was the Scottish-American scientist who invented telephone in 1876
- Albert Einstein made the revolutionary discovery of the Theory of Relativity in 1905, which established his reputation among the physicists of Europe.
- Electric Dynamic' was invented by Andrea Marie Amperes
- Bicycle' was invented by Macmillan 'Sewing machine' was invented by Elias Howe
- Pin-kellog invented 'Loudspeaker' G. Daimler invented 'Motor Cycle' Gutenberg invented 'Printing Press' John L. Baird invented 'Television'
- Roger Bacon invented 'magnifying glass and spectacles'
- Miner's Safety Lamp was invented by Sir Humphry Davy.
- Fahrenheit was the inventor of 'mercury thermometer'
- John Ericsson invented Screw Propeller
- Albert Einstein presented 'theory of relativity'
- Insulin was invented by F. Banting.
- Torricelli is famous due to his invention of Barometer
- George Westinghouse introduced compressed air brake
- Mr. Sperry invented Gyrocompass
- Chloroform was first discovered by James Simpson
- Roentgen discovered 'X-rays'
- Steam Turbine' was introduced by Sir C.A.Parsons
- Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel discovered Dynamite
- 'Law of gravitation' was introduced by Sir Isaac Newton
- Samuel Pier Point Langley invented Aeroplane
- 'Rabies preventive vaccine' wasdiscovered by Louis Pasteur
- John Napier is famous for Logarithms
- 'Hot air balloon' was made by Montgolfier
- 'Vaccination for smallpox' was discovered by Jenner Christopher America
- Hahnmann was the founder of Homeopathy
- Mr. Gatling invented Machine Gun
- Burroughs invented adding machine
- Sikorsky invented 'helicopter'
- Priestley Joseph discovered 'Oxygen' Taylor invented 'Radar'
- Poulsen invented 'Tape Recorder'
- Stanley William invented 'Transformer' W. Shockley invented 'Transistor'
- Homo sapiens is the scientific name of man
- Polio, AIDS and Measles are caused by Virus
- T.B., whooping cough and diphtheria are caused by Bacteria
- In making of butter, cheese and yogurt we use Bacteria
- Dead bodies of organisms are broken down into simpler molecules by natural decomposers called Bacteria and Fungi
- Leeuwenhoek discovered bacteria in 1892 Lack of vitamin B can cause Beri Beri
- Goiter is caused by deficiency of Iodine
- Scientific name of Vitamin C is Riboflavin
- Fruit is formed from Ovary
- Animals that feed on plants are called Herbivores
- Man eat both plants and animals so calledOmnivore
- The type of environment an organism lives in is called Habitat
- The enzymes that digest carbohydrates are called Amylase
- Pepsin produced in stomach digests the Proteins
- Lipase is fat digesting enzyme that hydrolyses a small percentage of fats into fatty acids and Glycerol
- Bile is secreted by Liver
- Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called Insulin
- Duodenum is a part of Small Intestine
- The right atrium of heart receives deoxygenated blood from the body via Vena Cava
- DNA double helix model was given by Watson and Crick
- Darwin gave the theory of evolution
- Adrenaline hormone is secreted by Adrenal gland
- Pituitary glands are located on Brain Polio is caused by Virus
- Water transport in plants occur through Xylem
- As a result of meiosis number of chromosome reduces to half
- Post mortem examination of organ or tissue

of a dead body is called Autopsy

- Malaria is caused by Plasmodium
- Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
- RNA Stands for Ribonucleic Acid
- Rise of blood sugar level above its normal level is called Hyper Glycaemia
- In human eye image is formed at Retina Deficiency of iron can cause anemia
- Short sighted ness can be corrected by use of Convex lenses.
- A kind of mental disorder in which a patient becomes victim of sound and visionary hallucination is called Schizophrenia
- Use of Boron and Zink can improve cotton yield.
- Neptune is the coldest and slowest planet
- Sun light takes 8.3 min to reach earth or 510 seconds
- Father of Nuclear physics is Ernest
- Father of Medicine is Hippocrates
- Father of Modern physics is Galileo Galilei
- Hygrometer is instrument used for measuring humidity of air.
- Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
- Ammeter is use for measuring current strength
- The maximum limit of sound beyond which a person can become deaf is 129 lbs.
- Charles K Rhodes developed an X-Ray emitting laser in 1990.
- Sonmeter is an instrument used to study the behavior of vibrating string.
- Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 760mm Hg
- Deficiency of Vitamin C causes Scurvy.
- Diamond is the hardest mineral.
- The average thickness of the earth's crust is 32 km.
- Galvanometer: an instrument for measuringcurrents of small magnitude.
- Hydrometer is used for specific gravity of liquid.
- Earth revolves around the sun from West to east
- A light year is equal to 9.46 trillion kilometers.
- Polio is caused by Virus
- Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Flaming
- Copper is used in making brass, bronze and German silver.
- Composition of bronze is Copper and Tin
- An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer
- Electromagnetic wave theory of light was proposed by Maxwell
- Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896
- Neutron was discovered by Chadwick
- The orbits of sun, moon and planets weredetermined firstly by Ptolemy
- Unit of work in SI units is Joule Unit of Power in SI unit is Watt
- The rate of change of displacement is called Velocity
- Ohm is unit of Resistance
- Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- Sun light takes 8.5 minutes to reach the on Earth
- Venus planet is closest to the Earth.
- Jupiter planet is biggest from the Sun.
- Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun.
- Art and science of growing flowers, fruit and vegetables is called Horticulture
- The energy generation in stars is due to Fusion of light nuclei.
- Sewing Machine was invented by Isaac M.Singer.
- Pepsin produced in stomach which digests the Proteins
- Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called Insulin
- Purity of milk is measured by instrumentcalled Lactometer
- Telephone was invented by Graham Bell
- One degree of longitude on the equator is equal to a distance of 112 km
- The coin rupia was first issued by Sher Shah Suri
- Kala Bagh is famous for minerals of Iron
- Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on April 13, 1919 behind
- The third battle of Panipat was fought between Marathas and Afghans.
- In deserts clouds do not precipitate due to low humidity
- Rain drop is shaped like a peer
- Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood.
- Atomic pile is a place where nuclear fission is made.
- Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
- Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
- Tube light emits radiation ever after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence
- The conversion of gases into liquid under

regulation.

- If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be black.
- On a standard rainbow Violet color is on the inside of the curve.
- During the winter months 90% of fallen leaves are taken underground by earth worm.
- Hydrosis is the medical term for Sweating.
- Father of modern chemistry is Jabir bin Hayyan.
- Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896.
- The charge on an electron is Negative and charge on a proton is Positive.
- Fluorine is used to prevent tooth decay.
- Wind blowing in a spiral form around a region of low atmospheric pressure is a Cyclone.
- Entomology deals with Insects.
- Female mosquito Aedes Aegypties is the cause of Dengue fever.
- The earth is the densest planet of universe. It has density of 5.515 time that of water.
- Speed of sound in air is 1200 KM/Hour.
- 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
- Angiosperm includes the plants which have covered flowers and covered seed.
- Plant cells resembles animal cell because having a cell membrane made up ofprotoplasm.
- Atomic pile is a place where nuclear fission is made.
- Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
- Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
- Chief food of mosquito larva is microorganism found in water.
- Chief food of butterfly larva is leaves of plants.
- Corn adds more oxygen to the atmospherethan it removes.
- Earthworm is a bi-sexual.
- Eyes of insects are compound.
- Silk is obtained from cocoon of silk worm.
- Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
- Tube light emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence.
- The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called regulation.
- If a green leaf is seen in a red light its colorwill be black.
- Skin does not excrete oil.
- Plants growing in extremely dry condition are called Xerophytes.
- Roots absorb water from soil which is Hygroscopic.
- Legumes increase the fertility of the soil by adding nitrogen to the soil.
- New varieties of organisms can be brought about by hybridization.
- Male child is born if xy chromosomes are united.
- Fertilization is fusion of two game tics of different strains.
- Fruit developed from single ovary is calledsimple fruit.
- Seeds are developed from Ovule.
- Grains swell in water due to imbibition.
- Chlorophyll contains magnesium.
- Oxidation is the process in which electron is lost.
- The rate of transpiration depends upon frequency of Stomata.
- Light is necessary for photosynthesis because it produce ATP and reducing substrate.
- Oxygen liberated from photosynthesis comes from water.
- Cathy Pacific is an island.
- In cryptograms, the sex organs are primitive and hidden.
- Dyne is a unit of Force.
- Photolysis is dissociation of water molecule in the chemical reaction of photosynthesis.
- Sandy soil is dry in comparison to clay due to Capillary action.
- Anton van Leeuwenhoek first time saw bacteria through a microscope made by him in 1683.
- A seed is a ripened ovule.
- Exobiology is the study of life or its possibility on other planets.
- Lightning is formed when strong opposite charges in different clouds break down the resistance offered by intervening air.
- John Dalton, an English scientist, gave Atomic Theory in 1803 describing atom as the smallest unit of an element.
- Gas in children's balloon is Helium.
- Ordinarily an atom is a neutral particle.
- The intensity of the energy released by an Earthquake is measured by the Richter scale.
- The most common element in the universe is Nitrogen.

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

IT, Computer and Internet

1. Who was the inventor of computer?
   (a) Douglas Engelbart
   (b) Ada Lovelace
   (c) Charles Babbage
   (d) None of these
2. Who was the inventor of computer programme?
   (a) Douglas Engelbart
   (b) Ada Lovelace
   (c) Charles Babbage
   (d) None of these
3. Who was the founder of Microsoft Company?
   (a) Douglas Engelbart
   (b) Ada Lovelace
   (c) Charles Babbage
   (d) Bill Gates
4. Who was the inventor of Mouse?
   (a) Douglas Engelbart
   (b) Ada Lovelace
   (c) Charles Babbage
   (d) None of these
5. Which is the largest search engine of internet?
   (a) Yahoo (b) Google
   (c) Ask (d) MSN
6. Which is the largest software company of computers?
   (a) Microsoft (b) Dell
   (c) IBM (d) My space
7. Which is the largest hardware company of computers?
   (a) Microsoft (b) Dell
   (c) HP (d) My space
8. A computer mainly consists of electronic:
   (a) Circuits (b) Devices
   (c) Chips (d) Parts
9. Which is the oldest search engine of internet?
   (a) Yahoo (b) Google
   (c) Aliweb (d) MSN
10. Time required for a computer to locate and transfer data is called:
    (a) Analogue time (b) Basic time
    (c) Starting time (d) Access time
11. Mention the most universal character-coding set?
    (a) ANSI (b) PASCAL
    (c) UASCII (d) ASCII
12. What is Backbone?
    (a) A network that connects other networks
    (b) A server
    (c) A large computer
    (d) None of them
13. What is BASIC (Beginners All-purpose symbolic Instruction code)?
    (a) A programming language
    (b) A software
    (c) Software coding
    (d) A diploma course
14. Term an ASCII text file which contains a list of DOS commands and program names?
    (a) Batch program (b) Batch file
    (c) Both of them (d) None of them
15. Which of the following is a conventional designation of pre-released software?
    (a) Alpha (b) Omega
    (c) Raw (d) Beta
16. Name the binary digit that is the smallest unit of digital information, either on or off, 1 or 0?
    (a) Bitmap (b) Bit
    (c) Bit/second (d) Byte
17. What does mean by BIOS?
    (a) Basic Input/output system
    (b) Beginning Input/output system
    (c) Basic Ingoing/outgoing system
    (d) Basic In/out system
18. There is a temporary storage place for information in computer. What is it called?
    (a) Backup (b) -Buffer
    (c) Binary file (d) Data recorder
19. Which of the following is a part of a chip or circuit board that is designed to send and receive data?
    (a) Conductor (b) Loop
    (c) Circuit (d) Bus
20. Term the amount of memory that is needed to specify one ASCII character, eight bits?
    (a) Bit (b) Kilo byte
    (c) Byte (d) Mega byte

21. Pick out the way of describing the architecture of an integrated circuit?
(a) Map (b) Hardware
(c) Chipset (d) Bridges

22. Computer using resources or services provided by a remote machine is called client. What this remote machine is called?
(a) Host (b) Server
(c) Both of them (d) none of them

23. What are the called those images that are available for use on computers?
(a) Bitmaps (b) Clipart
(c) Resources (d) Database

24. COM Port is a connection on an IBM or compatible computer where you plug in the cable for a serial device. Mention another name for COM Port?
(a) USB port (b) Connection
(c) Serial Port (d) Stat

25. Serial ports are smaller than parallel ports. How many pins are there in serial ports?
(a) 8 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 6

26. In order to carry out an action in computer we choose a word or phrase that is usually found in menu. What is it called?
(a) Command (b) Request
(c) Order (d) Quest

27. There is a text file that DOS reads when booting which instructs the computer about the configuration of the machine. What is called this text file?
(a) BIOS (b) MS-DOS
(c) Config.sys (d) BASIC

28. Name the data that is sent to the computer by a web server that records those computers actions on a certain web site?
(a) Database (b) Feedback
(c) Daisy chain (d) Cookie

29. CPU means central processing unit. What is referred by the term?
(a) Principle microchip that the computer is built around
(b) Box that houses the main components of computers
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

30. Which of the following is used metaphorically to describe the virtual world of computers?
(a) Cyberworld (b) Cyberspace
(c) Virtualworld (d) Virtual space

31. What is called a structured set of data that is normally associated with software to access and manipulate that data?
(a) Database (b) Backup
(c) Storage (d) Hard disk

32. What is called preset value for some option in a computer programme?
(a) Built-in (b) Default
(c) Programming (d) None of them

33. Mention the term for the screen background in the most graphical user interfaces (GUIs) on which windows, icon, and dialog boxes appear?
(a) Screen saver (b) Desktop
(c) Taskbar (d) Screen

34. Name the part of structure for organizing files on a disk?
(a) Directory (b) Classification
(c) Arrangements (d) Data organizer

35. What is termed the portion of RAM set aside for temporarily holding information read from a disk?
(a) ROM (b) Cache memory
(c) Bus (d) Disk Cache

36. What is document?
(a) a data file (b) a software
(c) a programme (d) an input device

37. What is called the high-capacity optical disc that looks like a CD, but can store much information then CD?
(a) Digital Versatile Disc (DVD)
(b) Super Density disc (SD)
(c) Digital Video Disc (DVD)
(d) All of these

38. A CD can store 650 MB of data. How much data can be stored in a single-layer, single-sided DVD?
(a) 3 GB (b) 4 GB
(c) 2.5 GB (d) 8.5 GB

39. A method of transferring information (often text message) from one computer to another over a network is called:
(a) Electronic Mail (E-Mail)
(b) FAX
(c) Downloading
(d) Data transfer

40. What is called is the coding or scrambling of information in a life. So that it can only be decoded and read by someone who has the correct decoding key?
(a) Encryption (b) Java applet
(c) Firewall (d) Encoding

41. What is extension?
(a) The period and up to three characters at the end of a filename
(b) A special file used on Macintosh computers to add extra functionality to the system
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

42. What is referred by the term FAT (File Allocation Table)?

(a) A special file in which MS-DOS stores information on the layout of a disk
(b) An application which is compiled with code to run on two platforms
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

43. There is a modem which can handle FAX protocols and also transmit data. What this data is called?
(a) FAX Modem (b) Data modem
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

44. A program, document, utility—that isn't hardware on a computer is termed as:
(a) Software (b) Data
(c) Extension (d) File

45. What is used in a computer to protect a networked server from damage by those who log in to it?
(a) Antivirus (b) Firewall
(c) Gateway (d) Flow Control

46. What is called a graphical representation of a directory or subdirectory?
(a) Directory (b) Folder
(c) Partition (d) Extension

47. What is format?
(a) Preparing a disk for use by your hardware and operating system
(b) The way text is set up on a page
(c) The way information is structured in a file
(d) All of these

48. To copy files between the local system and any system reachable over the network is called FTP. What denotes FTP?
(a) First Transfer Protocol
(b) File Transfer Procedure
(c) File transfer protocol
(d) None of these

49. Gateway acts as a bridge between two applications or networks so that data can be transferred between a numbers of computers. What is it?
(a) Hardware (b) Software
(c) None of them (d) Both of them

50. Name the disk drive which contains one or more disks permanently sealed in it and is noted for their speed and high capacity?
(a) Hard disk (b) Floppy disk
(c) Hard drive (d) RAM

51. What is hardware?
(a) Hard disk
(b) Processor
(c) Computer machinery
(d) Motherboard

52. Which of the following terms is used to describe the starting point, or main page of a web site?
(a) First page (b) Links page
(c) Initial page (d) Home page

53. Name the computer that acts as a server for other computers on the network?
(a) Mainframe (b) Host
(c) Main server (d) Master

54. Which protocol is used for transferring html and related files, usually from www sites?
(a) Hypertext Markup language (HTML)
(b) Java script
(c) Java Applet
(d) Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

55. What is referred by the term 'Hypertext'?
(a) That links a PC to server
(b) Text which is used between a PC and ISP
(c) Text which can be read with special software
(d) Text that links to other information

56. There is a process in which an item or file is moved into an application or environment which is different than that native to it. What is it called?
(a) Download (b) Transfer
(c) Import (d) Protocol

57. What is called the part of a computer, programme, or peripheral that communicates with other components?
(a) Bus (b) Interface
(c) Conductor (d) Link

58. Name an internal or private internet that is used strictly within the confines of a company, university etc?
(a) Home net (b) Ethernet
(c) Net (d) Intranet

59. The kernel provides low-level services. Which of the following is included in Kernel's services?
(a) Hardware-software interaction
(b) Memory management
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

60. Kilobyte, 1024 bytes, usually abbreviated K. Where is it used?
(a) Discussing memory
(b) Hard drive storage
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

61. Which term is used for a group of personal computers linked together in order to share programmes, data and peripherals?
(a) LAN (Least Area Network)
(b) LAN (Local Area Network)
(c) LAN (Less Area Network)
(d) LAN (Long Area Network)

62. LPT1 is the name used by MS-DOS. What is referred by this term?
(a) The first USB port on a computer

(b) The first socket on a computer
(c) The first parallel port on a computer
(d) The first com port on a computer

63. Megabyte is usually abbreviated MB or Mb. How many kilobytes are there in Megabyte?
(a) 1000 (b) 1024
(c) 1100 (d) 998

64. What is termed the temporary storage area for information and applications?
(a) Cache (b) Memory
(c) Storage (d) Kernel

65. A small, silicon object which contains microscopic circuitry is termed as:
(a) Processor (b) Microchip
(c) Transistor (d) Chipset

66. *Modulate-Demodulate* is a communications device that enables a computer to transmit information over a telephone line. By what name it is popular?
(a) Scanner (b) Modem
(c) Modulator (d) None of these

67. The CPU is located on the main circuit board in a computer. What this board is called?
(a) Motherboard (b) Fatherboard
(c) Mainboard (d) Base-board

68. Which of the following is disk operating system, produced by Microsoft that is the most common operating system for IBM and compatible PCs?
(a) IBM-DOS (b) MS-DOS
(c) OS/2 (d) Unix

69. Term the computer applications involving text, graphics, audio and video, or computers that are designed to provide high quality graphics and audio?
(a) Multimedia (b) Hypermedia
(c) Highmedia (d) Complete-media

70. OCR stands for 'Optical Character Recognition'. What is its function?
(a) Scan the text of printed paper into a computer
(b) Recognize photograph
(c) Separate colours in a colour object
(d) None of these

71. Pick out the term for the connection on an IBM PC or compatible computer usually named LPT1, where is plugged in a cable for a parallel printer?
(a) Common Port (b) Com Port
(c) Serial Port (d) Parallel Port

72. Which of the following is the section of a hard drive?
(a) Partition (b) Room
(c) Space (d) Division

73. What is referred by 'path'?
(a) Specifies the location of a software
(b) Specifies the location of a hardware
(c) Specifies the location of a web
(d) Specifies the location of a file

74. PDF is the abbreviation for:
(a) Published Document Format
(b) Pure Document Format
(c) Portable Document Format
(d) Printable Document Format

75. What is called a hardware item that can be attached to a computer to increase its functionality, such as a printer or monitor?
(a) Accessory
(b) Additional devices
(c) Peripheral
(d) Devices

76. Smallest graphic unit that can be displayed on the screen, usually a single coloured dot is called:
(a) Pixel (b) Pet
(c) Picture element (d) All of these

77. Name the hardware standard for auto configuration, which requires operating system support?
(a) Autoconfig
(b) Plug and Play (PNP)
(c) Built in
(d) Plug and Run

78. Which of the following ports are commonly used in computer?
(a) Serial (b) Parallel
(c) USB (d) All of these

79. What is called the memory that can be used by applications to perform necessary tasks while the computer is on?
(a) Cache memory
(b) Random Access Memory (RAM)
(c) Hard memory
(d) Volatile memory

80. A portion of RAM that is used as if it were a disk drive is called:
(a) RAM Disk (b) Virtual drive
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

81. What is virtual memory?
(a) A temporary memory in a hard disk
(b) A permanent memory in a hard disk
(c) Method of using hard disk space to provide extra memory
(d) None of these

82. A portion of RAM that is used as if it were a disk drive is called:
(a) RAM Disk (b) Virtual drive
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

83. The process of finding and removing errors in computer programmes is called:
(a) Decoding (b) Recycling
(c) Debugging d) Re activating

84. What is ASCII?

(a) American School of Computer Information Interchange
(b) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
(c) Asian Standard Code for Information Interchange
(d) American Standard Code for Intelligent

85. A device which encodes characters by the depression of keys is known as:
(a) Printer (b) Keyboard
(c) Mouse (d) Hard drive

86. The area inside a computer frame and auxiliary where data and instructions are stored is called:
(a) Memory (b) Interpreter
(c) Recorder (d) Hopper

87. CT Scan stands for computerized technology
(a) Computerized tomography
(b) Computer technology
(c) All of above
(d) None of the above

88. URL stands for
(a) Uniform Research Locator
(b) Universal Resource Locator
(c) Uni Relative Locator
(d) Uniform Resource Locator

89. RAM stands for
(a) Room Amplified Modulator
(b) Random Access Memory
(c) Random Access Memo
(d) None of the above

90. Which one is an Operating System?
(a) Harvard Graphics
(b) Windows 2000
(c) MS-Office
(d) C++

91. Which of the following is an internal memory of a computer?
(a) Floppy Discs (b) USB
(c) RAM (d) CDs

92. When using computers which of the following involves reducing the electricity consumed or environmental waste generated?
(a) Green Computing
(b) Cyclic Process
(c) Violation
(d) Manufacturing

93. In a Word document this describes the size, weight, and spacing of a character.
(a) Font (b) Points
(c) Typeface (d) Typography

94. Which of the following is an example of Database Management System?
(a) Adobe Photoshop
(b) MS Power Point
(c) MS Word
(d) ORACLE

95. When you insert a comment in a document, the comment appears in a:
(a) New window (b) Balloon
(c) Sticky note icon (d) Sidebar

96. Speed of LaserJet printer is measured in:
(a) Character per second
(b) Page per minute
(c) Line per minute
(d) Character per minute

97. A computer cannot function without:
(a) Microsoft Office
(b) Operating System
(c) Internet Connection
(d) Antivirus Protection

98. Which is the full form of Wi-Fi?
(a) Wireless Fidelity
(b) Wired Fidelity
(c) Wireless Focus
(d) Wireless Field

99. A computer virus is:
(a) A Micro organism
(b) Electromagnetic waves entering computer through a network
(c) A useful micro component of a computer
(d) A computer programme

100. Which of the following files have an 'mpg' extension?
(a) Audio (b) Image
(c) Video (d) Flash

101. CD is an optical disk format that is used to hold:
(a) Pre-recorded text
(b) Graphics
(c) Sound
(d) All of these

102. Which of the following keyboard shortcut is used to reverse the last action in Microsoft Word?
(a) Ctrl + Z (b) Ctrl + X
(c) Ctrl + Y (d) Ctrl + U

103. What is full form of DSL in terms of information technology?
(a) Digital System Line
(b) Digital Super Line
(c) Digital Subscriber Line
(d) Digital Speed Line

104. What is the shortcut key for page break in MS Word?
(a) CTRL + Enter (b) Shift + Enter
(c) Space + Enter (d) None of these

105. "Add New Hardware" option exists in:
(a) Title bar (b) Status bar
(c) Control Panel (d) Taskbar

106. A Hyperlink is:
(a) A word phrase that, when clicked, displays another document
(b) ...

(c) A world wide web gateway
(d) A system that employs multimedia resources

107. Which of the following is not an Operating System?
(a) DOS (b) Linux
(c) Windows (d) Oracle

108. When you are working on a document, by default Word automatically saves your document:
(a) Every 10 minutes
(b) Every 10 seconds
(c) When you close the document
(d) When you close the application

109. In MS Excel, A worksheet range is a:
(a) A command used for data modeling
(b) A range of values such as from 23 to 234
(c) A group of cells
(d) A group of worksheets

110. Who invented the World Wide Web (WWW) with Robert Cailiau?
(a) Laiszlo Neztjev
(b) Tom Burns
(c) Tim Berners Lee
(d) Fred Zukerburg

111. A_________ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings.
(a) MAN (b) LAN
(c) WAN (d) None of these

112. F1, F2 to F12 these keys are called:
(a) Numeric Keys
(b) Alpha Function Keys
(c) Function Keys
(d) None of these

113. Embedded Formula in MS EXCEL can be removed by pressing:
(a) BACKSPACE (b) PAGE DOWN
(c) DELETE (d) END

114. Which key is used to move at the end of a paragraph?
(a) HOME (b) PAGE DOWN
(c) END (d) ENTER

115. Which of the following terms is known as half-byte?
(a) Nibble (b) Giga-byte
(c) Tera-Byte (d) Quibble

116. What does Boot means in computing language?
(a) To load an operating system
(b) To start RAM
(c) To Initiate ROM
(d) None of these

117. When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called
(a) Computer network
(b) Distributed system
(c) Networking system
(d) none of the mentioned

118. Term which refers to the sharpness or clarity of an image, is
(a) pitch (b) pixel
(c) resolution (d) signal

119. Which of the following is an operating system?
(a) Microsoft Word (b) Windows 2000
(c) Java (d) Outlook

120. What is the keyboard shortcut for creating a chart from the selected cell range?
(a) F2 (b) F8
(c) F11 (d) F12

121. The brain of any computer system is
(a) ALU (b) Memory
(c) CPU (d) Control unit

122. Ctrl +] is used for
(a) Increase the font size
(b) Decrease the font size
(c) Increase the font colour
(d) None of above

123. In PowerPoint for black screen the short cut key used
(a) B (b) W
(c) L (d) P

124. Mainly which port is used in computer
(a) USB (b) Serial
(c) Parallel (d) All of above

125. To change text in Italic form
(a) Ctrl + I (b) Ctrl + B
(c) Ctrl + C (d) None of above

126. In MS World Landscape is for
(a) Page Orientation
(b) Page Layout
(c) Page portray
(d) None of above

127. 1 byte is equal to
(a) 2 bit (b) 7 bit
(c) 8 bit (d) None of above

128. Which are the following hardware devices
(a) Motherboard (b) Processor
(c) Hard Disc (d) All of these

129. Michael Dell is one of the biggest names of
(a) Hollywood (b) Wall Street
(c) Computer World (d) American Politics

Answer Key

1. c	18. b	35. d	52. d	69. a	86. a	103. c	120. c
2. b	19. d	36. a	53. b	70. a	87. a	104. a	121. c
3. d	20. c	37. d	54. d	71. d	88. d	105. c	122. a
4. a	21. c	38. d	55. d	72. a	89. a	106. a	123. a
5. b	22. c	39. a	56. c	73. d	90. b	107. d	124. d
6. a	23. b	40. a	57. b	74. c	91. c	108. a	125. a
7. c	24. c	41. c	58. d	75. c	92. a	109. c	126. a
8. b	25. c	42. c	59. c	76. d	93. a	110. a	127. c
9. c	26. a	43. c	60. c	77. b	94. d	111. b	128. d
10. b	27. c	44. d	61. b	78. d	95. a	112. c	129. c
11. d	28. d	45. b	62. c	79. b	96. b	113. c	
12. a	29. c	46. b	63. b	80. c	97. b	114. c	
13. a	30. b	47. d	64. b	81. c	98. a	115. a	
14. c	31. a	48. b	65. b	82. a	99. d	116. a	
15. d	32. b	49. d	66. b	83. c	100. b	117. b	
16. b	33. b	50. a	67. a	84. b	101. d	118. c	
17. b	34. a	51. c	68. b	85. b	102. c	119. b	

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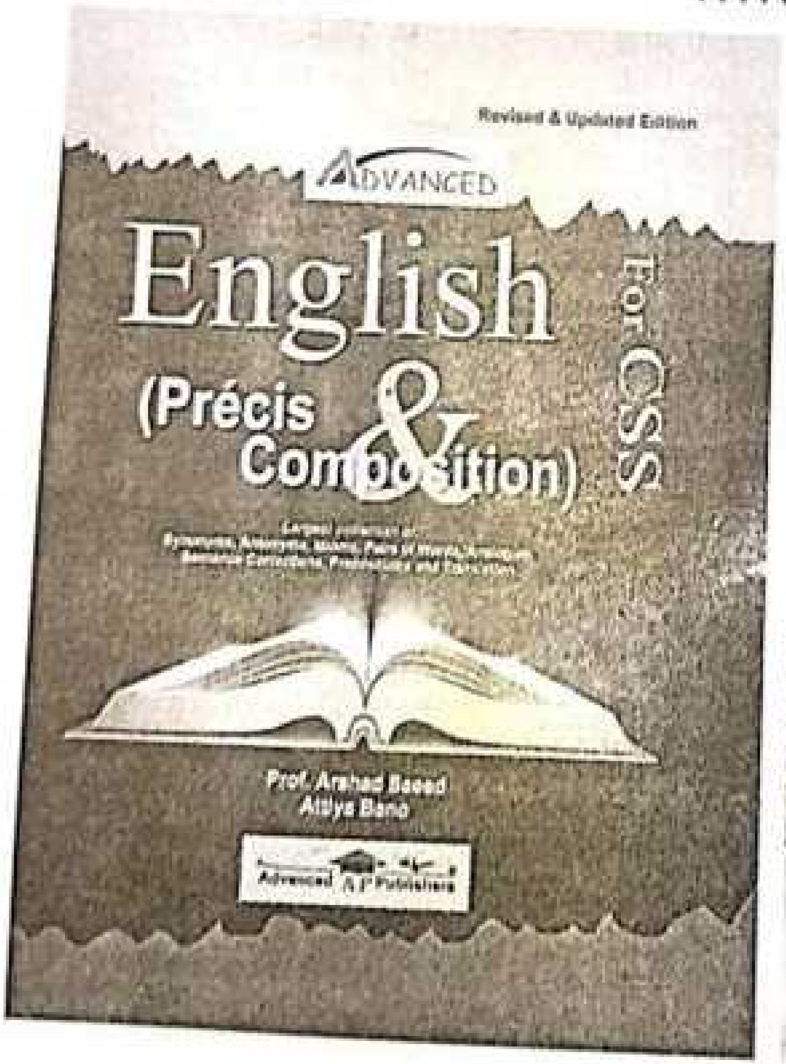

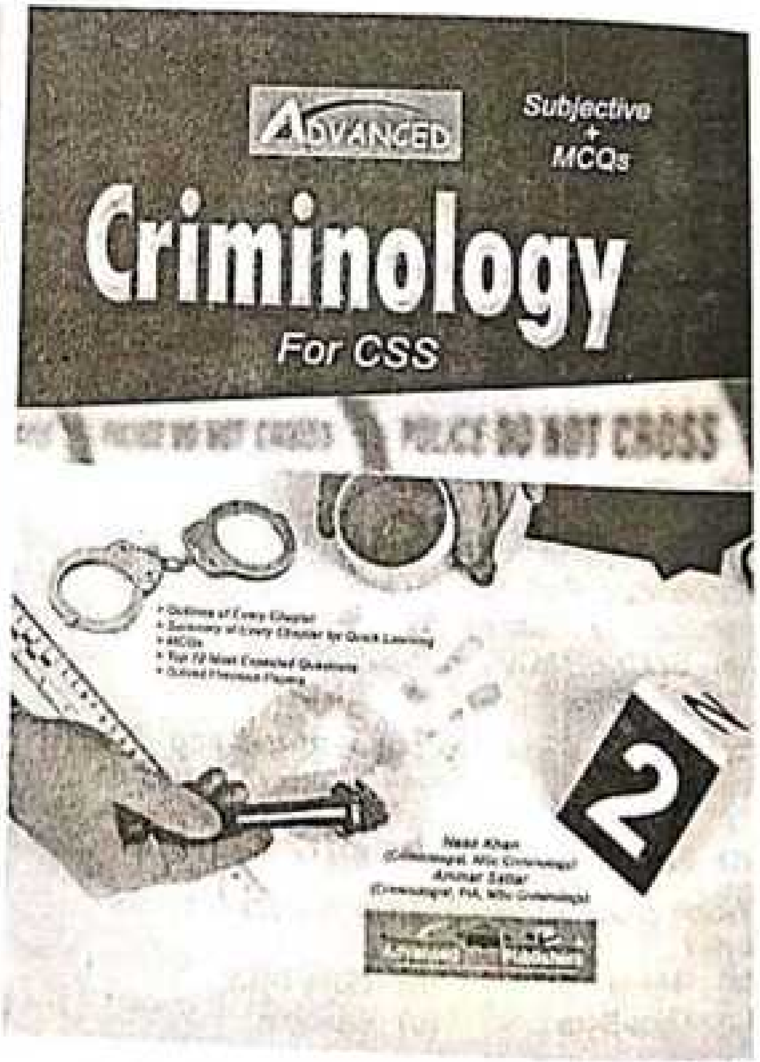

More than 100 Keyboard Shortcuts

Keyboard Shortcuts (Microsoft Windows)

1. CTRL + C (Copy)
2. CTRL + X (Cut)
3. CTRL + V (Paste)
4. CTRL + Z (Undo)
5. DELETE (Delete)
6. SHIFT + DELETE (Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin)
7. CTRL while dragging an item (Copy the selected item)
8. CTRL + SHIFT while dragging an item (Create a shortcut to the selected item)
9. F2 key (Rename the selected item)
10. CTRL + RIGHT ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the next word)
11. CTRL + LEFT ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous word)
12. CTRL + DOWN ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the next paragraph)
13. CTRL + UP ARROW (Move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous paragraph)
14. CTRL + SHIFT with any of the arrow keys (Highlight a block of text) SHIFT with any of the arrow keys (Select more than one item in a window or on the desktop, or select text in a document)
15. CTRL + A (Select all)
16. F3 key (Search for a file or a folder)
17. ALT + ENTER (View the properties for the selected item)
18. ALT + F4 (Close the active item, or quit the active program)
19. ALT + ENTER (Display the properties of the selected object)
20. ALT + SPACEBAR (Open the shortcut menu for the active window)
21. CTRL + F4 (Close the active document in programs that enable you to have multiple documents open simultaneously)
22. ALT + TAB (Switch between the open items)
23. ALT + ESC (Cycle through items in the order that they had been opened)
24. F6 key (Cycle through the screen elements in a window or on the desktop)
25. F4 key (Display the Address bar list in My

27. ALT + SPACEBAR (Display the System menu for the active window)
28. CTRL + ESC (Display the Start menu)
29. ALT + Underlined letter in a menu name (Display the corresponding menu) Underlined letter in a command name on an open menu (Perform the corresponding command)
30. F10 key (Activate the menu bar in the active program)
31. RIGHT ARROW (Open the next menu to the right, or open a submenu)
32. LEFT ARROW (Open the next menu to the left, or close a submenu)
33. F5 key (Update the active window)
34. BACKSPACE (View the folder one level up in My Computer or Windows Explorer)
35. ESC (Cancel the current task)
36. SHIFT when you insert a CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive (Prevent the CD-ROM from automatically playing)

Dialog Box - Keyboard Shortcuts

1. CTRL + TAB (Move forward through the tabs)
2. CTRL + SHIFT + TAB (Move backward through the tabs)
3. TAB (Move forward through the options)
4. SHIFT + TAB (Move backward through the options)
5. ALT + Underlined letter (Perform the corresponding command or select the corresponding option)
6. ENTER (Perform the command for the active option or button)
7. SPACEBAR (Select or clear the check box if the active option is a check box)
8. Arrow keys (Select a button if the active option is a group of option buttons)
9. F1 key (Display Help)
10. F4 key (Display the items in the active list)
11. BACKSPACE (Open a folder one level up if a folder is selected in the Save As or Open dialog box)

Microsoft Natural Keyboard Shortcuts

1. Windows Logo (Display or hide the Start menu)
2. Windows Logo + BREAK (Display the System Properties dialog box)
3. Windows Logo + D (Display the desktop)

FTP File Transfer Protocol
GIF Graphics Interchange Format; Applied To Image Format As .gif
GIGO Garbage In, Garbage Out
GIS Geographic Information Systems
GPS Global Positioning System
GPU Graphics Processing Unit
GUI Graphical User Interface
GUID Globally Unique Identifier
HDMI High-Definition Multimedia Interface
HDTV High Definition Televsion
HDV High-Definition Video
HFS Hierarchical File System
HSF Heat Sink And Fan
HTML Hyper-Text Markup Language
HTTP HyperText Transfer Protocol
HTTPS HyperText Transport Protocol Secure
I/O Input/Output
ICANN Internet Corporation For Assigned Names And Numbers
ICF Internet Connection Firewall
ICMP Internet Control Message Protocol
ICS Internet Connection Sharing
IDE Integrated Device Electronics
IDE Integrated Development Environment
IEEE Institute Of Electrical And Electronics Engineers
IGP Integrated Graphics Processor
IM Instant Message
IMAP Internet Message Access Protocol
INTERNIC Internet Network Information Center
IP Internet Protocol
IPX Internetwork Packet Exchange
IRC Internet Relay Chat
IRQ Interrupt Request
ISA Industry Standard Architecture
ISCSI Internet Small Computer Systems Interface
ISDN Integrated Services Digital Network
ISO International Organization For Standardization
ISP Internet Service Provider
IT Information Technology
IVR Interactive Voice Response
JPEG Joint Photographic Experts Group; Applied To Image Format As .jpeg
JRE Java Runtime Environment
JSP Java Server Page
KBPS Kilobits Per Second
KDE K Desktop Environment
KVM Switch Keyboard, Video, And Mouse Switch
LAN Local Area Network
LCD Liquid Crystal Display
LDAP Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
LIFO Last In, First Out
LPI Lines Per Inch
LUN Logical Unit Number
MAC (ADDRESS) Media Access Control Address
MANET Mobile Ad Hoc Network
MBPS Megabits Per Second
MCA Micro Channel Architecture
MIDI Musical Instrument Digital Interface
MIPS Million Instructions Per Second
MP3 MPEG-1 Audio Layer-3
MPEG Moving Picture Experts Group; Video Format
MTU Maximum Transmission Unit
NAT Network Address Translation
NETBIOS Network Basic Input/Output System
NIC Network Interface Card
NNTP Network News Transfer Protocol
NOC Network Operations Center
NTFS New Technology File System
OASIS Organization For The Advancement Of Structured Information Standards
OCR Optical Character Recognition
ODBC Open Database Connectivity
OEM Original Equipment Manufacturer
OLAP Online Analytical Processing
OLE Object Linking And Embedding
OOP Object-Oriented Programming
P2P Peer To Peer
PC Personal Computer
PCB Printed Circuit Board
PCI Peripheral Component Interconnect
PCI-X Peripheral Component Interconnect Extended
PCMCIA Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
PDA Personal Digital Assistant
PDF Portable Document Format
PHP Hypertext Preprocessor
PIM Personal Information Manager
PMU Power Management Unit
PNG Portable Network Graphic; Image Format

PPC	Pay Per Click
PPGA	Plastic Pin Grid Array
PPI	Pixels Per Inch
PPL	Pay Per Lead
PPM	Pages Per Minute
PPP	Point To Point Protocol
PPTP	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol
PRAM	Parameter Random Access Memory
PS/2	Personal System/2
QBE	Query By Example
RAID	Redundant Array Of Independent Disks
RAM	Random Access Memory
RDF	Resource Description Framework
RDRAM	Rambus Dynamic Random Access Memory
RGB	Red Green Blue
RISC	Reduced Instruction Set Computing
ROM	Read-Only Memory
RPC	Remote Procedure Call
RPM	Revenue Per 1,000 Impressions. (M Is The Roman Numeral For 1,000)
RSS	RDF Site Summary
RTE	Runtime Environment
RTF	Rich Text Format
RUP	Rational Unified Process
SAN	Storage Area Network
SATA	Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
SCSI	Small Computer System Interface
SD	Secure Digital
SDRAM	Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory
SDSL	Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line
SEM	Search Engine Marketing
SEO	Search Engine Optimization
SIMM	Single In-Line Memory Module
SKU	Stock Keeping Unit
SLI	Scalable Link Interface
SMART	Self-Monitoring Analysis And Reporting Technology
SMB	Server Message Block
SMS	Short Message Service
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SO-DIMM	Small Outline Dual In-Line Memory Module
SOA	Service Oriented Architecture
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol
SQL	Structured Query Language
SRAM	Static Random Access Memory
SRGB	Standard Red Green Blue
SSH	Secure Shell
SSID	Service Set Identifier
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TFT	Thin-Film Transistor
TIFF	Tagged Image File Format; Image Format
TTL	Time To Live (DNS)
TWAIN	Toolkit Without An Informative Name
UDDI	Universal Description Discovery And Integration
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UML	Unified Modeling Language
UNC	Universal Naming Convention
UPNP	Universal Plug And Play
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USB	Universal Serial Bus
VCI	Virtual Channel Identifier
VESA	Video Electronics Standards Association
VFAT	Virtual File Allocation Table
VGA	Video Graphics Array
VLB	VESA Local Bus
VLE	Virtual Learning Environment
VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
VPI	Virtual Path Identifier
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VPS	Virtual Private Server
VRAM	Video Random Access Memory
VRML	Virtual Reality Modeling Language
WAIS	Wide Area Information Server
WAN	Wide Area Network
WEP	Wired Equivalent Privacy
WI-FI	Wireless Fidelity
WPA	Wi-Fi Protected Access
WWW	World Wide Web
XHTML	Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
XML	Extensible Markup Language
XSLT	Extensible Style Sheet Language Transformation
Y2K	Year 2000
ZIF	Zero Insertion Force

IT, Computer & Internet

Frequently Asked Questions from Previous MCQs Papers

- The output quality of a printer is measured by Dot per inch
- A byte is a group of 8 bits
- Those system software which one uses to translate high, level language into low level language or machine language and vice versa are called Programming Language Translation
- Four nibbles are equal to Two Bytes Smallest unit of memory is Bit
- 1 Megabyte is equal to 1024 Kilobytes 1 Kilobyte is equal to 1024 Bytes
- The printer in which each letter is formed with the series of dots is called Dot Matrix Printer
- The programs which are required to run peripheral devices such as mouse keyboard, printer etc. are called Device Drivers
- Internet Search Engines Google was founded by Larry Page and Sergery Brin
- In the world of computer science LINUX is an operating System?
- Adobe company produces PageMaker, Photoshop and Acrobat.
- SIM stands for Subscriber identity module
- VGA stands for Video Graphic Array
- Mouse is an Input device
- Silicon is used in making of Computer Chips
- PNG is a file extension of Image
- In MS-Word Home key moves the cursor to the Beginning of the line
- In Ms Word the Tool used for finding a similar word in a Document is called Thesaurus
- The computer program that contains instructions to operate a device is called Device driver
- In Computer Science a device which encodes characters by the depression of Keys is known as Keyboard
- RAM stands for Random Access Memory
- HP is a famous brand of computer equipment. What does HP stand for Hewlett-Packard
- ATM is abbreviation of Automated Teller Machine
- Modem is used to send digital data over a phone line
- Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a Network
- Pea can fix nitrogen from air.
- CPU is an abbreviation of Central Processing Unit.
- RAM stands for Random Access Memory.
- The length of IP address is 32 bits
- Facebook was launched in 2004
- The docx file contains MS Office Word
- The file extension DLL stands for Dynamic Link Library
- The extension of a MS Access Database is mdb.
- The key combination used to permanently delete a file from Windows computer is Shift + delete
- Data is permanently stored in Hard Disk
- What are the steps to upgrade a 32-bit version to a 64-bit version of Windows? Ans. It cannot be upgraded
- To change a lowercase letter to uppercase and uppercase letter to lowercase select? Sentence Case
- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- The general format of the URL is as follows type: // Address /path /
- The computer abbreviation "OS" stands for Operating System
- How many versions of Windows 8 for PC have been released? 3 versions
- A group of 8 bits is called Byte
- The file extension .jsp stands for: Java Server Page
- What is the full form of WWW? World Wide Web

- The microphone converts the sound into: Electrical Signals
- A device which connects multiple nodes to the network is: A hub
- Windows 7 was released in which year? It was released to manufacturing on July 22, 2009 and became generally available on October 22, 2009
- What is Windows XP? An operating system
- ATM stands for: Automated Teller Machine
- Which one of these is used to find information on World Wide Web? Search Engine
- "gif" is an extension of which type of file? Image
- The founder of IBM Company? Thomas J. Watson
- Volatile Memory is: Ram
- When you delete an object, Windows XP sends it to: Recycle Bin
- A folder in windows c can't be made with the name: Com/Com 1/Com2/Com3
- Copying a software without purchasing it is Software Piracy
- What is the use of Firewall in a computer? For security
- What is the full form of ISO? International Standard Organization
- A network that covers large area, city, country and World is called: WAN
- What is the official Twitter bird's name? Larry
- Frequency is measured in: hertz
- Program that contain instructions to operate a device is called Device Driver
- The keys starting with character F1 to F12 are: Function Keys
- Which one of these is not a feature of Windows 8? Urban user interface
- What was the old domain name of Facebook? thefacebook.com
- Google was founded in: 1996
- The first Tweet on Twitter was sent: March 21, 2006
- What is HTML? Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications.
- 1 byte consists of: 8 bits
- What is the full form of IP? Internet Protocol
- BASIC is the abbreviation of: Beginners Anti Purpose Symbolic Instruction Codes
- SOAP stands for: Small Object Access Protocol
- Microsoft Windows 8 is: An Operating System
- Which of the following features allow Windows 10 to adapt to different device types? Continuum
- Maximize, Minimize and Close button are called: Control Button
- Twitter is a Social networking website.
- Personal Computers are also known as: Microcomputer
- Dr. Solomon and McAfee are popular: Anti-Virus
- Red wavy lines under text indicate: Spelling Mistakes
- The software that are available free of cost are called: Freeware
- By default the bar located at the bottom of the Desktop is: Taskbar
- The transfer of data from one place to another is called: Data Communication
- Green wavy lines under text indicate? Grammatical Mistake
- SQL is a (n): Structured Language
- Windows 8 was released in which year? 2012
- Which one is an Operating System? Windows Vista
- A Terabyte represents about: 1 trillion bytes
- The file extension PNG stands for: Portable Network Graphic File
- The card which is used for internet: Modem Card
- In Windows 10, what is the shortcut key to open programs that are pinned to task bar? Windows + [1] [2] [3] [...]
- What is meaning of .mng? Multiple Network Graphic
- Windows 7 is preceded by which version of the windows? Windows Vista
- What is the name of new built-in browser includes in Windows 10? Super Internet Explorer Pro
- Analog signal is measured in: Volts
- In Windows 7, what is the shortcut key for creating a New Folder? Ctrl + Shift + N
- What is the full form of TCP? Transmission Control Protocol
- Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) can do: Logical Operation, Mathematical Operation
- The total number of function keys in a computer keyboard are: 12
- A bit can be 1 or 0
- Which of the following protocol is used to access Webpages on World Wide W. HTTP

- Which of the following option is not true for FORTRAN? Translation
- A network that covers small geographic area or single or group of buildings is called: LAN
- Which one of the following is Internet Protocol? TCP/IP
- The upper most bar showing the name of the application is called: Title Bar
- Which of the following is the founder of Facebook? Mark Zuckerberg
- By default, the bar located at the bottom of the desktop is: Taskbar
- What is the full form of Wi-Fi? Wireless Fidelity
- The output of the printer is known as: Hard Copy
- Which of the following is an email client? Yahoo
- Laser beam technology is used in one of the following: Optical Disks
- All the files deleted from computer are stored in Recycle Bin
- What is the full form of PDF? Portable Document Format
- The Google IPO was done in: 2004
- A Search Engine is: A website that look through databases for matching criteria
- Windows 10 was launched in which year? 2015
- Printer is an example of: Hardcopy
- Who invented the Qwerty Keyboard? Christopher Latham Sholes
- A set of raw, unprocessed facts, figures and symbols is called: Data
- Windows XP was released in: 2001
- Windows XP was succeeded by: Windows Vista
- Half byte = 1nibble = 4 bits
- Bit means Binary Digit
- 1 byte = 8 bits
- 1 mega byte = 1048576 bytes
- 1 kilo byte = 1024 bytes
- A combination of 16 bits are called word.
- A terabyte = 1 trillion bytes
- Our PC belongs to 4th generation
- Fred Cohen coined the word computer virus
- First computer virus was created in 1970 at Bell laboratories
- WORM means Write Once Read Many
- Power of a super computer is measured in FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per Second)
- WWW/http: (hypertext transfer protocol) was created by Tim Burner Lee in 1992
- Intel means Integrated Electronics
- 1 worksheet contains 256 columns
- G.W.Basic G.W stands for Gate Way
- Super Computer was created by J.H.Van Tassel
- CORBA is Common Object Request Broker Architecture
- URL is Uniform Resource Locator
- Intel invented RAM chip
- Information stored on disk as series of bumps on its shiny side.
- DVDs hold more information than CDs. They use smaller bumps and have two reflective layers
- Recordable CDs do not have bumps. There are patches of color on disk to change the reflected laser light
- In 1951 Univac – 1, the world's first commercial computer was designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert. They built ENIAC, the first electronic computer in 1946
- In 1968 mainframe was built.
- In 1976 first supercomputer the Cray-1 was developed
- In 1981 IBM produce the IBM PC.
- In 1998 IBM made quantum computer
- Super computers uses parallel processing
- In 1974, computer games were introduced.
- PROM is the abbreviation of programmable read only memory
- What was the world's first high level programming language 1957: IBM FORTRAN
- A JPEG is a picture file format - what does JPEG stand for: Joint Photographic Experts Group
- During World War II, IBM built the computers the Nazis used to manage their death/concentration camps
- Registers are temporary storage areas within the CPU.
- First apple computer was built in garage.
- The language of small talk is object oriented.
- Shell is an operating environment.
- Virtual memory is also known as virtual page.
- NOS refer to operating systems for a network.
- In EBCDIC each character is denoted by 8 bits.
- Diodes are used in analog computer circuits as limiter.
- Wetware stands for any organic intelligence.

- GIGO stands for garbage in garbage out.
- Application of flip-flap are counters, shift register and transfer register.
- Bootstrap is associated with computer.
- FORTRAN stands for formula translator.
- A group of character that is termed as a single entity is called word.
- Clip art is a computer prepared art.
- Mark sensing is another term for OMR.
- Authorization to make multiple software copies is called site licensing.
- Antivirus is also known as vaccines.
- Free software is also known as public domain software.
- In computer DFD stands for Data Flow Diagram.
- Cyber Space is called to Virtual world of the computer.
- What does the sun in SUN Microsystems stand for Stanford University Network
- What does Intel stand for- Integrated Electronics
- All PCs have a BIOS what does bios stand for-Basic Input Output System
- What is the common name for an Integrated circuit A Chip
- In WWW terms what does i.e. mean on a domain name-Ireland
- What company introduced the first commercial minicomputer 65 DEC
- The first web browser publicly available NCSA Mosaic
- The world's most powerful super computer is called ASCI white.
- World Wide Web was invented in 1993 by Tim Bareness Lee.
- The B-programming language was developed by Ken Thompson.
- The 1st commercially produced and sold computer (1951) was UNIVAC.
- The transformation from heavy computers to PCs was made possible using microprocessors.
- The first microprocessor was developed in 1971 by Intel.
- A pentium 4 (P-4) employs roughly 40 million transistors.
- Mark-1, Apple-1, and collossus were initial desktop computers.
- Binary digits are briefed as bit.
- A collection of bits is called byte.
- The first home computer (1977), which was sold in millions of units was Apple II.
- 'PARAM' is a supercomputer.
- Father of the Computer.. Charles Babbage
- The first computer was invented by Charles Babbage in the year 1822.
- Ada Lovelace, was the first programmer for this computer.
- The first patent for working computers was done by ENIAC in 1952.
- The very first microprocessor was inventedin 1970 for the use in the electronic calculators.
- The first microprocessor was Intel 4004 and was developed by Ted Hoff.
- A pointing device Mouse used in computer which functions by detecting the motion, consisting of one or more buttons was invented by Douglas Engelbart at the Stanford Research Institute in 1963.
- The first printer was developed by Remington Rand.
- In 1973, internet was developed by American Scientist V. Cert, who was assigned a project by ARPA.
- The inventor of www is Tim Berner Lee as well as Robert Cailliau in the year 1990. It is the most popular service on the internet. It is a system for organizing as well as linking internet files, resources, and services and providing access to them.
- Bill Gates and Paul Allen are the founders of Microsoft. It was founded in the year1975 at Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- Microsoft was founded to develop BASIC interpreters for the Altair 8800
- C programming language was developed by Dennis Ritchie in 1972 at Bell Telephone laboratories to use in Unix operating system. Basically it was developed for the implementation of system software, it hasbeen used even in developing application software.
- Email which stands for Electronic Mail was invented by Ray Tomlinson in the year 1971and initiated in using "@" sign for separating user name and machine.
- EBay managed by an American company was started by Pierre Omidyar, on September 3,1995.
- Wiki, as the name suggests, is an online guide or dictionary for anyone to accessinformation online. Wikipedia was invented by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger in the year 2001 and previously known Nupedia from 1990-07.
- MySpace is a social networking website is

invented by Tom Anderson. It was launchedin August 2003 and the headquarters is based in Beverly Hills, California

- Digital Computer" was invented by Howard Aiken
- Abacus is considered as the first known counting device and it was originated from Asia. Abacus worked on a place-value notion meaning that the place of a bead or rock on the apparatus determined how much it was worth.
- In 1642 a French mathematician and philosopher Blaise Pascal invented the first mechanical digital calculator using gears known as the Pascaline.
- In 1812 Charles P. Babbage later known as the "father of the computer", designed a machine, the difference engine which was steern- powered , fully automatic and commanded by a fixed instruction program.
- In 1947 the giant calculating device ENIAC (Electrical Numerical Integrator and Calculator) machine was developed by John W. Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert, Jr. at the University of Pennsylvania.
- In early 1960s Gene Amdahl designed the IBM System/360 series of mainframe computers, which considered as the first general purpose digital computers which uses intergrated circuits.
- In 1961 Dr. Hopper developed the COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language) programming language.
- In 1964 the International Business Machines (IBM) publishes and marketed the term "word processor
- In 1965 Dr. Thomas Kurtz and Dr. John Kemeny developped BASIC (Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) programming language
- In 1969 the Internet was started.
- In 1969, computers were first used to communicate synchronously.
- In 1970 Dr. Ted Hoff developed the famous Intel 4004 microprocessor (G) chip.
- In 1971 the Intel released the first microprocessor, a specialized integrated circuit which was able to process four bits of data at a time.
- In 1976 Apple Computers was founded by Steven Jobs and Stephen Wozniak.
- In 1981 the IBM PC was introduced with a 16-bit microprocessor.
- Bit means Binary Digit
- 1 byte is equal to 8 bits
- 1 megabyte is equal to 1048576 bytes A terabyte is equal to 1 trillion bytes
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- Saverin is one of five co-founders of Facebook.
- Google was founded by Lawrence E. Page and Sergey M. Brin while they were students at Stanford University. Google Inc was incorporated on September 4, 1998.
- The first Apple computer, Apple-I wasinvented by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak in the year 1976 under the company name Apple Computers Inc.
- Bluetooth technology was firstly introduced by telecommunication manufacturer Ericsson, based in Sweden in 1994.
- USB (Universal Serial Bus) was invented and developed by Vijay Bhatt in 1996.

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PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

Pakistan, officially the Islamic Republic of Pakistan), is a country in South Asia. It is the sixth-most populous country with a population exceeding 212,742,631 people. In area, it is the 33rd-largest country, spanning 881,913 square kilometres (340,509 square miles)*. Pakistan has a 796,095 km² coastline along the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Oman in the south and is bordered by India to the east, Afghanistan to the west, Iran to the southwest, and China in the far northeast. It is separated narrowly from Tajikistan by Afghanistan's Wakhan Corridor in the northwest, and also shares a maritime border with Oman.

The territory that now constitutes Pakistan was the site of several ancient cultures, including the Mehrgarh of the Neolithic and the Bronze Age Indus Valley Civilisation, and was later home to kingdoms ruled by people of different faiths and cultures, including Hindus, Indo-Greeks, Muslims, Turco-Mongols, Afghans, and Sikhs. The area has been ruled by numerous empires and dynasties, including the Persian Achaemenid Empire, Alexander III of Macedon, the Seleucid Empire, the Indian Maurya Empire, the Gupta Empire, the Arab Umayyad Caliphate, the Delhi Sultanate, the Mongol Empire, the Mughal Empire, the Afghan Durrani Empire, the Sikh Empire (partially), and, most recently, the British Empire.

Pakistan is the only country to have been created in the name of Islam. As a result of the Pakistan Movement led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Indian subcontinent's struggle for independence, Pakistan was created in 1947 as an independent homeland for Indian Muslims. It is an ethnically and linguistically diverse country, with a similarly diverse geography and wildlife. Initially a dominion, Pakistan adopted a constitution in 1956, becoming an Islamic republic. An ethnic civil war in 1971 resulted in the secession of East Pakistan as the new country of Bangladesh. In 1973 Pakistan adopted a new constitution establishing, alongside its pre-existing parliamentary republic status, a federal government based in Islamabad consisting of four provinces and three federal territories. The new constitution also stipulated that all laws are to conform to the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Quran and Sunnah.

A regional and middle power, Pakistan has the sixth-largest standing armed forces in the world and is also a nuclear power as well as a declared nuclear-weapons state, the second in South Asia and the only nation in the Muslim world to have that status. Pakistan has a semi-industrialised economy with a well-integrated agriculture sector and a growing services sector. The Pakistani economy is the 24th-largest in the world in terms of purchasing power and the 41st-largest in terms of nominal GDP (World Bank). It is ranked among the emerging and growth-leading economies of the world, and is backed by one of the world's largest and fastest-growing middle class.

Pakistan's political history since independence has been characterized by periods of military rule, political instability and conflicts with India. The country continues to face challenging problems, including overpopulation, terrorism, poverty, illiteracy, and corruption. Pakistan is a member of the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the Non

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* Area of Pakistan is 796,095 km², When we include the area of Azad Kashmir 13297 km² and area of Gilgit- Baltistan 72520 km² it becomes 881912 km²

Aligned Movement, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, the Commonwealth of Nations, the Economic Cooperation Organisation, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Developing Eight, and the G20 developing nations, Group of 24, Group of 77, and ECOSOC. It is also an associate member of CERN. Pakistan is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Border of Pakistan

Pakistan-Afghanistan Border: 2611.560 km
Pakistan-China Border: 599.100 km
LoC: 861.493 km
Working Boundary: 202.000 km
Pakistan-India Border: 2100.595 km
Coastal Line: 1058.940 km
Pakistan-Iran Border: 909.278 km

Motto: Īmān, Ittihād, Nazam ("Faith, Unity, Discipline")

Capital: Islamabad 33°40'N 73°10'E

Largest city: Karachi 24°51'36"N 67°00'36"E

Official languages: English, Urdu

National languages: Urdu

Ethnic groups: 44.7% Punjabis, 15.4% Pashtuns, 14.1% Sindhis, 8.4% Saraikis, 7.6% Muhajirs, 3.6% Balochs, 6.3% others

Religion: 96.4% Islam (Official), 1.5% Hinduism, 1.5% Christianity, 0.6% others

Government: Federal parliamentary constitutional republic

President: Arif Alvi

Prime Minister: Imran Khan

Chairman of the Senate: Sadiq Sanjrani

Speaker of the Assembly: Asad Qaiser

Chief Justice: Mian Saqib Nisar

Legislature: Parliament, Upper house Senate, Lower house National Assembly

Islamic Republic: 23 March 1956

Current constitution: 14 August 1973

Area: Total 796,095 km^2 (33rd) **Water** 2.86 %

Population: 2017 census 212,742,631

Density: 244.4/km^2 (633.0/sq mi) (56th)

GDP (PPP): 2017 estimate Total $1.060 trillion (25th) **Per capita** $5,374 (137th)

GDP (nominal) 2017 estimate: Total $304.4 billion (42nd) **Per capita** $1,629 (145th)

Gini (2013) 30.7 medium

HDI (2017): Increase 0.562 medium · 150th

Currency: Pakistani rupee (Rs) (PKR)

Time zone: UTC+5b (PST)

Calling code +92

ISO 3166 code: PK

Internet TLD:.pk

PHYSIOGRAPHY

1. Pakistan is located between latitude of 23° 35' to 37° 05' north and extends from longitude 60° 50' to 77° 50':
   (a) South (b) East
   (c) South-east (d) West
2. Total area of Pakistan (excluding Azad Jammu & Kashmir) is:
   (a) 802,940 sq km (b) 803,840 sq km
   (c) 796, 096 sq km (d) 801,940 sq km
3. The area of Azad Jammu & Kashmir is:
   (a) 13,297 sq km (b) 13,716 sq km
   (c) 12,716 sq km (d) 11,716 sq km
4. What is the total water area of Pakistan?
   (a) 15,220 km (b) 25,220 km
   (c) 24,220 km (d) 23,220 km
5. Total length of land boundaries of the country is:
   (a) 6,574 km (b) 6,774 km
   (c) 6,674 km (d) 5,774 km
6. When Ceasefire Line came into existence:
   (a) 1949 (b) 1965
   (c) 1972 (d) 1947
7. When the Line of Control came into existence?
   (a) 1972 (b) 1947
   (c) 1965 (d) 1948
8. In which Agreement the Ceasefire Line was named as Line of Control?
   (a) Delhi Agreement
   (b) Tashkent Agreement
   (c) Simla Agreement
   (d) Lahore Agreement
9. What is the length of Pakistan-Afghanistan border?
   (a) 2,330 km (b) 1,430 km
   (c) 2,230 km (d) 2,252 km
10. The length of Pakistan-China border is:
    (a) 595 km (b) 513 km
    (c) 523 km (d) 623 km
11. The length of Pakistan-India border is:
    (a) 1,712 km (b) 2,012 km
    (c) 1,610 km (d) 1,812 km
12. The length of Pakistan-Iran border is:
    (a) 709 km (b) 805 km
    (c) 409 km (d) 909.278 km
13. The length of coastline of Pakistan is:
    (a) 1,546 km (b) 1,946 km
    (c) 1,846 km (d) 1,058 km
14. Area of Wakhan is under the control of:
    (a) Tajiskistan (b) Afghanistan
    (c) China (d) Nepal
15. The lowest point of Pakisyan is:
    (a) Indus plain (b) Indian Ocean
    (c) Cape Monze (d) none of them
16. Highest point in Pakistan is:
    (a) Koh-i-Suleman (b) K-2
    (c) Pamir knot (d) Gasherbrem
17. K-2 is also called:
    (a) Godwin Austen (b) Batura
    (c) Killing Mountain (d) Broad Peak
18. What is the height of K-2?
    (a) 8,611 metre (b) 6,611 metre
    (c) 8,511 metre (d) 7,611 metre
19. Which one is the highest peak of Himalayan Ranges?
    (a) Takht-e-Sulaiman (b) K-2
    (c) Nanga Parbat (d) Tirich Mir
20. Name the area which separate Pakistan from Tajikistan?
    (a) Wakhan (b) Pamir knot
    (c) Khyber Pass (d) Himalayan
21. Total arable land of the country is:
    (a) 17% (b) 29%
    (c) 27% (d) 37%
22. The total area of irrigated land is:
    (a) 171,100 sq km (b) 141,100 sq km
    (c) 151,100 sq km (d) 161,100 sq km
23. In how many natural regions Pakistan can be divided?
    (a) seven (b) eight
    (c) six (d) twelve
24. The Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is:
    (a) Minkiang (b) Sinkiang
    (c) Shanghai (d) Ching Chee
25. Which range is called Roof of the World?
    (a) Pamirs (b) Hindu Kush
    (c) Karakoram (d) None of these
26. Which range links Pakistan with China?
    (a) Hindu Kush (b) Kirthar
    (c) Pamir (d) Karakoram
27. Which mountain barrier influences the rainfall pattern in Pakistan by intercepting monsoon winds from the south?
    (a) Northern (b) Eastern
    (c) Southern (d) Western
28. Which is the highest peak in the Salt Range?
    (a) Sakesar
    (b) Takht-e-Sulaiman
    (c) Tilla Jogi n Hill
    (d) none of them
29. Salt Range start from Kalabagh and end at:
    (a) Jhelum (b) Dina
    (c) Mirpur (d) Mangla
30. The salt range is situated between River Soan and:
    (a) Chenab (b) Kabul
    (c) Indus (d) Jhelum
31. The Khyber Pass connects Pakistan with:
    (a) Afgha...

(c) South West (d) China

32. Which [illegible] separates the Indus Plain [illegible]
(a) Baluchistan (b) Punjab
(c) Sindh (d) NWFP

33. [illegible] lies North West of
(a) China (b) Iran
(c) [illegible] (d) Afghanistan

34. Which Pass connects Peshawar with [illegible]?
(a) Bolan Pass (b) [illegible] Pass
(c) Gomal Pass (d) Tochi Pass

35. Name the Pass which links Chitral with [illegible]
(a) [illegible] Pass (b) Shandur Pass
(c) Tochi Pass (d) Khyber pass

36. The highest peak of the Sulaiman mountains is
(a) Takht-i-Sulaiman (b) [illegible]
(c) [illegible] (d) None of them

37. The Bolan Pass connects the Kachhi Sibi Plain with
(a) [illegible] (b) Waziristan
(c) [illegible] (d) Quetta

38. Where the [illegible] range is situated?
(a) Baluchistan Plateau
(b) Indus Plain
(c) Karakoram
(d) Kirthar Range

39. Where the Chagai hills are located?
(a) [illegible]
(b) [illegible]
(c) [illegible]
(d) Pak-Afghan border

40. The Indus Plain covers an area of about how many sq. Miles?
(a) [illegible] (b) 200,000
(c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

41. Pakistan's most prosperous agriculture zone is
(a) Indus plain (b) Sialkot Region
(c) Punjab Region (d) Barani belt

42. The five tributaries of the Indus river in Punjab are Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Sutlej, and the
(a) Beas (b) Ganga
(c) Jamna (d) all of them

43. The tributaries of the Indus River converge to their confluence with the Indus at
(a) Rawala Kot (b) Jhelum
(c) Mithankot (d) Tarbela

44. Land situated between streams is called
(a) combination (b) doab
(c) bar (d) Khaddar

45. The Sindh Sagar Doab is situated between the Rivers Indus and the
(a) Jhelum (b) Chenab
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

46. The problems of waterlogging and salinity in [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] of the
(a) Right Bank Outfall Drain
(b) Left Bank Outfall Drain
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

47. Point of South boundary line is known as
(a) 24th Parallel line
(b) [illegible] parallel line
(c) [illegible] parallel line
(d) [illegible] parallel line

48. Manchhar Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in
(a) Southeast Asia (b) Asia
(c) the World (d) South Asia

49. The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as
(a) Nili Bar (b) Thar Desert
(c) Thal Desert (d) Cholistan Desert

50. Between the Indus and the Jhelum Chenab, South of the Salt Range, the area is called
(a) Thar Desert
(b) Lower Indus Plain
(c) Chaj Bar
(d) The Sindh Sagar Doab

51. The interfluves between the Ravi and the old course of the Beas is called
(a) Ganji Bar (b) Nili Bar
(c) Chaj Bar (d) None of them

52. High land between the old course of the Beas and the Sutlej is called
(a) Chaj Bar
(b) Sindh Sagar Doab
(c) Nili Bar
(d) Rachna Doab

53. The bars are popularly known as
(a) Barren soils (b) bara soils
(c) riverine soils (d) None of them

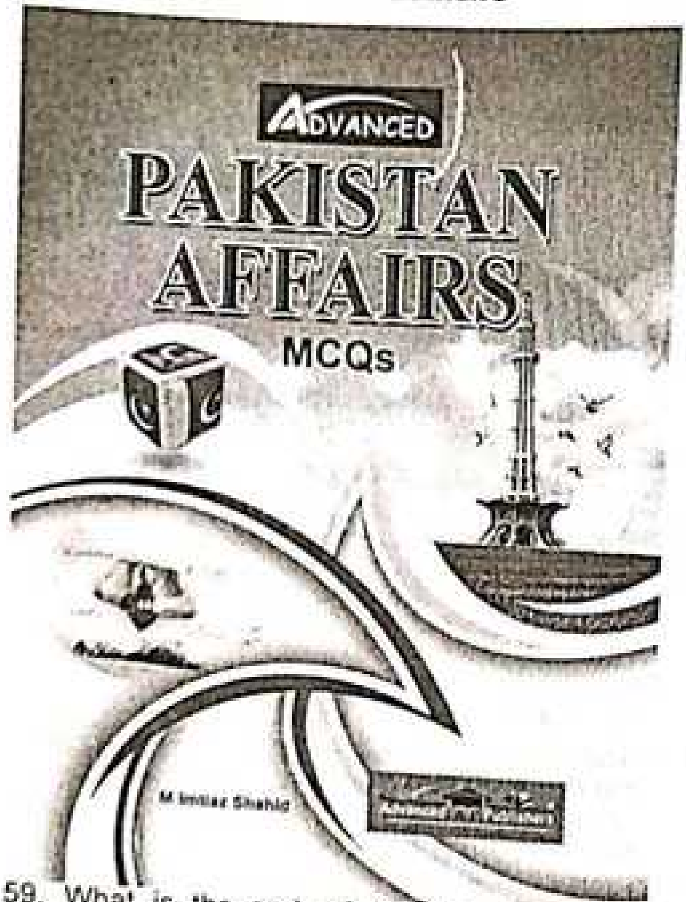
54. In Bahawalpur the South Asian Desert i called
(a) Cholistan (b) Thal Desert
(c) Thar Desert (d) Cholistan Plains

55. In Northern, Sindh the South Eastern Desert is known as
(a) Thar Desert (b) Cholistan Desert
(c) Thal Desert (d) Pat

56. In Southern Sindh the South Eastern Desert is called as
(a) Thal (b) Thar
(c) Cholistan (d) Pat

57. How many peaks are in the Pakistani area?
(a) 88 (b) 72
(c) 62 (d) 83

58. Where the longest glacier outside the polar region is found?
(a) India (b) China
(c) Pakistan (d) Nipal



59. What is the rank of Pakistan among the world's largest countries?
    (a) 30th (b) 32th
    (c) 29th (d) 34th
60. The total area of the capital territory Islamabad is about:
    (a) 906 sq km (b) 931 sq km
    (c) 924 sq km (d) 925 sq km
61. How much area of total is covered by FATA?
    (a) 27,572 sq km (b) 27,220 sq km
    (c) 27,225 sq km (d) 27,925 sq km
62. How much area of Pakistan is covered by mountains and plateaus?
    (a) 54% (b) 55%
    (c) 56% (d) 58%
63. How much area of Pakistan is covered by plains and deserts?
    (a) 48% (b) 44%
    (c) 42% (d) 46%
64. The lower Indus plain starts from:
    (a) Thatta (b) Multan
    (c) Panjnad (d) Mithan Kot
65. Which of following places is the hottes place in Pakistan?
    (a) Sibi (b) Kashmor
    (c) Jacobabad (d) Mianwali
66. Which is the rainiest place of Pakistan?
    (a) Sialkot (b) Rawalpindi
    (c) Murree (d) Quetta
67. How many districts are there in the Azad Kashmir?
    (a) 7 (b) 6
    (c) 8 (d) 9
68. The largest district of Pakistan by area is:
    (a) D.G Khan (b) Banu
    (c) Khuzdar (d) Loralai
69. The highest Mountain Pass of Pakistan is:
    (a) Khunjrab (b) Khyber
    (c) Muztagh (d) Shandur
70. Which of the following mountain ranges separate Pakistan from China?
    (a) Hindukush (b) Karakoram
    (c) Himalayas (d) Sulaiman
71 Which of the following districts of Punjab has the lowest population density?
    (a) Dera Gazi Khan (b) Layiah
    (c) Rajanpur (d) Bahawalpur.
72. Pakistan's shortest border is with:
    (a) China (b) India
    (c) Iran (d) Afghanistan
73. "Malakand Pass" connects Peshawar with:
    (a) Gilgit (b) Swat
    (c) Chitral (d) Dir
74. "Sat Para" lake is situated near:
    (a) Hunza (b) Skardu
    (c) Kaghan (d) Chitral
75. Which of the following mountain ranges separate Pakistan from China?
    (a) Hindukush (b) Karakoram
    (c) Himalayas (d) Sulaiman
76. The Lowarai Pass leads into:
    (a) Siran valley (b) Chitral valley
    (c) Kunhar Valley (d) Kashmir Valley
77. The last town inside Pakistan on the Karakoram Highway before the Chinese border:
    (a) Havelian (b) Diamer
    (c) Hunza (d) Sost

Answer Key

1.	b	11.	c	21.	c	31.	a	41.	a	51.	a	61.	b	71.	c
2.	c	12.	d	22.	a	32.	a	42.	a	52.	c	62.	d	72.	a
3.	a	13.	d	23.	c	33.	c	43.	c	53.	b	63.	c	73.	c
4.	b	14.	b	24.	b	34.	c	44.	b	54.	a	64.	d	74.	b
5.	b	15.	b	25.	a	35.	b	45.	a	55.	d	65.	c	75.	b
6.	a	16.	b	26.	d	36.	a	46.	b	56.	b	66.	c	76.	b
7.	a	17.	a	27.	a	37.	d	47.	a	57.	d	67.	[illegible]	77.	d
8.	c	18.	a	28.	c	38.	a	48.	d	58.	[illegible]				
9.	d	19.	c	29.	b	39.	d	49.	[illegible]						
10.	a	20.	a	30.	d	40.	[illegible]								

RIVERS, CANALS
& Dams

1. Which is the longest River in Pakistan?
   (a) Satluj (b) Kabul
   (c) Indus (d) Chenab

2. How many barrages are constructed on the River Indus?
   (a) 5 (b) 6
   (c) 4 (d) 7

3. The Gomal River falls into:
   (a) Indus River (b) Jhelum River
   (c) Kaghan River (d) Arabian Sea

4. The number of Rivers in Balochistan is:
   (a) 6 (b) 7
   (c) 5 (d) 8

5. Dasht River ends in:
   (a) Indus River (b) Satluj River
   (c) Arabian Sea (d) none of them

6. The number of Rivers in the Sindh is:
   (a) 4 (b) 3
   (c) 2 (d) 5

7. Gomal River starts in:
   (a) China (b) Balochistan
   (c) Northern Areas (d) Afghnistan

8. Bolan, Dasht & Rukshan are the rivers flowing in:
   (a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
   (b) Punjab
   (c) Balochistan
   (d) Sindh

9. In which province these Rivers are located: Bara, Gomal, Karam & zob?
   (a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
   (b) Sindh
   (c) Balochistan
   (d) Punjab

10. Baran River is in the province of:
    (a) Punjab
    (b) Balochistan
    (c) Sindh
    (d) Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa

11. From where Ravi River originates?
    (a) Asam
    (b) Himachal Pradesh
    (c) Northern Areas of Pakistan
    (d) In

12. Where the Ravi River ends?
    (a) Satluj (b) Indus
    (c) Arabian Sea (d) Chenab

13. How many major groups of canal system are operating in the country?
    (a) 3 (b) 2
    (c) 5 (d) 4

14. The length of Ravi River is:
    (a) 625 km (b) 730 km
    (c) 820 km (d) 725 km

15. Porali is a river of:
    (a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
    (b) Punjab
    (c) Balochistan
    (d) Sindh

16. From where the Indus River rises?
    (a) China (b) Tibet
    (c) Jammu (d) Kashmir

17. The length of Indus Ri er is:
    (a) 2,900 km (b) 2,500 km
    (c) 2,800 km (d) 2,300 km

18. Name the tributaries of the Indus River in the Punjab region?
    (a) Jhelum & Chenab
    (b) Ravi and Beas
    (c) Beas & Satluj
    (d) Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Satluj

19. Name the River in Pakistan whose annual flow is twice that of the Nile?
    (a) Indus (b) Kabul
    (c) Satluj (d) Gomal

20. What is Palla?
    (a) a city
    (b) a Sindhi folk dance
    (c) a dilect of Sindhi language
    (d) important fish found in Indus

21. Jhelum River originates from:
    (a) Kashmir
    (b) Tibet
    (c) Indian Held Kashmir
    (d) Northern Areas of Pakistan

22. Wular Lake controls the flow of:
    (a) Jhelum (b) Gomal
    (c) Indus (d) Kabul

23. Name the rivers between which the Chaj Doab is located?
(a) Jhelum & Ravi
(b) Chenab & Sutlej
(c) Jhelum & Chenab
(d) Ravi & Jhelum

24. The area around Chaj Doab is called:
(a) Sandal Bar (b) Thal
(c) Ganji Bar (d) Thar

25. The Ganji Bar is the area between:
(a) Sutlej & Ravi
(b) Ravi & Jhelum
(c) Chenab & Jhelum
(d) Indus & Jhelum

26. Name the River which forms the part of the border between Azad Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa?
(a) Indus (b) Jhelum
(c) Kabul (d) Swat

27. The Upper Chenab Canal starts from River Chenab at Marala and joins the River Ravi near Balloki to supplement the water supply of the:
(a) Lower Bari Doab
(b) Upper Bari Doab
(c) Link Bari Doab
(d) Lower Chenab Canal

28. The lower Chenab Canal starts from:
(a) Rasul (b) Jhelum
(c) Khanki (d) none of them

29. The Haveli system of canals start from Trimmu Weir, below the junction of the Chenab and the:
(a) Indus (b) Jhelum
(c) Ravi (d) Satluj

30. From where the Upper Bari Doab Canal starts?
(a) Indian Punjab
(b) Pakistani Punjab
(c) near Amritsar
(d) Madhopur (India)

31. Name the canal which begins in India and its one branch reach Pakistan?
(a) Upper Bari Doab
(b) Lower Bari Doab
(c) Rachna Canal
(d) Punjab Canal

32. From where Lower Bari Doab Canal starts?
(a) Balloki
(b) Ravi
(c) Rasul
(d) Head Sulaimanke

33. The Lower Bari Doab Canal begins from River:
(a) Chenab (b) Satluj
(c) Ravi (d) [illegible]

34. On which river Marala Barrage is constructed?
(a) Chenab (b) Indus
(c) Kabul (d) Jhelum

35. Which one is the longest River in Punjab?
(a) Indus (b) Beas
(c) Sutlej (d) Ravi

36. From where the Sutlej River originates?
(a) Tibet
(b) Hemachal Pardesh
(c) India
(d) Indian Held Kashmir

37. Where Satluj River joins the Chenab River?
(a) Panjnad (b) Bahawalpur
(c) West of Multan (d) West of Vehari

38. The Jinnah Barrage is on the River:
(a) Indus (b) Chenab
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

39. Taunsa Barrage is situated on:
(a) Ravi (b) Sutlej
(c) Chenab (d) Indus

40. Which Districts are irrigated by Taunsa Barrage?
(a) D.G. Khan & Muzaffargarh
(b) Bahawalpur & Muzaffargarh
(c) Multan & Muzaffargarh
(d) Multan & D.G. Khan

41. On which River Guddu, Sukkur and Kotri Barrages are situated?
(a) Chenab (b) Indus
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

42. The second largest barrage in Pakistan is:
(a) Guddu Barrage
(b) Kotri Barrage
(c) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
(d) Baloki Barrage

43. On which River Khanpur Dam is located?
(a) Chenab (b) Haro
(c) Jhelum (d) Indus

44. Simly Lake is located near:
(a) Abbottabad (b) Rawat
(c) Islamabad (d) Rawalpindi

45. In which province the Tanda Dam is located?
(a) Sindh
(b) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
(c) Balochistan (d) Punjab

46. In which province the Hub River is located?
(a) Balochistan
(b) Punjab
(c) Sindh
(d) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa

47. The Hub Dam is constructed on Hub River in the province of:
(a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa

(c) Punjab
(d) Balochistan

48. Which is the oldest Barrage in the Pakistan?
(a) Kotri barrage (b) Indus barrage
(c) Sukkur barrage (d) none of them

49. The Sukkur Barrage is errected on:
(a) Jhelum River (b) Hub River
(c) Indus River (d) Baran River

50. Indus Water Treaty was signed on:
(a) 19 Sept., 1960 (b) 19 Sept., 1962
(c) 19 Oct., 1960 (d) 19 Oct., 1962

51. The Indus Water Treaty was madiated by:
(a) IMF (b) USA
(c) World Bank (d) Britain

52. Under Indus Water Treaty water of which River(s) was/were given to India?
(a) Ravi, Beas & Sutlej
(b) Ravi & Beas
(c) Indus, Jhelum & Chenab
(d) Sutlej

53. Under Indus Water Treaty the water of Rivers awarded to Pakistan are:
(a) Ravi, Beas & Sutlej
(b) Ravi & Beas
(c) Indus, Jhelum & Chenab
(d) Indus & Jhelum

54. The Indus Basin Plan envisaged by the Indus Water Treaty included 2 storage dams, 5 barrages and 1 gated syphon, eight link canals, three existing link canals, and some other:
(a) Irrigation works
(b) Hydel Works
(c) Irrigation & Hydel works
(d) none of them

55. Balloki Barrage is located on:
(a) Chenab (b) Jhelum
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

56. From where Chashma-Jhelum Link Canal is supplied with water?
(a) Jhelum River (b) Tarbela Dam
(c) Indus River (d) Chashma

57. On which river Kalabagh Dam is supposed to be built?
(a) Kabul (b) Jhelum
(c) Satluj (d) Indus

58. On which River Rawal Dam is located?
(a) Swan (b) Kurrang
(c) Rwat (d) Jhelum

59. The third largest earth-filled dam of the world is:
(a) Tarbela Dam (b) Warsak Dam
(c) Mangla Dam (d) Kalabagh Dam

60. The length of Tarbela Dam across the top is:
(a) 2,723 m (b) 2,743 m
(c) 2,713 m (d) 2,543 m

61. The width of Tarbela Dam at its base is about:
(a) 610 m (b) 650 m
(c) 630 m (d) 600 m

62. What is the height of Tarbela Dam?
(a) 141 m (b) 123 m
(c) 143 m (d) 133 m

63. The 30 kilometre long Lake of Tarbela Dam can hold nearly __________ water.
(a) 14 m.cub.m (b) 10 m.cub.m
(c) 11 m.cub.m (d) 13 m.cub.m

64. The world's largest spillways are installed at:
(a) Mangla Dam (b) Mink Dam
(c) Aswan Dam (d) Tarbela Dam

65. The maximum electricity generation capacity of Tarbela Dam is:
(a) 3,238 mw (b) 3,338 mw
(c) 3,438 mw (d) 3,428 mw

66. On which River Marani Dam is located?
(a) Swan (b) Kurrang
(c) Rwat (d) Dasht

67. How much potential crop production our country is loosing annually?
(a) 22% (b) 21%
(c) 15% (d) 25%

68. In existing canal and water courses network how much water is lost and does not reach the crops?
(a) 50% (b) 70%
(c) 80% (d) 65%

69. In which country the largest irrigation system of the world is situated?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Egypt (d) America

70. The biggest earth-filled dam in the world is:
(a) Mangla (b) Aswan
(c) Tarbela (d) none of them

71. Which river is the largest electricity generating potential in the Pakistan?
(a) Kabul (b) Jhelum
(c) Satluj (d) Indus

72. What is the total length of irrigation canals in the Pakistan?
(a) 62,000 km (b) 61,000 km
(c) 54,000 km (d) 64,000 km

73. Khanki Headworks is situated on the river:
(a) Chenab (b) Indu
(c) Ravi (d) Jeh m

74. Ghulam Muhammad barrage also called:
(a) Chasma barrage (b) K t arrage
(c) Gudu barrage (d) Ji barrage

75. Where Jehlum and Chenab rivers eet?

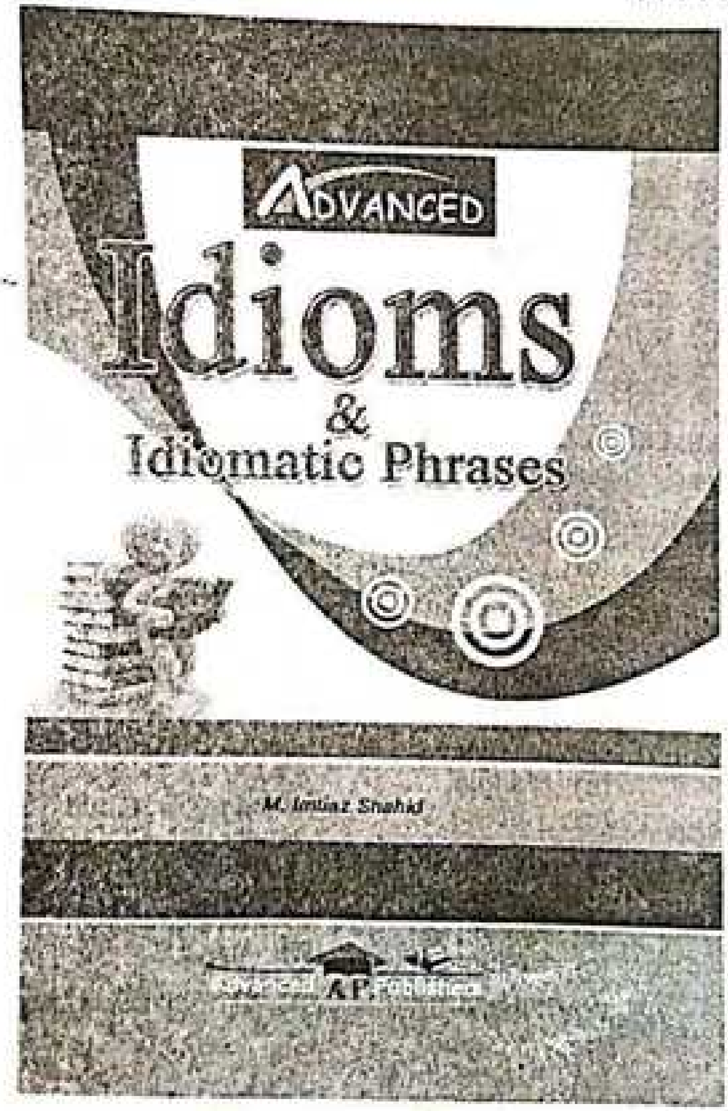
(a) Trimmu (b) Panjnad
(c) Rasool Pur (d) Khanki Headworks

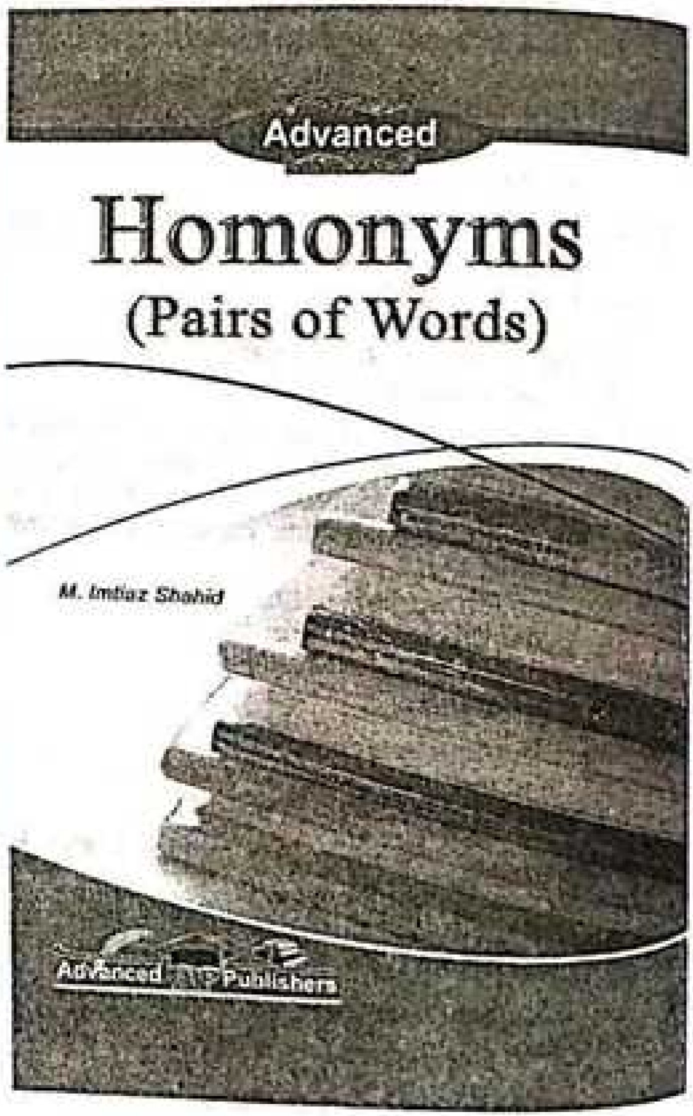
76. Akhori Dam is located in:
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (d) Balochistan

Answer Key

1.	c	11.	b	21.	c	31.	a	41.	b	51.	c	61.	d	71.	d
2.	b	12.	d	22.	a	32.	a	42.	a	52.	a	62.	c	72.	d
3.	a	13.	a	23.	c	33.	c	43.	b	53.	c	63.	a	73.	a
4.	b	14.	d	24.	a	34.	a	44.	c	54.	a	64.	d	74.	b
5.	c	15.	c	25.	a	35.	c	45.	b	55.	c	65.	c	75.	a
6.	a	16.	b	26.	b	36.	a	46.	a	56.	b	66.	d	76.	c
7.	d	17.	a	27.	a	37.	a	47.	d	57.	d	67.	d		
8.	c	18.	d	28.	c	38.	a	48.	c	58.	b	68.	b		
9.	a	19.	a	29.	b	39.	d	49.	c	59.	c	69.	b		
10.	c	20.	d	30.	d	40.	a	50.	a	60.	b	70.	c		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦





BALOCHISTAN

Balochistān (also Balūchistān or Balūchestān, often interpreted as the Land of the Baloch) is an arid desert and mountainous region in south-western Asia. It comprises the Pakistani province of Balochistan, Iranian province of Sistan and Baluchestan, and the southern areas of Afghanistan including Nimruz, Helmand and Kandahar provinces. Balochistan borders the Pashtunistan region to the north, Sindh and Punjab to the east, and Persian regions to the west. South of its southern coastline, including the Makran Coast, are the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman.

The earliest evidence of human occupation in what is now Balochistan is dated to the Paleolithic era, represented by hunting camps and lithic scatters, chipped and flaked stone tools. The earliest settled villages in the region date to the ceramic Neolithic (c. 7000–6000 BCE) and included the site of Mehrgarh in the Kachi Plain. These villages expanded in size during the subsequent Chalcolithic, when interaction was amplified. This involved the movement of finished goods and raw materials, including chank shell, lapis lazuli, turquoise, and ceramics. By 2500 BCE (the Bronze Age), the region now known as Pakistani Balochistan had become part of the Harappan cultural orbit, providing key resources to the expansive settlements of the Indus river basin to the east.

From the 1st century to the 3rd century CE, the region was ruled by the Pāratarājas (lit. "Pārata Kings"), a dynasty of Indo-Scythian or Indo-Parthian kings. The dynasty of the Pāratas is thought to be identical with the Pāradas of the Mahabharata, the Puranas and other Vedic and Iranian sources. The Parata kings are primarily known through their coins, which typically exhibit the bust of the ruler (with long hair in a headband) on the obverse, and a swastika within a circular legend on the reverse, written in Brahmi (usually silver coins) or Kharoshthi (copper coins). These coins are mainly found in Loralai in today's western Pakistan.

Herodotus in 450 BCE described the Paraitakenoi as a tribe ruled by Deiokes, a Persian king, in northwestern Persia. Arrian describes how Alexander the Great encountered the Pareitakai in Bactria and Sogdiana, and had them conquered by Craterus (Anabasis Alexandrou IV). The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea (1st century CE) describes the territory of the Paradon beyond the Ommanitic region, on the coast of modern Balochistan.

The region was fully Islamized by the 9th century and became part of the territory of the Saffarids of Zaranj, followed by the Ghaznavids, then the Ghorids. Ahmad Shah Durrani made it part of the Afghan Empire in 1749. In 1758 the Khan of Kalat, Mir Noori Naseer Khan Baloch, revolted against Ahmed Shah Durrani, defeated him, and freed Balochistan, winning complete independence.

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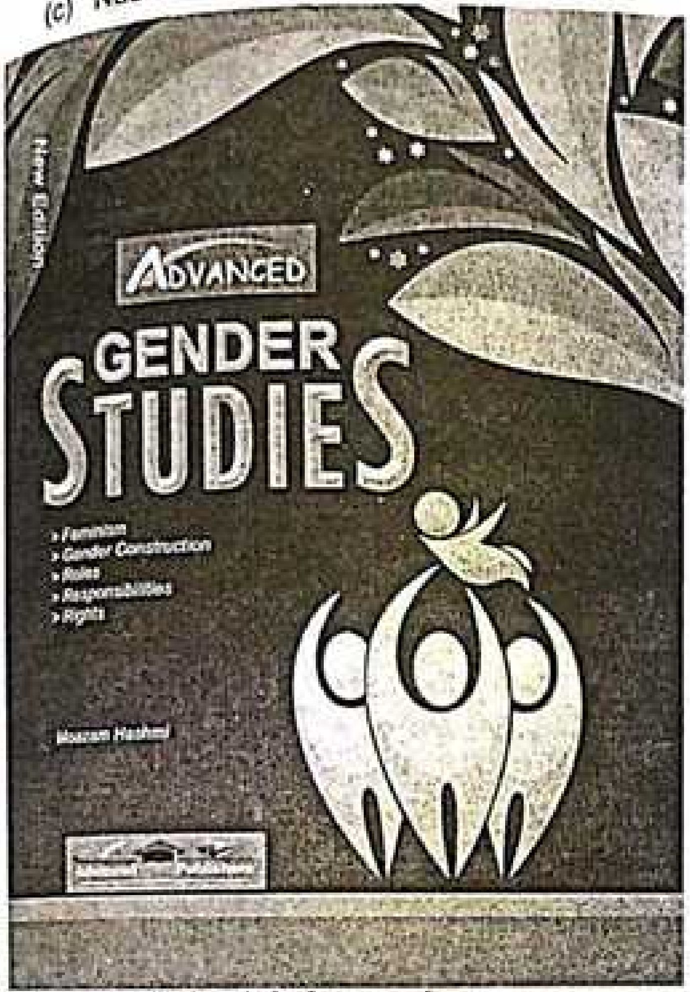
1. What is the area of Balochistan?
   (a) 347190 sq.km (b) 343056 sq.km
   (c) 377056 sq.km (d) 337056 sq.km
2. The area Balochistan makes up ________ per cent of Pakistan.
   (a) 44 (b) 50
   (c) 24 (d) 34
3. Liyari River is in:
   (a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
   (c) Karachi (d) Punjab
4. To the east Balochistan is divided from the rest of Pakistan by:
   (a) Kirthar Ranges
   (b) Chagai Ranges
   (c) Kirthar & Sulaiman
   (d) Sulaiman Ranges
5. The population of Balochistan is ________ of the total population.
   (a) 5% (b) 30%
   (c) 15% (d) 10%
6. Which of the following is the largest province of Pakistan area wise?
   (a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
   (c) KPK (d) Sindh
7. The oldest inhabitants of Balochistan are:
   (a) Brahuis (b) Makrani
   (c) Pakhtuns (d) Pushtuns
8. Brahuis are centered around:
   (a) Quetta (b) Kalat
   (c) Lesbella (d) Loralai
9. Which one is the largest ethnic group in Balochistan?
   (a) Baluch (b) Pathans
   (c) Brahui (d) Seraiki
10. Where the larger number of Balochis reside?
    (a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
    (c) Punjab (d) Punjab & Sindh
11. The karez is a system of:
    (a) Transportation
    (b) Underground water
    (c) Carriage
    (d) None of them
12. The karez system for irrigation is being used in:
    (a) Kalat (b) Upper Punjab
    (c) Sindh (d) Balochistan
13. The important minerals of Balochistan are coal, chrome, fluorite sulphur, quartz and
    (a) Common Salt (b) Marble
    (c) Maganeze (d) none of them
14. Which area known as Pakistan's fruit garden
    (a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
    (c) Chaman (d) Turbat
15. The Balochistan is famous for apple melons, grapes, apricots, almonds, cherries peaches and:
    (a) Pomegranates (b) plums
    (c) Walnuts (d) All of them
16. Where a deep sea port was built in Balochistan?
    (a) Pasni (b) Ormara
    (c) Jiwani (d) Gwadar
17. When Quetta was almost completely destroyed in the great earthquake?
    (a) 31 May, 1935 (b) 19 May, 1935
    (c) 21 June, 1935 (d) 31 May, 1925
18. How many peoples were killed in Quetta in 1935?
    (a) 15,000 (b) 34,000
    (c) 30,000 (d) 35,000
19. The Murdar Mountain is situated near:
    (a) Ziarat (b) Pishin
    (c) Quetta (d) none of them
20. Hanna Lake is located near:
    (a) Lak Pass (b) Quetta
    (c) Ziarat (d) Sibi
21. Lak Pass is situated near:
    (a) Afghan border (b) Ziarat
    (c) Chaman (d) Quetta
22. Where Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948?
    (a) Hanna Lake (b) Kohlu
    (c) Ziarat (d) Makran
23. In Ziarat Quaid-e-Azam stayed at:
    (a) Residency (b) Rest House
    (c) Brigadier House (d) Hotel
24. The 'Pag range' is situated in:
    (a) NWFP (b) Punjab
    (c) Baluchistan (d) Sindh
25. Which is the highest railway station in Asia?

(c) Nasirabad (d) Awaran



26. The Muslimbagh is famous for:
    (a) Chromite mine (b) Natural Gas
    (c) Coper (d) Coal Mine
27. Which pass is situated near Zhob valley?
    (a) Khojak Pass (b) Gomal Pass
    (c) Bolan Pass (d) Mola Pass
28. The Hingol and the Dasht are:
    (a) Two lakes in KPK
    (b) Two rivers in Baluchistan
    (c) Two small deserts in Sindh
    (d) Two ancient mosques in Cholistan
29. The Bolan Pass is located in:
    (a) KPK (b) Upper Punjab
    (c) Balochistan (d) none of them
30. Alongwith Jacobabad which city has the highest record temperature in the subcontinent?
    (a) Nasirabad (b) Jaffarabad
    (c) Jhal Magsi (d) Sibi
31. Which pass is located at Chaman?
    (a) Khojak Pass (b) Bolan Pass
    (c) Chaman Pass (d) Mula Pass
32. The length of Khojak Tunnel is:
    (a) 3.2 km (b) 5.2 km
    (c) 7.2 km (d) 4.2 km
33. Which is the longest tunnel in the subcontinent?
    (a) Khojak Tunnel (b) Bolan Tunnel
    (c) Gomal Tunnel (d) none of them
34. On five thousand-rupee-note which mosque is pictured?
    (a) Faisal mosque
    (b) Nabvi mosque
    (c) Badshahi mosque
    (d) none of them
35. What are these: Omara, Pasni, Gwadar and Jiwani?
    (a) dilects of Baluchi
    (b) cities of Balochistan
    (c) Coasts of Balochistan
    (d) folk characters
36. Which is the oldest forest reserve of South Asia & the 2nd of the world's?
    (a) Jonpur (b) Jaffarabad
    (c) Nasirpur (d) Rasul

Answer Key

1.	a	7.	a	13.	b	19.	c	25.	a	31.	a
2.	a	8.	b	14.	a	20.	b	26.	a	32.	b
3.	a	9.	a	15.	d	21.	d	27.	b	33.	a
4.	c	10.	d	16.	d	22.	c	28.	b	34.	a
5.	a	11.	b	17.	a	23.	a	29.	c	35.	c
6.	a	12.	d	18.	c	24.	c	30.	d	36	a

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

PUNJAB

The region was originally called Sapta Sindhu, the Vedic land of the seven rivers flowing into the ocean. The Sanskrit name for the region, as mentioned in the Ramayana and Mahabharata for example, was Panchanada which means "Land of the Five Rivers", and was translated to Persian as Punjab after the Muslim conquests. The later name of the region, Punjab, is a compound of two Persian words, Panj (five) and āb (water), introduced to the region by the Turko-Persian conquerors of India, and more formally popularised during the Mughal Empire. Punjab thus means "The Land of Five Waters", referring to the rivers Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, and Beas. All are tributaries of the Indus River, the Chenab being the largest.

History

The Punjab region of India and Pakistan has a historical and cultural link to Indo-Aryan peoples as well as partially to various indigenous communities. As a result of several invasions from Central Asia and the Middle East, many ethnic groups and religions make up the cultural heritage of the Punjab.

In prehistoric times, one of the earliest known cultures of South Asia, the Indus Valley civilisation was located in the region.

The epic battles described in the Mahabharata are described as being fought in what is now the State of Haryana and historic Punjab. The Gandharas, Kambojas, Trigartas, Andhra, Pauravas, Bahlikas (Bactrian settlers of the Punjab), Yaudheyas and others sided with the Kauravas in the great battle fought at Kurukshetra. According to Dr Fauja Singh and Dr L. M. Joshi: "There is no doubt that the Kambojas, Daradas, Kaikayas, Andhra, Pauravas, Yaudheyas, Malavas, Saindhavas and Kurus had jointly contributed to the heroic tradition and composite culture of ancient Punjab".]

Menander I Soter (165/155 –130 BCE), conqueror of the Punjab, carved out a Greek kingdom in the Punjab and ruled the Punjab until his death in 130 BC.

In 326 BCE, Alexander the Great invaded Pauravas and defeated King Porus. His armies entered the region via the Hindu Kush in northwest Pakistan and his rule extended up to the city of Sagala (present-day Sialkot in northeast Pakistan). In 305 BCE the area was ruled by the Maurya Empire. In a long line of succeeding rulers of the area, Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka stand out as the most renowned. The Maurya presence in the area was then consolidated in the Indo-Greek Kingdom in 180 BCE. Menander I Soter "The Saviour" (known as Milinda in Indian sources) is the most renowned leader of the era, he conquered the Punjab and made Sagala the capital of his Empire.[30] Menander carved out a Greek kingdom in the Punjab and ruled the region till his death in 130 BCE. The neighbouring Seleucid Empire rule came to an end around 12 BCE, after several invasions by the Yuezhi and the Scythian people.

In 711–713 CE, the 18-year-old Arab general Muhammad bin Qasim of Taif, a city in what is now Saudi Arabia, came by way of the Arabian Sea with Arab troops to defeat Raja Dahir. Bin Qasim then led his troops to conquer the Sindh and Punjab regions for the Islamic Umayyad Caliphate, making him the first to bring Islam to the region.

During the establishment and consolidation of the Muslim Turkic Mughal Empire prosperity, growth, and relative peace were established, particularly under the reign of Jahangir. Muslim empires ruled the Punjab for approximately 1,000 years. The period was also notable for the emergence of Guru Nanak (1469–1539), the founder of Sikhism.

In 1758, Punjab came under the rule of Marathas, who captured the region by defeating the Afghan forces of Ahmad Shah Abdali. Abdali's Indian invasion weakened the Maratha influence, but he could not defeat the Sikhs. After the death of Ahmad Shah, the Punjab was freed from the Afghan yoke by Sikhs between 1773 and 1818. At the time of the formation of the Dal Khalsa in 1748 at Amritsar, the Punjab had been divided into 36 areas and 12 separate Sikh principalities, called misl. From this point onward, the

beginnings of a Punjabi Sikh Empire emerged. Out of the 36 areas, 22 were united by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The other 14 accepted British sovereignty. After Ranjit Singh's death, assassinations and internal divisions severely weakened the empire. Six years later the British East India Company was given an excuse to declare war, and in 1849, after two Anglo-Sikh wars, the Punjab was annexed by the British.

In the Indian Rebellion of 1857 the Sikh rulers backed the East India Company, providing troops and support, but in Jhelum 35 British soldiers of HM XXIV regiment were killed by the local resistance, and in Ludhiana a rebellion was crushed with the assistance of the Punjab chiefs of Nabha and Malerkotla.

The British Raj had political, cultural, philosophical, and literary consequences in the Punjab, including the establishment of a new system of education. During the independence movement, many Punjabis played a significant role, including Madan Lal Dhingra, Sukhdev Thapar, Ajit Singh Sandhu, Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh, Kartar Singh Sarabha, Bhai Parmanand, Muhammad Iqbal, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali, and Lala Lajpat Rai.

At the time of partition in 1947, the province was split into East and West Punjab. East Punjab (48%) became part of India, while West Punjab (52%) became part of Pakistan.

Timeline

3300–1500 BCE: Indus Valley Civilisation
1500–1000 BCE: (Rigvedic) Vedic civilisation
1000–500 BCE: Middle and late Vedic Period
599 BCE: Birth of Mahavira
567–487 BCE: Time of Gautama Buddha
550 BCE – 600 CE: Buddhism remained prevalent
326 BCE: Alexander's Invasion of Punjab
321–298 BCE: Chandragupta I, Maurya period
273–232 BCE: Reign of Ashoka
125–180 BCE: Rise of the Sakas
7 BCE: Beginning of Rule of the Sakas
45–180: Rule of the Kushans
320–550: Gupta Empire
500: Hunnic Invasion
510–650: Vardhana's Era
711–713: Muhammad bin Qasim conquers Sindh and small part of Punjab region
713–1200: Rajput states, Kabul Shahi & small Muslim kingdoms
1206–1290: Mamluk dynasty established by Mohammad Ghori
1290–1320: Khalji dynasty established by Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji
1320–1413: Tughlaq dynasty established by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
1414–1451: Sayyid dynasty established by Khizr Khan
1451–1526: Lodhi dynasty established by Bahlul Khan Lodhi
1469–1539: Guru Nanak
1526–1707: Mughal rule
1526–1530: Zaheeruddin Muhammad Babur
1530–1540: Nasiruddin Muhammad Humayun
1540–1545: Sher Shah Suri of Afghanistan
1545–1554: Islam Shah Suri
1555–1556: Nasiruddin Muhammad Humayun
1556–1556: Hem Chandra Vikramaditya
1556–1605: Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar
1605–1627: Nooruddin Muhammad Jahangir
1627–1658: Shahaabuddin Muhammad Shah Jahan
1658–1707: Mohiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir
1539–1675: Period of 8 Sikh Gurus from Guru Angad Dev to Guru Tegh Bahadur
1675–1708: Guru Gobind Singh (10th Sikh Guru)
1699: Birth of the Khalsa
1708–1715: Conquests of Banda Bahadur
1722: Birth of Ahmed Shah Durrani, either in Multan in Mughal Empire or Herat in Afghanistan
1714–1799: Sikh chiefs (Sardars) war against Afghans & Mughal Governors
1739: Invasion by Nader Shah and defeat of weakened Mughal Empire
1747–1772: Durrani Empire led by Ahmad Shah Durrani
1758–1759: Sikh and Maratha Empire cooperation in the Punjab
1761: The Third Battle of Panipat, between the Durrani Empire against the Maratha Empire
1762: 2nd massacre (Ghalughara) from Ahmed Shah's 2nd invasion
1765–1801: Rise of the Sikh Misls which gained control of significant swathes of Punjab
1801–1839: Sikh Empire also known as Sarkar Khalsa, Rule by Maharaja Ranjit Singh
1845–1846: First Anglo-Sikh War
1846: Jammu joined with the new state of Jammu and Kashmir
1848–1849: Second Anglo-Sikh War
1849: Complete annexation of Punjab into British India
1849–1947: British rule
1901: Peshawar and adjoining districts separated from the Punjab Province
1911: Parts of Delhi separated from Punjab Province
1947: The Partition of India divided Punjab into tw parts. The Eastern part (with two rivers) becam

the Indian Punjab and the Western part (three rivers) the Pakistan Punjab

1966: Indian Punjab divided into three parts: Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh
1973–1995: Punjab insurgency

1. The area of Punjab is:
(a) 205344 sq.km (b) 203344 sq.km
(c) 205844 sq.km (d) 204344 sq.km

2. On which side of Pakistan Punjab is situated?
(a) eastern (b) north-eastern
(c) western (d) northern

3. Punjab is bordered by the Indian Held Kashmir tothe:
(a) north (b) northeast
(c) east (d) west

4. Punjab is bordered by the Indian states of Punjab and Rajhasthan to the:
(a) east (b) south
(c) northeast (d) northwest

5. Which area is located South of Punjab?
(a) Islamabad (b) Sindh
(c) NWFP (d) Balochistan

6. On the West of Punjab the area is:
(a) NWFP (b) Balochistan
(c) Islamabad (d) Azad Kashmir

7. On the North of Punjab the area situated is:
(a) Islamabad
(b) Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa
(c) Azad Kashmir
(d) Islamabad & Azad Kashmir

8. How many divisions are in the Punjab?
(a) 8 (b) 6
(c) 3 (d) 9

9. The Districts of Lahore, Nankana sahib, Sheikhupura and Kasur are in:
(a) Lahore Division
(b) Sargodha Division
(c) Gujranwala Division
(d) Sialkot Division

10. In Gujranwala Division the Districts are Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad and:
(a) Mandi Bahauddin (b) T.T.Sindh
(c) Khushab (d) Bhakkar

11. In Faisalabad Division the Districts are Faisalabad, Chiniot, Jhang and:
(a) Toba Tek Singh (b) Gujrat
(c) Mandi Bahauddin (d) Narowal

12. The districts of Sargodha Division are Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab and:
(a) Hafizabad (b) Bhakkar
(c) Narowal (d) Jhang

13. In which division the districts of Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum and Chakwal are located?
(a) Multan (b) Lahore
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Faisalabad

14. The districts of Multan Division are Multan, Vehari, Khanewal and:
(a) Rajanpur (b) Muzaffargarh
(c) Layyah (d) Lodhran

15. The districts of D.G. Khan, Muzaffargarh, Layyah and Rajanpur are in the division of:
(a) Dera Ghazi Khan (b) Multan
(c) Sargodha (d) Bahawalpur

16. In which division the districts of Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan and Bahawalnagar are situated?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Dera Ghazi Khan
(c) Bahawalnagar (d) Multan

17. Punjab means:
(a) Place of Five Rivers
(b) Corner of Five Rivers
(c) Land of Five Rivers
(d) Land of Five waters

18. Originally, five rivers are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and:
(a) Swan (b) Rwat
(c) Beas (d) Indus

19. Which river has repalced Beas in the phrase "the land of five rivers"?
(a) Rwat (b) Swan
(c) Indus (d) none of them

20. Which province is called Bread Basket of Pakistan?
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Multan region (d) Lahore Division

21. Cultural Capital of Pakistan is:
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Sindh (d) Punjab

22. Monsoon rains fall on ________ Punjab.
(a) Northern (b) Southern
(c) Eastern (d) Western

23. The land between the Indus and Jhelum river is known as the:
(a) Thar Desert (b) Cholistan Desert
(c) Doab (d) Thal Desert

24. Which area is cotton growing centre of the country?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Larkana
(c) Lahore (d) Multan

25. The Indus Civilisation flourished at Harappa and other sites as early as:
(a) 2500 BC (b) 2200 BC
(c) 2400 BC (d) 2600 BC

26. Which was a centre of culture and learning for a thousand years from 500 BC to AD 500?
(a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Taxila (d) Kot Diji

27. Alexander the Great ...

(c) 306 BC (d) 226 BC

28. Taxila was known for throughout ancient world for its:
(a) Budhism (b) University
(c) Hinduism (d) Art

29. Where is the bridge of boats on Indus is located?
(a) Mithankot (b) Kalabagh
(c) Sukkur (d) Thatha

30. Where the shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located?
(a) Pakpattan (b) Multan
(c) Mithankot (d) Bahawalpur

31. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed wrote popular poetry in:
(a) Seraiki (b) Sindhi
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

32. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station. What is its name?
(a) Fort Munro (b) Rohtas Fort
(c) Attock Fort (d) Fort Abbas

33. Fort Munro is located at:
(a) Karthar Hills (b) Karakoram Hills
(c) Panjpir Hills (d) Sulaiman Hills

34. At which point the waters from Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas all come together?
(a) Panjnad (b) Chaj
(c) Neeli Bar (d) none of them

35. Panjnad means:
(a) Land of Five Rivers
(b) Five Waters
(c) Confluence of Five Rivers
(d) Five Rivers

36. The confluence of the Chenab and Sutlej rivers is at:
(a) Panjnad (b) Chaj Doab
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Pakpattan

37. Uch is located near:
(a) Panjnad (b) Multan
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Kotli Loharan

38. At the beginning of the eighth century, Uch was part of the kingdom of the Brahmin ruler Chach, author of the Chach Nama who is believed to have invented and given his name to:
(a) hockey (b) golf
(c) football (d) Chess

39. Uch is famous for:
(a) Tombs of Saints (b) Fort
(c) Pottery (d) Saints

40. Which desert of Punjab is the continuation of the Thar Desert in Sindh and Rajasthan Desert in India?
(a) Cholistan (b) Nara
(c) Rohi (d) All of them

41. The area of Cholistan desert is:
(a) 22,000 sq.km (b) 21,000 sq.km
(c) 23,000 sq.km (d) 25,000 sq.km

42. Derawar Fort is located near:
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Jahanian (d) Ahmadpur East

43. Derawar Fort is situated in:
(a) Kharan Desert (b) Thal Desert
(c) Cholistan Desert (d) Bahawalpur

44. The walls of Derawar Fort are 40 metres height and circumsference of the fort is:
(a) 1.4 kilometre (b) 1.2 kilometre
(c) 1.15 kilometre (d) 1.5 kilometre

45. How much old is Derawar Fort?
(a) 4000 years (b) 5400 years
(c) 5000 years (d) 1400 years

46. Where the Noor Mahal is located?
(a) Multan (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Bahawalnagar

47. Where Gulzar Mahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat Khana are situated?
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Fort Abbas (d) Lahore

48. Victoria Hospital is in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan
(c) D.G. Khan (d) D.I. Khan

49. Tombs of the seven companion of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) at Muluk Shah are located in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Golra Sharif (d) Mithan Kot

50. The Lal Suhanra National Park is located near:
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Ahmadpur East (d) D.G. Khan

51. Which city is come into mind by the phrase:- Heat, Beggars, Dust and Burial Grounds.
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Uch Sharif

52. Which city is famous for its 13th and 14th century brick shrines decorated with blue-glazed tiles?
(a) Multan (b) Mithan Kot
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Uch Sharif

53. The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Hasan Abdal
(c) D.G. Khan (d) Multan

54. The head of the Suhrawardia Silsila is:
(a) Shah Alam
(b) Ghias-ud-Din Alam
(c) Baha-ud-Din Zakariya
(d) Rukn-e-Alam

55. The real name of Rukn-e-Alam was:
(a) Abdul Alam (b) Fateh Alam
(c) Noor Alam (d) Abdul Fateh

56. The tomb of Baha-ud-Din Zakariya (also known as Baha-ul-Haq) is situated in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan

(c) Mithan Kot (d) Pakpattan

57. The tomb of Shah Shams Tabriz is in:
(a) Tabriz (b) Lahore
(c) Kabul (d) Multan

58. The Tomb of Bibi Pak Daman, mother of Rukn-e-Alam, is at:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Bahawalnagar
(c) Multan (d) Lahore

59. Which one is the largest hospital in Pakistan?
(a) Nishtar Hospital (b) Mayo Hospital
(c) Victoriya Hospital (d) Jinnah Hospital

60. In which city the Nishtar Hosptial is situated?
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Lahore (d) none of them

61. The new name of Lyallpur is:
(a) Sahiwal (b) Lala Musa
(c) Faisalabad (d) none of them

62. The third largest city of the Pakistan is:
(a) Faisalabad (b) Multan
(c) Hyderabad (d) Sukkur

63. The Faisalabad founded in 1890 by:
(a) Sir Robert Lyall (b) Sir James Lyall
(c) Sir Montgomery (d) Sir Moor Lyall

64. Which city of Pakistan is laid out on the shape of British flag?
(a) Multan (b) Faisalabad
(c) Sahiwal (d) none of them

65. The Faisalabad is also known as:
(a) Little England (b) Little California
(c) Little Manchester (d) Little Oxford

66. The Chiniot city is known for its ornate brickwork and:
(a) laquer work (b) fire work
(c) wooden work (d) none of them

67. The largest of the Indus Civilisation sites excavated so far are:
(a) Harappa
(b) Moenjadaro
(c) Taxila
(d) Harappa & Mohenjodaro

68. The Harappa is near:
(a) Pakpattan (b) Sahiwal
(c) Okara (d) Pattoki

69. Harappa is four thousand years old city and a contemporary of ancient:
(a) Babylon (b) Ur
(c) Egypt (d) All of them

70. The shrine of Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj is situatedin:
(a) Pakpattan (b) Multan
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Uch

71. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in:
(a) 1225 (b) 1265
(c) 1245 (d) 1165

72. To which order of dervishes Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj belonged?
(a) Qadiryia (b) Wahabiya
(c) Sohrawardiya (d) Chishtia

73. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj wrote in:
(a) Persian (b) Urdu
(c) Punjabi (d) All of them

74. Baheshti Darwaza is located in:
(a) Sahiwal (b) Pakpattan
(c) Uch (d) Multan

75. Who built Lahore Fort?
(a) Jahangir (b) Babar
(c) Akbar (d) Sikhs

76. Lahore fort was built in:
(a) 1550s (b) 1530s
(c) 1540s (d) 1560s

77. Who enclosed the Lahore city within a red brick wall?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Hamayun

78. How many gates were built in old Lahore city walls?
(a) 11 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 15

79. Who built Badshahi Mosque?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Hamayun (d) Akbar

80. The Badshahi Mosque was built in:
(a) 1644 (b) 1574
(c) 1624 (d) 1674

81. Where the Shrine of Mian Mir is situated?
(a) Okara (b) Lahore
(c) Kasur (d) Sheikhupura

82. Which is the biggest public library in Pakistan?
(a) Punjab public library
(b) Dyal Singh library
(c) Quaid-e-Azam Library
(d) National library

83. The tomb of Anarkali is situated:
(a) Kamran Baradari
(b) inside Lahore Fort
(c) inside Punjab Secretariat
(d) none of them

84. The Mausoleum of Data Ganj Baksh is in:
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Gujranwala

85. The original name of Data Ganj Baksh is:
(a) Sayyed Usman
(b) Sayyed Ali Abdul Hasan bin Usman
(c) Abdul Hassan
(d) Sayyed Ali Hajveri

86. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came in Lahore in 1039 from:
(a) Kabul (b) Ghazni
(c) Tajikistan (d) Bukhara

87. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh died in:
(a) 1052 (b) 1072
(c) 1062

88. Which is modern 'Eiffel Tower'?
(a) Minar-e-Pakistan (b) Summit Minar
(c) Hiran Minar (d) Qutub Minar

89. Where the some hair of the Prophet Muhamamd (PBUH) and other relics of his daughter Hazrat Fatima (RA) and son-in-law Hazrat Ali (RA) are kept?
(a) Badshahi Mosque
(b) Hazrat Data Gunj Bakhsh Mosque
(c) Masjid Wazir Khan
(d) Lahore Museum

90. Where Allama Iqbal is burried?
(a) Just out side the Lahore Fort
(b) near Minar-e-Pakistan
(c) Just out side the Badshahi Mosque
(d) Near Minto Park

91. When Allama Iqbal's tomb was built?
(a) 1931 (b) 1951
(c) 1851 (d) 1921

92. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is constructed of:
(a) White Marbel
(b) Red Sandstone
(c) Rough Stone
(d) Black & Blue Stone

93. Wazir Khan's Mosque is situated in
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Quetta
(c) Peshawar (d) Lahore

94. Where the tomb of Jehangir is situated?
(a) Lahore (b) Shahdara
(c) Sheikhupura (d) Delhi

95. Besides Jehangir who is/are burried in Shahdara?
(a) Noor Jehan (b) Ashif Khan
(c) a & b (d) none of them

96. Kamran Baradari is in:
(a) Shahdara (b) River Ravi
(c) Lahore (d) Sheikhupura

97. Who built tomb of Jehangir?
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Jahangir
(c) Hamayun (d) Noor Jahan

98. Shalimar Garden is located in:
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Islamabad
(c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi

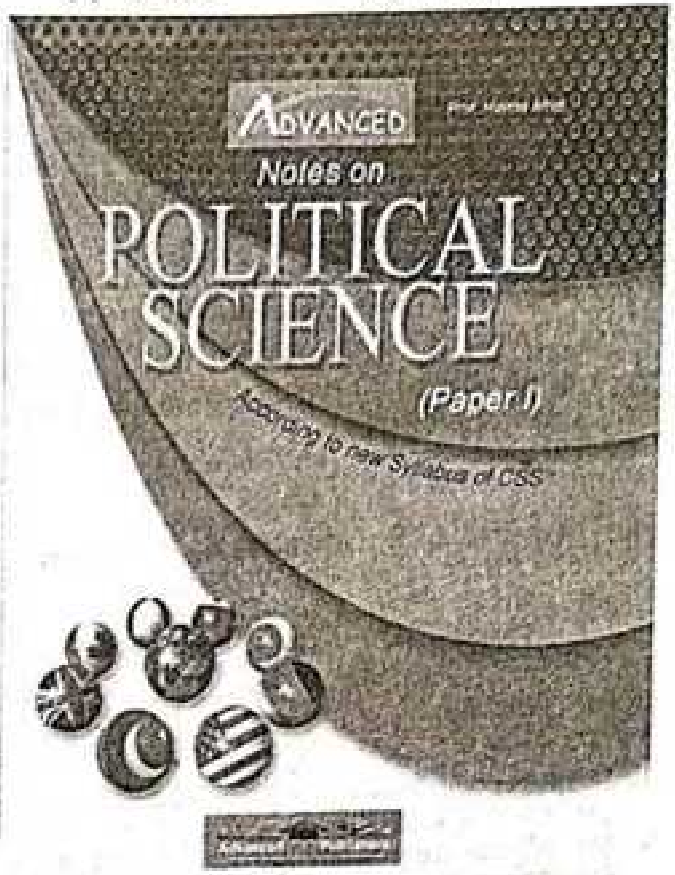
99. Who built Shalimar Garden?
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shah Alam (d) Hamayun

100. Shalimar Garden was built in?
(a) 1612 (b) 1622
(c) 1542 (d) 1642

101. The tomb of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain is in:
(a) Chunian (b) Sheikhupura
(c) Lahore (d) Kasur

102. Poetry of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was in:
(a) Persian (b) Seraiki
(c) Punjabi (d) Sindhi

103. Where the tomb of Qutub-ud-Din Aibak is situated?
(a) Islamabad (b) Sheikhupura
(c) Lahore (d) Kasur



104. Who died by falling from his horse during a game of Polo?
(a) Qutub-ud-Din (b) Babar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Shah Jahan

105. Qutub-ud-Din was died at Lahore in:
(a) 1010 (b) 1220
(c) 1210 (d) 1110

106. Where the Chauburji is located?
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Shahdara
(c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi

107. Where the Haran Minar is located?
(a) Shahadara (b) Sheikhupura
(c) Lahore (d) Gujranwala

108. Sheikhupura was a:
(a) fort (b) winter resort
(c) jungle (d) hunting pavilion

109. Where Jehangir's Fort is located?
(a) Shahdara (b) Lahore
(c) Sheikhupura (d) Multan

110. Where Guru Nanak was born?
(a) Nankana Sahib (b) Lahore
(c) Amritsar (d) Jalundhar

111. The name of Pakistan-India Border with Lahore is:
(a) Gandha Singh (b) Ran of Katch
(c) Rajur (d) Wagah

112. The Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) starts from Calcutta and ends at:

(a) Peshawar (b) Kabul
(c) FATA (d) Khyber Pass

113. The old name of G.T. Road is:
(a) Imperial Highway (b) Silk Road
(c) Main Highway (d) Shahi Road

114. How many years the GT Road is old?
(a) 300 (b) 440
(c) 420 (d) 470

115. Who built GT Road?
(a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Babar (d) Hamayun

116. How many river(s) GT Road crosses from Islamabad to Lahore?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 6

117. Which Pakistani city is famous for high quality sports equipment?
(a) Sialkot (b) Chiniot
(c) Gujranwala (d) Lahore

118. Surgical instruments are made in:
(a) Wazirabad (b) Sialkot
(c) Lahore (d) Gujranwala

119. Sialkot is also famous for Saddles &:
(a) musical instruments
(b) agriculture machinery
(c) harvesters
(d) paper manufacturing

120. Where the shrine of Shah Daula is situated?
(a) Wazirabad (b) Gujrat
(c) Lahore (d) Multan

121. The Rohtas Fort is near:
(a) Jhelum (b) P.D.Khan
(c) Dina (d) Mangla

122. The Rohtas Fort was built by:
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Qutubuddin (d) Sher Shah Suri

123. The Rohtas Fort was built in:
(a) 1540-50 (b) 1540-10
(c) 1540-30 (d) 1530-50

124. The Islamabad is located at the foothill of:
(a) Karakoram Hills (b) Pamirs Hills
(c) Kirthar Range (d) Margalla Hills

125. When construction of Islamabad began?
(a) 1941 (b) 1921
(c) 1961 (d) 1951

126. When constitution of Pakistan confirmed Islamabad as Capital of the country?
(a) 1962 (b) 1932
(c) 1952 (d) 1912

127. Shah Faisal Mosque is located in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Taxila
(c) Lahore (d) Islamabad

128. Name the biggest Mosque in the World?
(a) Badshahi Mosque
(b) Izmir Mosque
(c) Shah Faisal Mosque
(d) Istanbul Mosque

129. In Faisal Mosque 15,000 people can offer pray. In its courtyard how many people can be accommodated?
(a) 85,000 (b) 88,000
(c) 83,000 (d) 84,000

130. The Shrine of Syed Abdul Latif Shah is in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Islamabad
(c) Jhelum (d) Lahore

131. Syed Abdul Latif Shah is popularly known as:
(a) Bari Imam (b) Shah Imam
(c) Latif Imam (d) none of them

132. Golra Sharif is located in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Murree
(c) Islamabad (d) Rwat

133. The Mount Sukesar is at the height of:
(a) 1521m (b) 1421m
(c) 1511m (d) 1520m

134. The Murree means:
(a) highest place (b) resort
(c) high place (d) none of them

135. The Murree is located in:
(a) Punjab (b) NWFP
(c) both a & b (d) none of a & b

136. Khewra is famous for:
(a) Salt mine (b) shrines
(c) tombs (d) rock carvinges

137. Which salt mine is the largest in area in the world?
(a) Sulaiman (b) Khewra
(c) Shicago (d) none of them

138. The length of Khewra mine tunnels is:
(a) 120 km (b) 130 km
(c) 140 km (d) 135 km

139. The 2nd biggest producer of rock salt in the world is:
(a) Sulaiman (b) Khewra
(c) Hyderabad (d) none of them

140. Nandana Fort is situated near:
(a) Pind Dadan Khan (b) Nandana Abad
(c) Nandipur (d) Rawalpindi

141. Mianwali is important for:
(a) embroidry work (b) irrigation work
(c) wood work (d) agriculture

142. The Wah is famous for:
(a) Ordnance factory (b) Mughal Garden
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

143. Which city is famous for the textile mills that produce finest worsted suiting in the world?
(a) Haripur (b) Lawrencepur
(c) Faisalabad (d) Karachi

144. Taxila is one of the subcontinent's archaeological treasures and was once an important city of the kingdom of:
(a) Indus (b) Maurya
(c) Kushans (d) Gandhara

145. The history of Taxila spans about:

(c) 990 years (d) 900 years

146. Gandhara is chiefly remembered for its:
(a) archaeological excavations
(b) university
(c) Buddhist art
(d) sculptural work

147. Who built Attock Fort?
(a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Humayun (d) Qutbuddin

148. The boundary between Punjab and the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa is:
(a) Kabul River
(b) Karakuram range
(c) Indus River
(d) Silk road

149. Kabul River merges in Indus River near:
(a) Attock (b) Taxila
(c) Kalabagh (d) Nowshehra

150. Best version of *Heer-Ranjha* was written by:
(a) Muqbul Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Bulhe Shah (d) none of them

151. Where Waris Shah is burried?
(a) Jandiala Sher Khan
(b) Nankana Sahib
(c) Lahore
(d) Mithan Kot

152. Mela Chiragha is celebrated in the memory of:
(a) Bulhe Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Shah Hussain (d) Muqbul Shah

153. Sultan Bahu (d. 1691) wrote in:
(a) Arabic (b) Persian
(c) Punjabi (d) all of them

154. Who wrote *Sassi-Panu*?
(a) Hashim Shah (b) Bulhe Shah
(c) Waris Shah (d) none of them

155. Who wrote *Sohni-Mahiwal*?
(a) Bulhe Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Hashim Shah (d) Fazal Shah

156. Who wrote *Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas*?
(a) Hashim Shah (b) Ghulam Rasool
(c) Bulhe Shah (d) Waris Shah

157. *Yusuf Zulekha* was written by:
(a) Ghulam Rasul (b) Bulhe Shah
(c) Hashim Shah (d) Waris Shah

158. How many districts are there in the Province of Punjab?
(a) 32 (b) 35
(c) 36 (d) 34

159. Which of the following districts is the newest district of Punjab?
(a) Nankana Sahib (b) Pakpatan
(c) Kasur (d) Chiniot

160. The Districts of Pakpatan, Okara and Sahiwal are in:
(a) Lahore Division
(b) Sargodha Division
(c) Gujranwala Division
(d) Sahiwal Division

161. Which of the following districts of Punjab receives highest amount of rainfall annually?
(a) Lahore (b) Sialkot
(c) Faisalabad (d) Rawalpindi

162. Which of the following districts of Punjab has the lowest population density?
(a) Dera Gazi Khan (b) Layyiah
(c) Rajanpur (d) Bahawalpur

Answer Key

1.	a	22.	a	43.	c	64.	b	85.	b	106.	c	127.	d	148.	a
2.	a	23.	d	44.	d	65.	c	86.	b	107.	b	128.	c	149.	a
3.	b	24.	d	45.	c	66.	c	87.	b	108.	d	129.	a	150.	b
4.	a	25.	a	46.	c	67.	d	88.	a	109.	c	130.	b	151.	a
5.	b	26.	c	47.	b	68.	b	89.	a	110.	a	131.	a	152.	c
6.	a	27.	b	48.	a	69.	d	90.	c	111.	d	132.	c	153.	d
7.	c	28.	b	49.	a	70.	a	91.	b	112.	b	133.	a	154.	a
8.	d	29.	a	50.	b	71.	d	92.	b	113.	a	134.	c	155	d
9.	a	30.	c	51.	c	72.	d	93.	d	114.	d	135.	c	156	b
10.	a	31.	c	52.	a	73.	c	94.	b	115.	b	136.	a	157	a
11.	a	32.	a	53.	d	74.	b	95.	c	116.	a	137.	b	158	c
12.	b	33.	d	54.	d	75.	c	96.	d	117.	a	138.	c	159	d
13.	c	34.	a	55.	d	76.	d	97.	a	118.	b	139.	b	160	d
14.	d	35.	b	56.	b	77.	b	98.	c	119.	a	140.	a	161.	
15.	a	36.	d	57.	d	78.	b	99.	a	120.	b	141.	b	162.	c
16.	a	37.	a	58.	c	79.	b	100.	d	121.	c	142.	c		
17.	c	38.	d	59.	a	80.	d	101.	c	122.	d	143.	b		
18.	c	39.	a	60.	a	81.	b	102.	c	123.	a	144.	d		
19.	c	40.	d	61.	c	82.	c	103.	a	124.	d	145.	a		
20.	c	41.	b	62.	a	83.	c	104.	a	125.	c	146.	c		
21.	a	42.	b	63.	b	84.	b	105.	c	126.	a	147.	a		
	d														

SINDH

Sindh is one of the four provinces of Pakistan, in the southeast of the country. Historically home to the Sindhi people, it is also locally known as the Valley of Mehran. Sindh is the third largest province of Pakistan by area, and second largest province by population after Punjab. Sindh is bordered by Balochistan province to the west, and Punjab province to the north. Sindh also borders the Indian states of Gujarat and Rajasthan to the east, and Arabian Sea to the south. Sindh's landscape consists mostly of alluvial plains flanking the Indus River, the Thar desert in the eastern portion of the province closest to the border with India, and the Kirthar Mountains in the western part of Sindh. Sindh's climate is noted for hot summers and mild winters. The provincial capital of Sindh is Karachi, Pakistan's largest city and financial hub.

Sindh has Pakistan's second largest economy. Karachi hosts the headquarters of several multinational banks. Sindh is home to a large portion of Pakistan's industrial sector and contains two of Pakistan's commercial seaports, Port Bin Qasim and the Karachi Port. The remainder of Sindh has an agriculture based economy, and produces fruit, food consumer items, and vegetables for the consumption of other parts of the country. Sindh is also the centre of Pakistan's pharmaceutical industry.

Sindh is known for its distinct culture which is strongly influenced by Sufism, an important marker of Sindhi identity for both Hindus (Sindh has Pakistan's highest percentage of Hindu residents) and Muslims in the province. Several important Sufi shrines are located throughout the province which attract millions of annual devotees.

Sindh's capital, Karachi, is Pakistan's most ethnically diverse city, with Muhajirs, or descendants of those who migrated to Pakistan from India after 1947 and throughout the 1950s and 1960s, making up the majority of the population. Karachi and other urban centres of Sindh have seen ethnic tensions between the native Sindhis and the Muhajirs boil over into violence on several occasions. Sindh is home to two UNESCO World Heritage Sites – the Historical Monuments at Makli, and the Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro.

1. The area of Sindh is:
   (a) 140914 sq.km (b) 130914 sq.km
   (c) 140814 sq.km (d) 120914 sq.km
2. How many Divisions are in Sindh?
   (a) 9 (b) 4
   (c) 5 (d) 3
3. Which important Hills are located in the Sindh?
   (a) Kirthar Hills (b) Karakoram
   (c) Pamirs (d) Mangopir
4. The Indus empties into the:
   (a) Arabian Sea (b) cape monze
   (c) Makran Coast (d) none of them
5. Archaeologists have identified some 400 Indus Civilisation towns, scattered from:
   (a) Kabul to Delhi
   (b) Kabul to Laohre
   (c) Peshawar to Delhi
   (d) Kandhar to Delhi
6. The most famous town of the Indus civilisation, on the right bank of the Indus in Sindh is:
   (a) Kot Diji (b) Harappa
   (c) Moenjodaro (d) none of them
7. The Sindhi language is based on __________ alphabet.
   (a) Persian alphabet
   (b) Arabic alphabet
   (c) Dravidian alphabet
   (d) Sanskrit alphabet
8. Lari is spoken in:
   (a) Upper Sindh (b) Lower Sindh
   (c) Central Sindh (d) Sindh & Punjab
9. The National Museum is located at:
   (a) Jamshoro (b) Karachi
   (c) Hyderabad (d) Larkana
10. Where the Cotton Exchange Building is situated?
    (a) Karachi (b) Lahore
    (c) Faisalabad (d) Multan
11. Baleji Beach is located at:
    (a) Hyderabad (b) Karachi
    (c) Jamshoro (d) Kotri
12. Where the French Beach is located.
    (a) Karachi
    (c) Indi

13. KANUPP is located near:
(a) Cape Monze (b) Baleji Beach
(c) Hub (d) Hyderabad

14. Gaddani Beach is located in:
(a) Sindh
(b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh & Balochistan
(d) none of them

15. Kaleji Lake, Kadiero Lake and Keenjhar Lake are located in:
(a) Sindh
(b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh & Balochistan
(d) none of them

16. Banbhore is famous for:
(a) Sussi & Pannu
(b) archaeological excavation
(c) art work
(d) wood work

17. The earliest mosque in sub-continent is situated in:
(a) Jacobabad (b) Banbhore
(c) Sukkur (d) Rohri

18. Keti Bundar is a:
(a) coastal area (b) port
(c) dilect of language (d) animal

19. Which is the Worlds largest necropolis (old graveyard)?
(a) Kirthar Hills
(b) Makli Hill
(c) Karachi graveyard
(d) Mohenjodaro graveyard

20. Which place is called Little Mecca?
(a) Uch (b) Bhanbhor
(c) Makli Hill (d) Mansura

21. Where is Shah Jahani Mosque is situated?
(a) Thatta (b) Jacobabad
(c) Sibi (d) Larkana

22. Keenjhar Lake is situated near:
(a) Larkana (b) Jamshoro
(c) Thatta (d) none of them

23. Ranikot Fort is situated in which district of Sindh?
(a) Jamshoro (b) Kotri
(c) Larkana (d) Hyderabad

24. The largest Fort of Pakistan is:
(a) Ranikot (b) Fort Abbas
(c) Lahore Fort (d) Fort Monroe

25. University of the Sindh is located at:
(a) Jamshoro (b) Hyderabad
(c) Larkana (d) Karachi

26. The Super Highway start from Karachi and ends at:
(a) Hyderabad (b) Thatta
(c) Larkana (d) Kotri

27. Ghulam Muhamamd Barrage is also called:
(a) In...
(b) Kandyaro Barrage
(c) Kotri Barrage
(d) none of them

28. *Rilli* is:
(a) cap (b) place
(c) dish (d) bedspreads

29. Where the Sindh Provincial Museum is located:
(a) Jamshoro (b) Karachi
(c) Larkana (d) Hyderabad

30. Who was King Umar?
(a) first King of the Sumarh Dynasty
(b) second King of the Sumarh Dynasty
(c) third King of the Sumarh Dynasty
(d) fourth King of the Sumarh Dynasty

31. *Marvi* is a folk story of:
(a) Sindh (b) Balochistan
(c) Punjab (d) Thal

32. Which desert is called 'Friendly Desert'?
(a) Thal (b) Cholistan
(c) Thar Desert (d) Sahara

33. Where is the shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated?
(a) Shahbaz Nagar (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Sehwan Sharif (d) none of them

34. Lal Shazhbaz Qalandar was a celibate, mystic wandere and missionary, as well as a scholar, poet and philosophist who wrote several books in Persian and:
(a) Persian (b) Persian & Arabic
(c) Sindhi (d) Arabic

35. The largest Natural Lake in the subcontinent is:
(a) Keenghar Lake (b) Manchar Lake
(c) Hali Lake (d) None of them

36. Moenjodaro means:
(a) Civilised City
(b) Beautiful gardens
(c) Mound of the Dead
(d) Dead Civilisation

37. Moenjodaro is 6the ruins of a 4,000-year-old city of the:
(a) Taxila civilisation (b) Indus Civilisation
(c) both of them (d) none of them

38. Indus Civilisation is also known as:
(a) Kot Diji civilisation
(b) Mohenjodaro civilisation
(c) Taxila civilisation
(d) Harrapan civilisation

39. Moenjodaro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the:
(a) upper Sindh (b) lower Sindh
(c) middle Sindh (d) southern Sindh

40. Which one is hotest place in th. subcontinent?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan
(c) Jacobabad (d) none of them

41. Shrine of Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai is located near:
    (a) Sibbi (b) Hyderabad
    (c) Jacobabad (d) Hala
42. Shah Abdul Lateef is author of the:
    (a) *Sassi Pannu* (b) *Heer Ranjha*
    (c) *Risalo* (d) *Shahnama*
43. *Risalo* is the best-known collection of romantic poetry in the __________ language.
    (a) Urdu (b) Sindhi
    (c) Arabic (d) Persian
44. Which city of the Sindh is popular for woodworking industry?
    (a) Thattha (b) Kotri
    (c) Hala (d) Larkana
45. Which city is on the border of Sindh and Punjab provinces?
    (a) Rajanpur (b) Mithan Kot
    (c) Kashmore (d) none of them
46. What is Malakhra?
    (a) a game (b) a river
    (c) a lake (d) a dance
47. The famous place "Makli" in Sindh is a:
    (a) Museum (b) Park
    (c) Fort (d) Graveyard
48. The Kirthar Range is near:
    (a) Dadu (b) Mithankot
    (c) Jamshoro (d) Gari Habibullah

Answer Key

1.	a	7.	b	13.	b	19.	b	25.	a	31.	a	37.	b	43.	b
2.	c	8.	b	14.	a	20.	c	26.	a	32.	c	38.	d	44.	c
3.	a	9.	b	15.	a	21.	a	27.	c	33.	c	39.	a	45.	c
4.	a	10.	a	16.	a	22.	c	28.	d	34.	b	40.	c	46.	a
5.	a	11.	b	17.	b	23.	d	29.	d	35.	b	41.	c	47.	d
6.	c	12.	a	18.	a	24.	a	30.	a	36.	c	42.	c	48.	a

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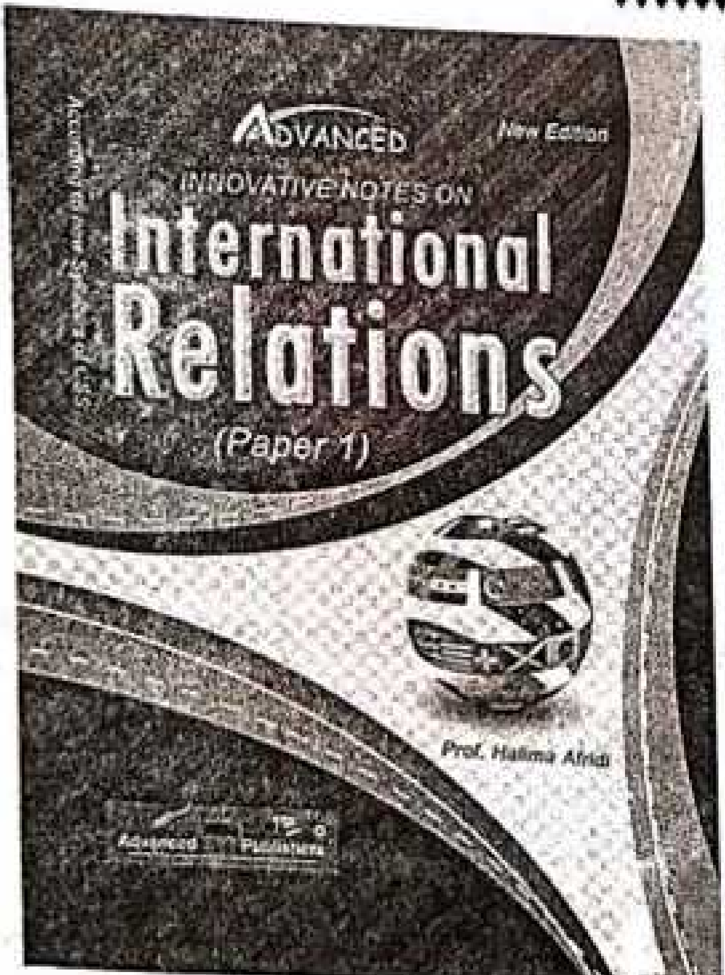

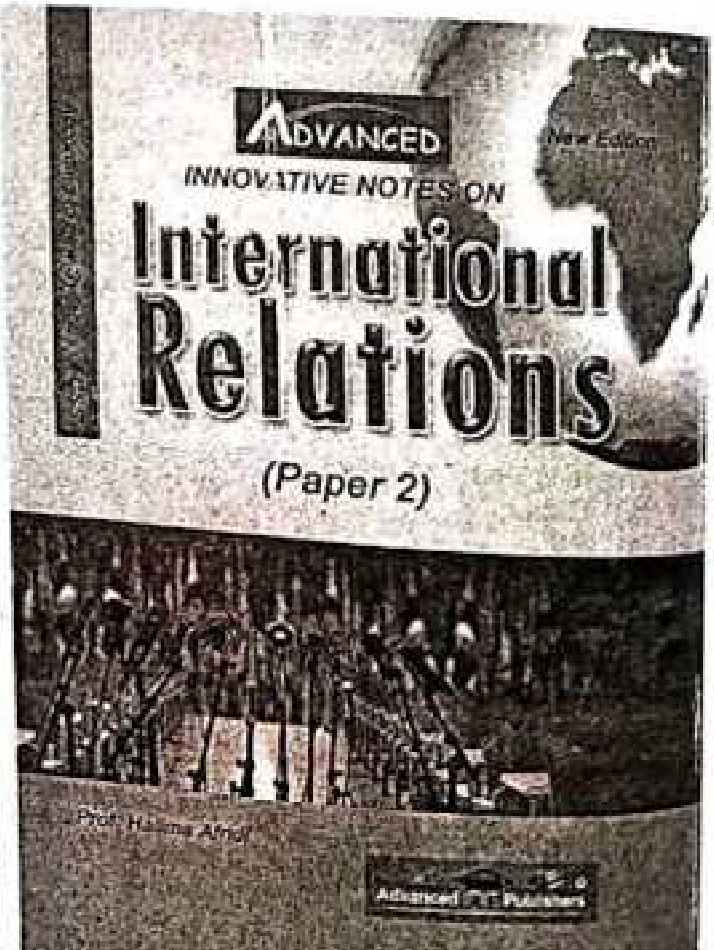

KHYBER-PAKHTUNKHWA

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (abbreviated as KP or KPK) is one of the four administrative provinces of Pakistan, located in the northwestern region of the country along the international border with Afghanistan. It was previously known as the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) until 2010, and is known colloquially by various other names. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the third-largest province of Pakistan by the size of both population and economy, though it is geographically the smallest of five.[3] Within Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa shares a border with Punjab, Balochistan, Azad Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Islamabad. It comprises 10.5% of Pakistan's economy, and is home to 11.9% of Pakistan's total population, with the majority of the province's inhabitants being Pashtuns. The province is the site of the ancient kingdom Gandhara, including the ruins of its capital Pushkalavati near modern-day Charsadda. Originally a stronghold of Buddhism, the history of the region was characterized by frequent invasions under various Empires due to its geographical proximity to the Khyber Pass.

Since the 9/11 attacks in the United States in 2001, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been a major theatre of militancy and terrorism which intensified when the Taliban began an unsuccessful attempt to seize the control of the province in 2004. With the launch of Operation Zarb-e-Azb against the Taliban insurgency, the casualty and crime rates in the country as a whole dropped by 40.0% as compared to 2011–13, with even greater drops noted in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. As of July 2014, about 929,859 people were reported to be internally displaced from North Waziristan to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as a result of Operation Zarb-e-Azb.

On March 2, 2017, the Government of Pakistan considered a proposal to merge the Federally Administered Tribal Areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and to repeal the Frontier Crimes Regulations, which are currently applicable to the tribal areas. However, some political parties have opposed the merger, and called for the tribal areas to instead become a separate province of Pakistan. On 24 May 2018, the National Assembly of Pakistan voted in favour of an amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan to merge the Federally Administered Tribal Areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly then approved the historic FATA-KP merger bill on 28 May 2018 making FATA officially part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which was then signed by President Mamnoon Hussain that completes the process of this historic merger. On 24 May 2018, the National Assembly of Pakistan voted in favour of an amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan for the FATA-KP merger which was approved by the Senate the following day. Since the change was to affect the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, it was presented for approval in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly on 27 May 2018, and passed with majority vote. On 28 May 2018, the President of Pakistan signed the FATA Interim Governance Regulation, a set of interim rules for FATA until it merges with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa within a timeframe of two years. At present districts in KPK are 26. After merger of FATA there will be 34 distiricts in KPK.

The 25th Amendment received assent from President Mamnoon Hussain on 31 May 2018, after which FATA was officially merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

1. The area of Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is:
   (a) 75,521 sq km (b) 74,521 sq km
   (c) 73,521 sq km (d) 74,521 sq km
2. How many Divisions are in Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa?
   (a) 7 (b) 4
   (c) 9 (d) 3
3. Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is the new name of NWFP. It changed on:
   (a) 19th April 2010 (b) 16th April 2010

(c) 18th April 2010 (d) 17th April 2010

4. Who wrote Lords of the Khyber?
(a) Andre Joseph (b) Kipling
(c) Yousuf Khan (d) Andre Singer

5. The Durand Line is the border between:
(a) Pakistan & Afghanistan
(b) Pakistan & Iran
(c) Iran & Afghanistan
(d) Russia & Pakistan

6. Durand Line was agreed in:
(a) 1880 (b) 1877
(c) 1893 (d) 1788

7. The *Pukhtunwali* is:
(a) a city
(b) flower
(c) ethical code
(d) dilect of language

8. Mahabat Khan Mosque is in:
(a) Mardan (b) Kohat
(c) Sawabi (d) Peshawar

9. Where the Cunningham Clocktower is situated?
(a) Kohistan (b) Peshawar
(c) Hangu (d) Mansehra

10. Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is in:
(a) Chitral (b) Peshawar
(c) Bannu (d) Mardan

11. Pakistan Forest institution is located in:
(a) Karachi (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Lahore (d) Peshawar

12. Jamrud Fort is located near:
(a) Peshawar (b) Abbottabad
(c) Charsadda (d) Attack

13. Which place is called gate way two Khyber Pass?
(a) Charsadda (b) Peshawar
(c) Jamrud (d) Mardan

14. Which area is called 'gun factory of the tribal areas'?
(a) Darra Isa Khel (b) Darra Khyber
(c) Darra Adam Khel (d) Kohat

15. The toughest town in the world is:
(a) Darra Khyber (b) Darra Adamkhel
(c) Darra Isa Khel (d) Khojak Pass

16. Thal in Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is a:
(a) desert (b) trading post
(c) river (d) lake

17. Peshawar means:
(a) City of flowers (b) City of tombs
(c) City of garden (d) City of greenery

18. Where the Chowk Yadgar is situated?
(a) Peshawar (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Attock (d) Chitral

19. The monument at the centre of Chowk Yadgar, Peshawar, commemorates the heroes of the:
(a) Independence War
(b) 1965 Indo-Pakistan
(c) 1971 War
(d) None of them

20. Warsak Dam is built on:
(a) Abaseen River (b) Sawat River
(c) Kabul River (d) Karam River

21. Warsak Dam is near:
(a) Chitral (b) Peshawar
(c) Haripur (d) Kohistan

22. The Gomal University is in:
(a) D.I. Khan (b) D.G. Khan
(c) Attock (d) Peshawar

23. Akbar Fort is situated in:
(a) Hund (b) Swat
(c) Sost (d) Dir

24. The Malam Jabba is one of the important visiting pointof:
(a) Chitral Valley (b) Hunza Valley
(c) Kalam Valley (d) Swat Valley

25. Which range separates Pakistan and Afghanistan?
(a) Karakoram Range
(b) Pamirs Range
(c) The Hindu Kush
(d) Kirthar Range

26. Name the mountain of The Hindu Kush which separates Afghanistan and Tajikistan from Pakistan?
(a) Koh-e-Safed (b) Koh-e-Sulaiman
(c) Koh-e-Murdar (d) Tirich Mir

27. Chitral is separated from the Tajikistan by the narrow Wakhan corridor and from China by the:
(a) Chitral region (b) Swat region
(c) Hunza region (d) Kalam region

28. Lowari Pass at 3,118 metres (10230 feet) above sea level, from Dir to Drosh is ________ long.
(a) 70 km (b) 80 km
(c) 74 km (d) 85 km

29. Which valley is called "Pearl of the Himalaya"?
(a) Naran (b) Kaghan
(c) Swat (d) Kalam

30. The Malika Parbat is near:
(a) Neelam Valley (b) Kalam Valley
(c) Swat Valley (d) Hunza Valley

31. The Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated near:
(a) Kaghan (b) Naran
(c) Neelam (d) Swat

32. World's largest tribal society is:
(a) Pashtun (b) Pathan

(c) Noro (d) Afridi

33. The sixth main regional language of Pakistan is:
(a) Urdu (b) Pashtun
(c) Hindko (d) Sindhi

34. Districts of Hazara division are Abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and:
(a) Charsaddah (b) Chamkai
(c) Haripur (d) Isakhel

35. Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Science and Technology is situated at:
(a) Peshawar (b) Mardan
(c) Topi (d) Pabbi

Answer Key

1.	b	6.	c	11.	d	16.	b	21.	b	26.	d	31.	a
2.	a	7.	c	12.	a	17.	a	22.	a	27.	c	32.	b
3.	a	8.	d	13.	c	18.	a	23.	a	28.	c	33.	c
4.	d	9.	b	14.	c	19.	b	24.	d	29.	b	34.	c
5.	a	10.	b	15.	b	20.	c	25.	c	30.	a	35.	c

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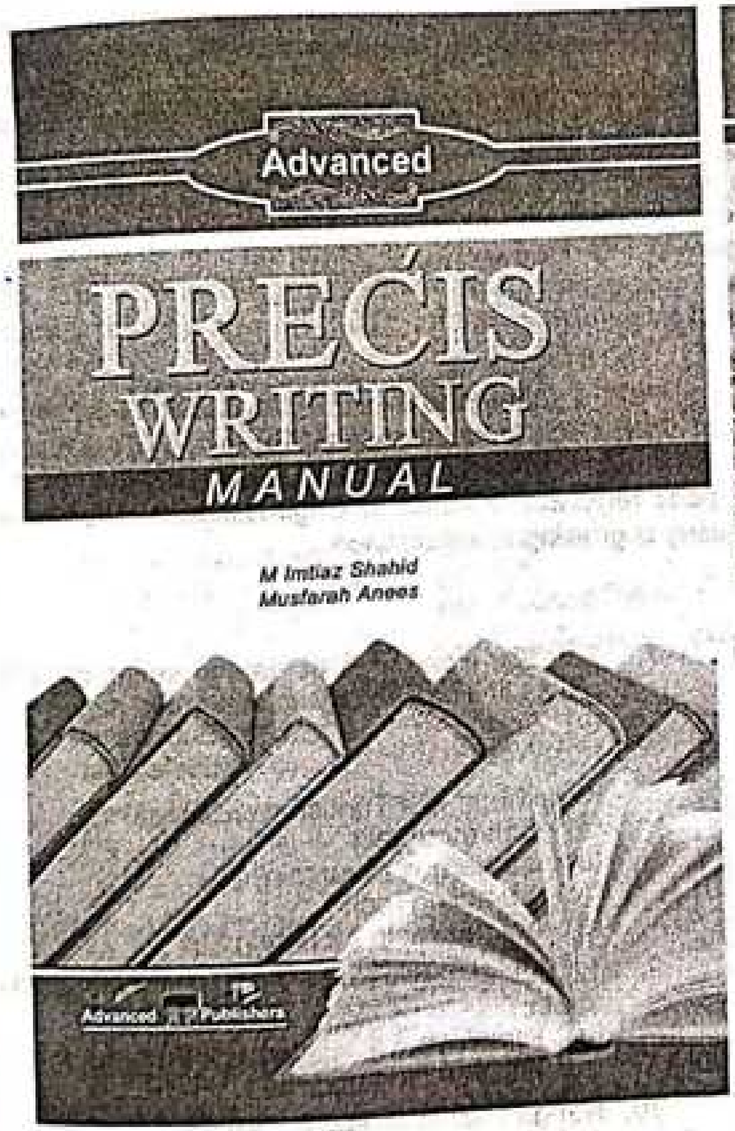

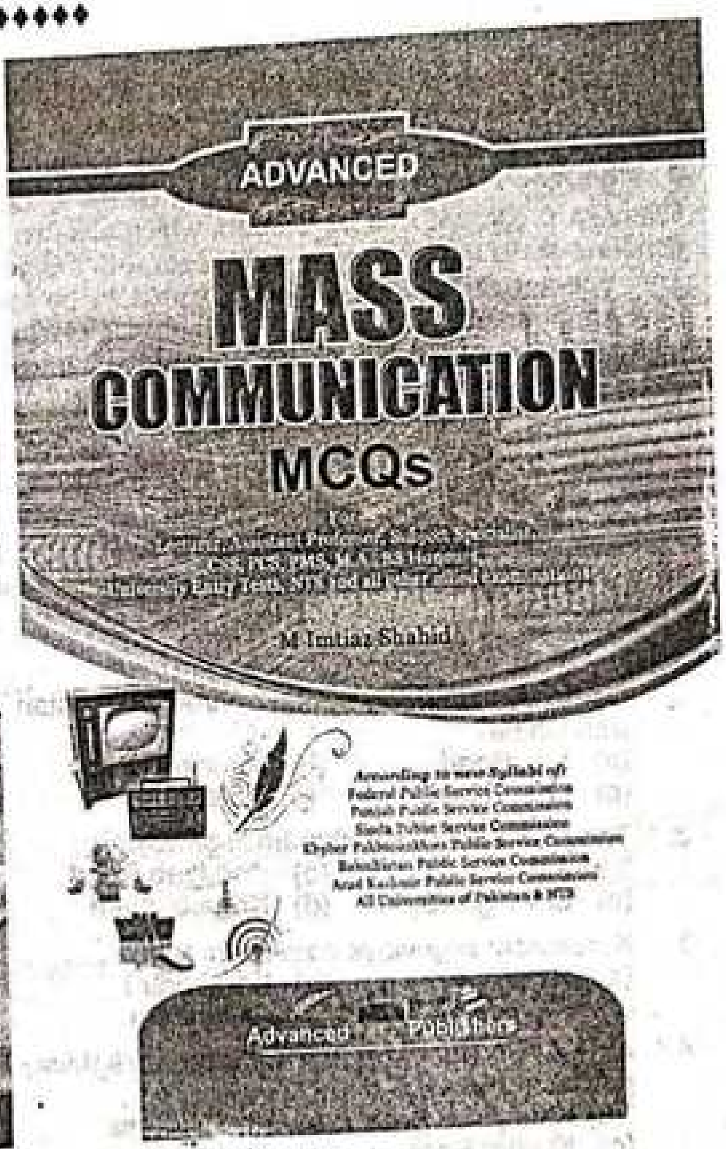

NORTHERN AREAS

Gilgit-Baltistan, formerly known as the Northern Areas, is the northernmost administrative territory in Pakistan. It borders Azad Kashmir to the south, the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the west, the Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan to the north, the Xinjiang region of China, to the east and northeast, and the Indian-administered state of Jammu and Kashmir to the southeast. According to UNSC Resolution of 1947 the territory is part of the disputed Kashmir region along with Azad Kashmir, Aksai Chin, the Shaksgam Valley, and Jammu, Ladakh, and the Valley of Kashmir.

The territory of present-day Gilgit-Baltistan became a separate administrative unit in 1970 under the name "Northern Areas". It was formed by the amalgamation of the former Gilgit Agency, the Baltistan district and several small former princely states, the larger of which being Hunza and Nagar. In 2009, it was granted limited autonomy and renamed to Gilgit-Baltistan via the Self-Governance Order signed by Pakistan president Asif Ali Zardari, which also aimed to empower the people of Gilgit-Baltistan. However, scholars state that the real power rests with the governor and not with chief minister or elected assembly. The population of Gilgit-Baltistan wants to be merged into Pakistan as a separate fifth province and opposes integration with Kashmir. The Pakistani government has rejected Gilgit-Baltistani calls for integration with Pakistan on the grounds that it would jeopardise its demands for the whole Kashmir issue to be resolved according to UN resolutions.

Gilgit-Baltistan covers an area of over 72,971 km² (28,174 sq mi) and is highly mountainous. It had an estimated population of 1,800,000 in 2015. Its capital city is Gilgit (population 216,760 est). Gilgit-Baltistan is home to five of the "eight-thousanders" and to more than fifty peaks above 7,000 metres (23,000 ft). Three of the world's longest glaciers outside the polar regions are found in Gilgit-Baltistan. Tourism is mostly in trekking and mountaineering, and this industry is growing in importance.

1. Name the Highway which connects Pakistan with China?
   (a) Silk Road (b) Khunjrab Road
   (c) G.T. Road *(d) Karakoram
2. The old name of Karakoram Highways is:
   *(a) Silk Road (b) Khunjrab Road
   (c) Silk highway (d) None of them
3. Karakoram Highways passes through:
   (a) Himalaya (b) Karakoram
   (c) Pamir *(d) All of them
4. At the Pak-China border Karakoram Highway passes through:
   *(a) Khunjerab Pass (b) Khojak Pass
   (c) Khyber Pass (d) Taxila
5. The Karakoram Highway start from:
   (a) Hawelia *(b) Hasan Abdal
   (c) Abbottabad (d) Taxila
6. Karakoram Highway ends at:
   (a) Sost (b) Khunjrab
   *(c) Kashgar (d) Sinkiang
7. The Silk Road was actually a series of trade routes linking China with the:
   (a) Asia (b) South Asia
   *(c) West (d) Middle East
8. Karakoram is a Turkish word meaning:
   (a) high mountain
   (b) dangerous mountain
   *(c) crumbling rock
   (d) not passable mountain
9. 12 out of the world's highest 30 mountains are in:
   (a) Himalaya (b) Hindu Kush
   (c) Pamir *(d) Karakoram
10. Nanga Parbat is also known as:
    *(a) Diamer (b) White mountain
    (c) Naked mountain (d) None of them
11. Nanga Parbat's nik name is :
    *(a) Killer Mountain
    (b) White mountain
    (c) Naked mountain
    (d) Friendly mountain

12. Sachen Glacier is near:
(a) Astor (b) Baltistan
(c) Chilas (d) Skardu

13. Which place is on the "Roof of the World"?
(a) Chitral (b) Baltistan
(c) Skardu (d) Chilas

14. Which place is called Little Tibbet?
(a) Chitral (b) Chilas
(c) Baltistan (d) Skardu

15. Which Pakistani area is sandwiched between China and Indian-held Kashmir?
(a) Astor (b) Baltistan
(c) Chitral (d) Kalash

16. Satpara Lake is near:
(a) Hunza (b) Skardu
(c) Swat (d) Chiltral

17. The capital of Pakistan's northern areas is:
(a) Swat (b) Baltistan
(c) Hunza (d) Gilgit

18. About which place it is said "the place where heaven and earth meet"?
(a) Punial (b) Chitral
(c) Kalash (d) Swat

19. Where the deposits of precious and semi-precious stones such as rubies and garnets are found?
(a) Gilgit (b) Hunza
(c) Skardu (d) Swat

20. Ruby mines are situated in:
(a) Swat (b) Skardu
(c) Hunza (d) Gilgit

21. The Polo game originated in the:
(a) Northern Areas (b) UK
(c) USA (d) Subcontinent

22. In June, August and November, polo tournaments are held in:
(a) Gilgit (b) Skardu
(c) Chials (d) Astor

23. Rakaposhi mountain is located near:
(a) Hunza (b) Swat
(c) Gilgit (d) Astor

24. Rakaposhi is the ________ highest mountain the world.
(a) 25^{th} (b) 27^{th}
(c) 20^{th} (d) 10^{th}

25. Which are Gilgit-Baltistan areas?
(a) Gilgit & Hunza
(b) Gilgit, Hnza & Chilas
(c) Gilgit, Hunza, Chilas and Skardu
(d) Chilas & Skardu

27. When former Northern Areas were granted full autonomy and given the name "Gilgit-Baltistan"?
(a) 29th August 2009
(b) 15th September 2009
(c) 19th October 2009
(d) None of these

28. What is the total area of Gilgit-Baltistan?
(a) 54321 km^2 (b) 98421 km^2
(c) 72498 km^2 (d) 23545 km^2

29. How many districts are there in Gilgit-Baltistan?
(a) Three (b) Nine
(c) Seven (d) Six

30. When first elections were held in "Gilgit-Baltistan"?
(a) 21st July, 2009
(b) 15th September 2009
(c) 19th October 2009
(d) 12th November 2009

31. Who has been appointed as the first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan?
(a) Mir Ghanzafar Ali (b) Zafar Shah
(c) Akbar Shah (d) Shama Khalid

32. Who is elected Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan?
(a) Hafeezur Rahman
(b) Zafar Shah
(c) Akbar Shah
(d) Syed Mehdi Shah

33. Which place is on the "Roof of the World"?
(a) Chitral (b) Baltistan
(c) Skardu (d) None of these

Answer Key

1.	d	6.	c	11.	a	16.	b	21.	a	27.	a	31.	a
2.	a	7.	c	12.	a	17.	d	22.	a	28.	c	32.	a
3.	d	8.	c	13.	b	18.	a	23.	b	29.	c	33.	b
4.	a	9.	d	14.	c	19.	b	24.	b	30.	d		
5.	b	10.	a	15.	b	20.	c	25	c				

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HIGHEST MOUNTAINS AND GLACIERS IN THE PAKISTAN

Pakistan is home to 108 peaks above 7,000 metres and probably as many peaks above 6,000 m. There is no count of the peaks above 5,000 and 4,000 m. Five of the 14 highest independent peaks in the world (the eight-thousanders) are in Pakistan (four of which lie in the surroundings of Concordia; the confluence of Baltoro Glacier and Godwin Austen Glacier). Most of the highest peaks in Pakistan lie in the Karakoram mountain range (which lies almost entirely in the Gilgit–Baltistan region of Pakistan, and is considered to be a part of the greater Himalayan range) but some peaks above 7,000 m are included in the Himalayan and Hindu Kush ranges.

Most of the highest mountains in Pakistan are located in the Karakoram Range (the highest of which is K2, globally ranked 2nd, 8611m), some high mountains are in Himalaya (the highest of which is Nanga Parbat, globally ranked 9th, 8126 m) and Hindu Kush (the highest of which is Tirich Mir, globally ranked 33rd, 7708 m).

The locations of the highest mountains are shown on the composite satellite image of Karakoram and Hindu Kush below. The numbers refer to the global ranking in this "List of highest mountains". For clarity, lower peaks with labels overlapping higher peaks are left out of the main image.

Most of the high peaks in Pakistan lie specifically in Gilgit–Baltistan with the exception of a few 7,000+ m peaks in the high Hindu Kush (the peaks marked in the northwest most region of Pakistan).

The peak marked as number 9 is Nanga Parbat (8,125 m), which is the 2nd highest Himalayan peak in Pakistan. All other peaks above 8,000m are in the Baltoro Muztagh subrange of Karakoram.

8000+

World Rank	Rank (Pakistan)	Name	Height (m)	Location
2	1	K2	8611	Karakoram
9	2	Nanga Parbat	8126	Himalaya
11	3	Gasherbrum I (K5)	8080	Baltoro Karakoram
12	4	Broad Peak	8051	Baltoro Karakoram
13	5	Gasherbrum II (K4)	8035	Baltoro Karakoram

1. K-2 is ranked as the ________ highest mountain of the world.
   (a) 4th (b) 6th
   (c) 2nd (d) 8th
2. K-2 is situated in the:
   (a) Pamirs
   (b) Karakoram Range
   (c) Hindu Kush Range
   (d) Himalaya
3. The height of K-2 is:
   (a) 8,611 m (b) 8,500 m
   (c) 7,616 m (d) 10,800 m
4. Name the 9th highest mountain peak in the world?
   (a) Rakaposhi (b) Sakesar
   (c) Gasherb (d) Nanga Parbat
5. In which range Nanga Parbat is situated?
   (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
   (c) Himalaya (d) Pir Panjal
6. The height of Nanga Parbat is:
   (a) 8,126 m (b) 10,521 m
   (c) 6,215 m (d) 9,500 m
7. The world's 11th highest peak is:
   (a) Gasherbrum II]
   (b) Gasherbrum I
   (c) Ghasherbrum III
   (d) Gasherbrum
8. Gasherbrum I is also known as:
   (a) High Peak (b) While Peak.

(c) Hidden Peak (d) Flat Peak

9. In which range the Gasherbrum I is situated?
   (a) Karakoram (b) Himalaya
   (c) Hindu Kush (d) Pir Panjal

10. What is the height of Gasherbrum I?
    (a) 6,600 m (b) 5,600 m
    (c) 8,060 m (d) 9,800 m

11. What is the height of Rakaposhi?
    (a) 7,788 m (b) 8,778
    (c) 8,200 (d) 9,100

12. In which range Rakaposhi is located?
    (a) Hindu Kush (b) Karakoram
    (c) Himalaya (d) Kirthar

13. What is the world rank of Rakaposhi?
    (a) 25 (b) 28
    (c) 27 (d) 30

14. What is the height of Tirich Mir?
    (a) 9,160 m (b) 5,700 m
    (c) 8,610 m (d) 7,708 m

15. In which range Tirich Mir is located?
    (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
    (c) Pamirs (d) Himalaya

16. What is the world rank of Tirich Mir?
    (a) 44th (b) 47th
    (c) 41th (d) 49th

17. Tirich Mir, Noshaq, Tirich Mir NW, Istoro Nal and Saraghrar Peak I are located in the range of:
    (a) Lesser Himalaya
    (b) Great Himalaya
    (c) Karakoram
    (d) Hindu Kush

18. Most of peaks in Pakistan are located in the range of:
    (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
    (c) Pamris (d) Kirthar

19. Name the prominent peak of Himalaya range in Pakistan?
    (a) Rakaposhi
    (b) Tirichi Mir
    (c) Gasherbrum
    (d) Nanga Parbat

20. Name the highest peak of Karakoram Range in Pakistan?
    (a) Tirichi Mir
    (b) Rakaposhi
    (c) K-2
    (d) Takht-e-Sulaiman

21. How many peaks there are of over 8,000 metres in Pakistan?
    (a) 7 (b) 5
    (c) 9 (d) 3

22. To which mountain Siachen Glacier streams down?
    (a) Rakaposhi (b) Astoro
    (c) K-2 (d) None of them

23. How many kilometers Siachen Glacier streams down?
    (a) 60 km (b) 75 km
    (c) 50 km (d) 80 km

24. How many kilometers the Batura Glacier runs for?
    (a) 58 km (b) 62 km
    (c) 65 km (d) 70 km

25. The most outstanding rivers of ice is the:
    (a) Siachen Glacier (b) Biafo Glacier
    (c) Atrak Glacier (d) Baltoro Glacier

26. How many kilometers the Baltoro Glacier runs for?
    (a) 60 (b) 67
    (c) 62 (d) 70

27. How much area the Baltoro Glacier covers?
    (a) 1,000 sq. km (b) 1,220 sq. km
    (c) 1,500 sq. km (d) 1,800 sq. km

28. Where the Siachen Glacier is situated?
    (a) Baltistan (b) Skardu
    (c) AJ & K (d) Hunza

29. On which range the Siachen Glacier is located?
    (a) Hindu Kush (b) Karakoram
    (c) Himalaya (d) None of them

Answe Key

1. c	5. c	9. a	13. c	17. d	21. c	25. d	29. b
2. b	6. a	10. c	14. d	18. a	22. c	26. c	
3. a	7. b	11. a	15. b	19. d	23. b	27. b	
4. d	8. c	12. b	16. c	20. c	24. a	28. a	

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DEFENCE AND ARMED FORCES

1. Gefford James was the first C-in-C of:
   (a) Air Force (b) Navy
   (c) Armed Forces (d) none of them
2. R.L. Archy was the first C-in-C of:
   (a) Air Force (b) Armed Forces
   (c) Navy (d) none of them
3. Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of:
   (a) Armed Forces (b) Air Force
   (c) Navy (d) none of them
4. The first Chief of Staff of Armed Forces is:
   (a) General Tikka Khan
   (b) General Ziaul Haq
   (c) General Sharif
   (d) General Ayub Khan
5. Who was the first Chief of Staff of Navy?
   (a) Hussain Ahmad
   (b) Razi Ahmad
   (c) Hassan Hafeez Ahmad
   (d) Naseem-ul-Haque
6. Name the first chief of staff of the Pakistan Air Force?
   (a) Muzaffar Ahmad Chaudhry
   (b) Waseem Ahmad Chaudhry
   (c) Zafar Ahmad Chaudhry
   (d) Tanvir Ahmad Chaudhry
7. When Air Force day is observed in Pakistan?
   (a) 6th September (b) 11 September
   (c) 7th September (d) none of them
8. Where the headquarters of Armed Forces are located?
   (a) Islamabad (b) Rawalpindi
   (c) Lahore (d) Karachi
9. The highest official rank of Air Forces:
   (a) Air Marshal (b) Supreme Marshal
   (c) Marshal (d) Chief of Air Force
10. Which is the highest non-operational Military Award?
    (a) Tamgha-e-Basalat
    (b) Tamgha-e-Imtiaz
    (c) Sitara-e-Imtiaz
    (d) Sitara-e-Basalat
11. When Pakistan exploded its Nuclear device?
    (a) 28th May 1998 (b) 26th May 1998
    (c) 28th June 1998 (d) 22th May 1998
12. Baktar Shikan is an:
    (a) air-to-surface missile system
    (b) anti-tank guided missile system
    (c) anti-air craft missile system
    (d) anti-tank missile system
13. What is the range of Hatf-I?
    (a) 100 km (b) 200 km
    (c) 150 km (d) 250 km
14. What is the range of Hatf-II?
    (a) 300 km (b) 250 km
    (c) 350 km (d) 200 km
15. What is the range of Hatf-III?
    (a) 600 km (b) 550 km
    (c) 500 km (d) 525 km
16. What is the range of Ghauri-I?
    (a) 1200-1800 km (b) 1200-200 km
    (c) 1500-2000 km (d) 1500-1800 km
17. Which is the latest version of Hatf-V?
    (a) Abdali (b) Anza
    (c) Ghauri (d) Shaheen
18. What is the name of new version of Hatf-III?
    (a) Ghaznavi (b) Shaheen
    (c) Ghaznavi (d) Anza
19. What is the range of Shaheen-I?
    (a) 550 km (b) 500 km
    (c) 750 km (d) 650 km
20. What is the name of new version of Haider-I?
    (a) Tipu-I (b) Shaheen-I
    (c) Abdali-II (d) Anza-I
21. What is the maximum range of Tipu-I?
    (a) 1500 km (b) 1200 km
    (c) 1300 km (d) 2000 km
22. What is the maximum range of Shaheen Missile?
    (a) 2000-2200 km b) 2000-2500 km
    (c) 2000-2700 km (d) 2200-3000 km
23. What is the range of Shaheen-II?
    (a) 2200 km (b) 2300 km
    (c) 2000 km (d) 2500 km
24. What is the name of new version of Hatf-II?
    (a) Abdali (b) Shaheen
    (c) Anza (d) Ghauri

(a) Chand Bibi (b) Noor Jahan
(c)Razia Sultana (d) Lakashmi bai

22. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died in
(a) 1210 (b) 1216
(c)1207 (d) 1209

23. Slave Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1290 (b) 1234
(c)1323 (d) 1245

24. The Khilji Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1245 (b) 1278
(c)1290 (d) 1298

25. Khilji Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1298 (b) 1278
(c)1320 (d) 1326

26. The Thughlaq Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1298 (b) 1278
(c)1320 (d) 1326

27. Saddat Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1414 (b) 1412
(c)1415 (d) 1634

28. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of:
(a) Chengiz Khan (b) Babar
(c)Nadir Shah (d) None of these

29. Thughlaq Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1414 (b) 1412
(c)1415 (d) 1634

30. Saddat Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c)1451 (d) 1456

31. The Lodhi Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c)1451 (d) 1456

32. The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c)1526 (d) 1456

33. Who was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty?
(a) Bahlol Lodi
(b) Daulat Khan Lodi
(c)Ibrahim Lodi
(d) Sikandar Lodi

34. First Battle of Panipat fought was in
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c)1526 (d) 1532

35. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in:
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c)1526 (d) 1532

36. Mughal dynasty was founded by Babur in the year:
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c)1526 (d) 1532

37. Babar came to India originally from:
(a) Ferghana (b) Khiva
(c)Khorasan (d) Seistan

38. Death of Babur and accession of Humayun was took place in
(a) 1527 (b) 1539
(c)1530 (d) 1528

39. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and became India's emperor
(a) 1540 (b) 1542
(c)1546 (d) 1547

49. When was the second battle of Panipat fought?
(a) 1191 (b) 1540
(c) 1556 (d) 1757

41. The first fort which the British constructed in India was:
(a) Hooghly Fort
(b) St. George Fort
(c)Agra Fort
(d) St. David Fort

42. Shalimar Bagh was constructed by Shahjhan
(a) 1640 (b) 1642
(c)1634 (d) 1638

43. Construction of Taj Mahal was completed in
(a) 1640 (b) 1647
(c)1634 (d) 1638

44. Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore was completed in
(a) 1674 (b) 1763
(c)1666 (d) 1757

45. Shah Waliullah was born in
(a) 1674 (b) 1703
(c)1666 (d) 1707

46. Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne?
(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(b) Aurangzeb
(c)Muhammad Shah
(d) Shah Alam II

47. Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir and where?
(a) Nur Jahan at Lahore
(b) Shahjahan at Agra
(c)Shahjahan at Delhi
(d) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur Sikri

48. The Peacock throne was made for:
(a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
(c)Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb

49. Death of Aurangzeb:
(a) 1674 (b) 1703
(c)1666 (d) 1707

50. Battle of Plassey was fought in
(a) 1674 (b) 1757
(c)1666 (d) 1707

51. Third Battle of Panipat was fought in:
(a) 1763 (b) 1765
(c)1761 (d) 1764

52. Battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers and Mir Qasim
(a) 1763 (b) 1765
(c)1761 (d) 1764

53. Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born in:

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The annual average flow of water in Indus River system is:
   (a) 130 MAF (b) 110 MAF
   (c) 100 MAF (d) 90 MAF
2. Harappa city is situated on the bank of:
   (a) Ravi River (b) Chenab River
   (c) Sutlej River (d) Indus River
3. Pakistan State Bank started working on 1st July 1948 with the help of Rs:
   (a) Twenty Millions
   (b) Thirty Millions
   (c) Thirty Five Millions
   (d) None of these
4. Al-Hilal newspaper is associated with:
   (a) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
   (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
   (c) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
   (d) Maulana Shaukat Ali Johar
5. The Captain of Pakistan cricket team which defeated England at the Oval in 1954 was:
   (a) Fazl Mehmood
   (b) Hanif Muhammad
   (c) Abdul Hafeez Kardar
   (d) Khan Muhammad
6. Subak Zai Dam is being constructed under WAPDA Vision 2025 in:
   (a) Punjab
   (b) Sindh
   (c) Baluchistan
   (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
7. Which cities of Iran and Pakistan are linked through railway line?
   (a) Quetta- Zahedan
   (b) Chaman-Tehran
   (c) Quetta-Sheraz
   (d) Peshawar-Sheraz

In which year Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) was established?
   (a) 1864 (b) 1880
   (c) 1882 (d) 1884

According to which Article of the constitution members of the senate are elected?
   (a) Article 61 (b) Article 59
   (c) Aticle 62 (d) Article 55

What is the term of senate member?
   (a) 4 years (b) 5 years
   (c) 3 years (d) 6 years

11. In which article of the Constitution of Pakistan the composition of the National Assembly is specified?
    (a) Article 52[1] (b) Article 51[2]
    (c) Article 53[1] (d) Article 51[1]
12. The total of seats in the National Assembly is:
    (a) 356 (b) 345
    (c) 333 (d) 342
13. The basic condition(s) for the candidates of the National Assembly:
    (a) must be citizens of Pakistan
    (b) less than twenty-five years of age
    (c) must be graduate
    (d) all above
14. How many seats are there in National Assembly of Pakistan?
    (a) 243 (b) 234
    (c) 432 (d) 342
15. How many seats are reserved for religious minorities in the National Assembly?
    (a) 10 (b) 12
    (c) 14 (d) 20
16. How many seats are reserved for women to be filled by proportional representation among parties with more than 5% of the vote in the National Assembly?
    (a) 30 (b) 60
    (c) 62 (d) 30
17. Who acts as the president of the country if both the President and the Chairman of the Senate are not present?
    (a) Speaker of the National Assembly
    (b) Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly
    (c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
    (d) Deputy Chairman of Senate
18. The Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan consists of Muslim judges including the Chief Justice:
    (a) 7 (b) 30
    (c) 8 (d) 10
19. Who is the Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court?
    (a) Justice Javed Iqbal
    (b) Justice Tanzil Rehman
    (c) Justice Afrasiab Khan
    (d) Justice Haziq-ul-Khairi
20. When the Council of Islamic Ideology was established as Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology?

25. What is the range of Abdali?
(a) 180 km (b) 300 km
(c) 500 km (d) 550 km

26. Which one of the following Tanks is being produced in Pakistan?
(a) Al-Khalid (b) Hamza
(c) Baktar Shikan (d) Haider

27. What is the number of Pakistan Army manpower (active duty)?
(a) 550,000 (b) 600,000
(c) 700,000 (d) 500,000

28. How many Corps are in Pakistan Army?
(a) 9 (b) 15
(c) 20 (d) 5

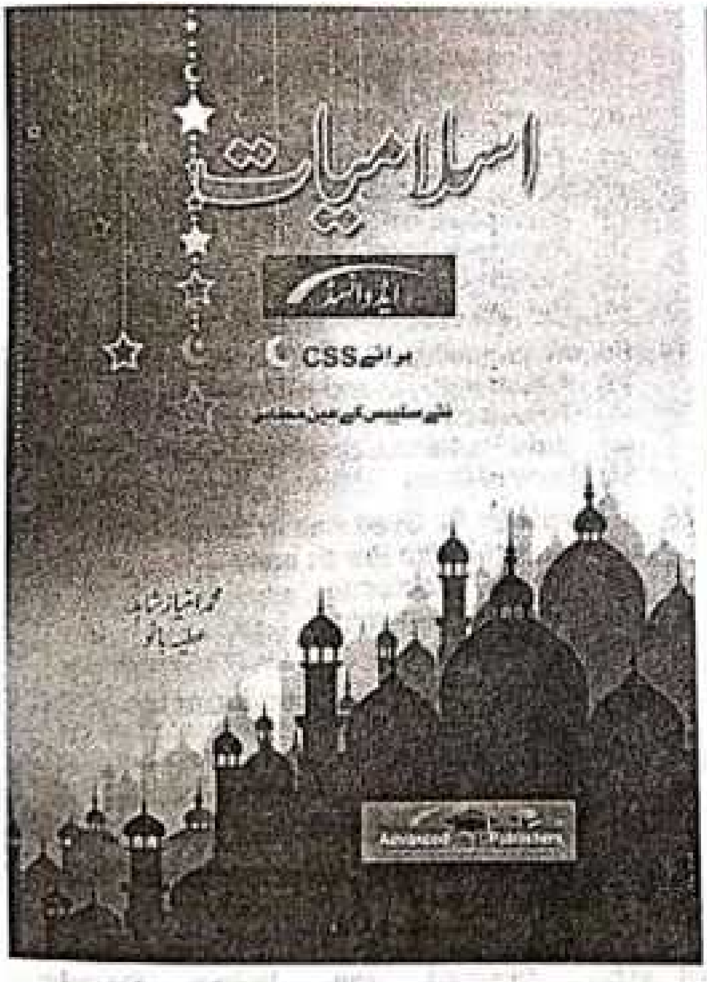
29. Name the highest commissioned officer of Pakistan Army?
(a) Lieutenant (b) Honorary Captain
(c) General (d) Colonel

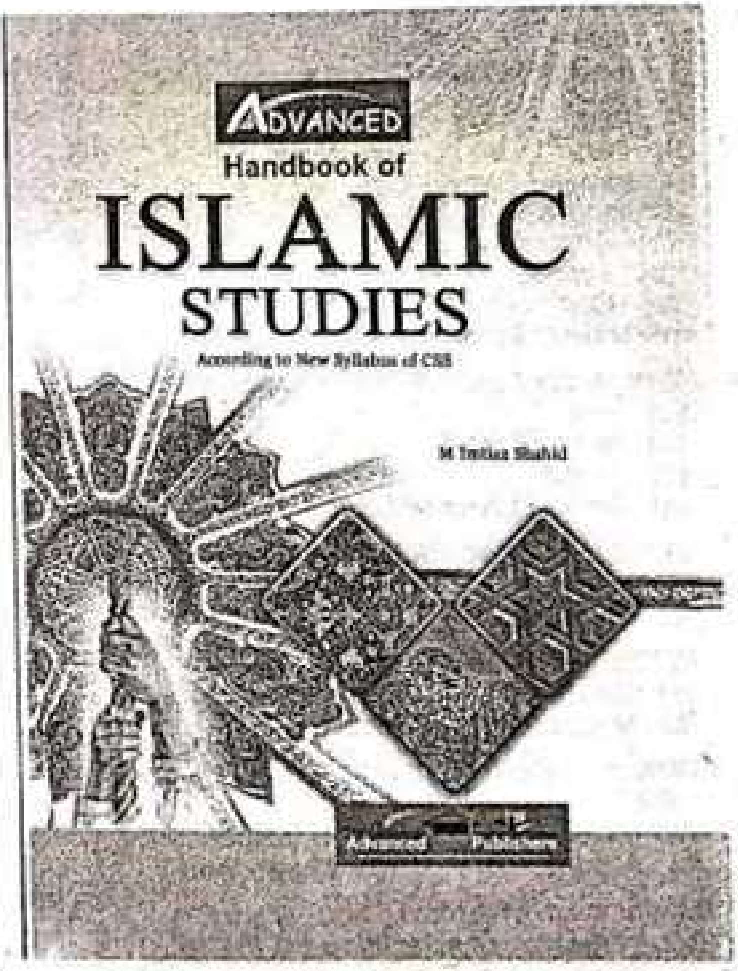
30. The aeronautical Engineering College of PAF is at:
(a) Riasalpur (b) Korangi creek
(c) Kohat (d) Karachi

Answer Key

1.	b	6.	c	11.	a	16.	c	21.	b	26.	a
2.	a	7.	c	12.	b	17.	c	22.	b	27.	a
3.	a	8.	b	13.	a	18.	a	23.	b	28.	a
4.	a	9.	a	14.	b	19.	c	24.	a	29.	c
5.	c	10.	d	15.	a	20.	a	25.	a	30.	b

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦





HISTORY
AFTER 1857

1. Where, during the war of Independence, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was working?
   (a) Delhi (b) Aligarh
   (c) Bijnaur (d) Lacknow

2. Which factor become the immediate cause of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's demand of Separate Electorate for the Indian Muslims:
   (a) Urdu Hindi controversy in 1867,
   (b) No Muslim was elected in the legislative council's election in 1892
   (c)Arya Samaj launched a campaign for the protection of cows in 1893,
   (d) British Indian government announced maximum representation of natives in the legislative council in the third constitutional reform package.

3. In which book Sir Syed Ahmad Khan mentioned similarities between Islam and Christianity?
   (a) *Ahkam-e-Taum*
   (b) *Tabaeen al Kalam*
   (c) *Comparison*
   (d) none of them

4. Who wrote *Loyal Mohammedans of India*?
   (a) Hali
   (b) Nazir Ahmad
   (c) Sharar
   (d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

5. In 1859 Sir Syed started a school at:
   (a) Bijnor (b) Aligarh
   (c) Muradabad (d) Ghazipur

6. In 1862 Sir Syed opened a school at:
   (a) Ghazipur (b) Aligarh
   (c) Muradabad (d) Bijnor

7. Where Sir Syed founded a scientific society in 1864?
   (a) Bijnor (b) Ghazipur
   (c) Aligarh (d) Muradabad

8. The function of scientific society was:
   (a) translation of scientific work in Urdu
   (b) translation of European literature in Urdu
   (c)translation of Muslim scientists work in Urdu
   (d) translation of modern work in Urdu

9. When M.A.O. High School was elevated to the status of College?
   (a) 1876 (b) 1867
   (c) 1877 (d) 1875

10. When Aligarh College was upgraded to the status of University?
    (a) 1925 (b) 1920
    (c) 1923 (d) 1922

11. On seeing the attitude of Congress Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Muslims to:
    (a) to form their own party
    (b) to fight against Congress
    (c) not to join it
    (d) to fight within Congress

12. Sir Syed advised the Muslims to concentrate on:
    (a) politics
    (b) education
    (c) education & economics
    (d) economics

13. In *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq* Sir Syed described ethical aspects of the:
    (a) Indian culture
    (b) Arabian culture
    (c) Muslim culture
    (d) Persian & Arabian culture

14. For the protection of Urdu Sir Syed founded:
    (a) *Anjuman-e-Tarakki-e-Urdu*
    (b) *Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq*
    (c) Urdu Protection Society
    (d) none of them

15. In his earlier Sir Syed was in favour of:
    (a) Hindu Muslim British unity
    (b) separate electorate
    (c) Hindu Muslim unity
    (d) Muslim unity

16. Two Nation Theory was introduced by:
    (a) Allama Iqbal
    (b) Sir Syed
    (c) Quad-i-Azam
    (d) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk

17. When Indian Patriotic Association was found?
    (a) 1661 (b) 1761
    (c) 1841 (d) 1888

18. Who founded the Indian Patriotic Association?
    (a) Sir Syed
    (b) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk
    (c) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
    (d) none of them

(a) 1973 (b) 1976
(c) 1965 (d) 1962

21. In the Article 228 of the 1973 Constitution Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology was re-designated as:
(a) Council of Islamic Ideology
(b) Speaker of the National Assembly
(c) Deputy Chairman of Senate
(d) None of above

22. The office of Council of Islamic Ideology is located in:
(a) Islamabad (b) Lahore
(c) Peshawar (d) Karachi

23. The minimum 8 and maximum 20 members (including the Chairman) are there in Council of Islamic Ideology. They are eligible for re-nomination. What is the term of each member?
(a) 2 years (b) 4 years
(c) 5 years (d) 3 years

24. Who is responsible for policy formulation and exercise employment and development control over all strategic nuclear forces and strategic organizations in Pakistan?
(a) The National Command Authority
(b) President
(c) Chief of the Army Staff
(d) Prime Minister

25. The National Command Authority consists of an Employment Control Committee and a Development Control Committee, as well as the Strategic Plans Division? Which acts as its Secretariat?
(a) Development Control Committee
(b) Strategic Plans Division
(c) Employment Control Committee
(d) none of above

26. The Employment Control Committee of the National Command Authority is chaired by the head of the Government and the Development Control Committee is chaired by the:
(a) Head of Government
(b) Head of State
(c) Defence Minister
(d) Home Minister

27. National Security Council of Pakistan has:
(a) 13 members (b) 14 members
(c) 16 members (d) 18 members

28. National Security Council of Pakistan is a consultative body that is chaired by the:
(a) Prime Minister (b) Defence Minister
(c) Army Chief (d) President

29. What is the rank of Pakistan's armed forces the in the world?
(a) 8^{th} (b) 9^{th}
(c) 6^{th} (d) 7^{th}

30. Which is called "Bab-al-Islam" (Gate of Islam)?
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Balochistan (d) Kashmir

31. Swat-Kalam is also termed as:
(a) a part of Switzerland
(b) a piece of Holland
(c) a piece of Switzerland
(d) a piece of France

32. Where Benazir Bhutto, twice Prime Minister of Pakistan, was assassinated?
(a) Liaquat National Bagh
(b) Liaquat Bagh
(c) Company Bagh
(d) National Bagh

33. When Benazir Bhutto was assassinated:
(a) 25 December 2007
(b) 27 December 2007
(c) 30 December 2007
(d) 27 November 2007

34. Who designed Pakistan's flag?
(a) Amir-ud- Din Qidwai
(b) Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(d) Allama Iqbal

35. The Pakistani flag has associations with the flag which was hoisted at Dhaka on:
(a) December 30, 1908
(b) December 30, 1906
(c) December 30, 1903
(d) December 30, 1905

36. On December 30, 1906 is the day when:
(a) All-India Muslim League completed its five years
(b) All-India Muslim League was reorganised
(c) All-India Muslim League was founded
(d) Jinnah joined Muslim League

37. Who presented the National Flag for formal approval to the Constituent Assembly on 11th of August, 1947.
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(c) Fazl-e-Haque
(d) Liaquat Ali Khan

38. The Pakistan Flag is a dark green rectangular flag in the proportion of length to width:
(a) 3:2 (b) 3:4
(c) 3:5 (d) 4:3

39. The size of the white portion is ______ the size of the flag.
(a) One-fifth (b) One-third
(c) One-sixty (d) One-fourth

40. The white and dark green field on Pakistani flag represents:
(a) Peace (b) Prosperity
(c) Both of them (d) Non of them

41. What represents the Crescent on the National Flag?
(a) peace (b) Islam
(c) progress (d) None of them

42. What represents the five-rayed star on Pakistani flag?
(a) Light
(b) Wisdom
(c) Muslim Brotherhood
(d) Light and knowledge

43. When government approved the National Anthem?
(a) August, 1954 (b) August, 1938
(c) August, 1952 (d) August, 1944

44. How many stanzas are in the national anthem?
(a) four (b) three
(c) eight (d) nine

45. The tune of national anthem is based on:
(a) Eastern music (b) Western music
(c) Persian music (d) Arabic music

46. Who composed the verses of the National Anthem?
(a) Faiz Ahmad Faiz
(b) Josh Malieh Abadi
(c) Ahmad Nadim Kasmi
(d) Abul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri

47. Who composed the tune of National Anthem?
(a) Ahmed G. Chagla
(b) M. Ashraf
(c) A. Hameed
(d) Tahir Ali

48. For the preparation of National Anthem a committee was constituted by the government in December 1948 under the chairmanship of:
(a) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(b) Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din
(d) Fazl-e-Haque

49. When the tune composed by Chagla was selected provisionally?
(a) 1940 (b) 1955
(c) 1950 (d) 1953

50. When the tune composed by Chagla finally approved for the National Anthem?
(a) June 1944 (b) June 1954
(c) June 1950 (d) June 1953

51. The tune of National Anthem is based on different Raags such as "Tilak Kamod" and Dhanasiri:
(a) Bilawal (b) Kohiari
(c) Pelu (d) All of them

52. The Raags on which a National Anthem's tune is formed was introduced in South Asian region during the:
(a) Muslim period (b) British period
(c) Mughal period (d) Tughlaq period

53. When the National Anthem was approved?
(a) August, 1945 (b) August, 1954
(c) August, 1952 (d) August, 1950

54. On many lines each Stanza of National Anthem is comprised on?
(a) 6 lines (b) 4 lines
(c) 7 lines

55. What is the National Floral Symbol of Pakistan?
(a) Jasmine (b) Tulip
(c) Rose (d) Motia

56. Jasmine is popularly known as:
(a) Motia (b) White Rose
(c) Chambeli (d) Pink Rose

57. Chambeli is also known as:
(a) Summer Queen
(b) Summer Princes
(c) Winter Queen
(d) Queen of all seasons

58. When Chambeli was selected as a National floral symbol?
(a) 1952 (b) 1953
(c) 1949 (d) 1950

59. In Pakistan where the flower Chambeli is found?
(a) everywhere
(b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwaa
(c) Punjab
(d) Sindh

60. The area of Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir is:
(a) 84,000 Sq.km (b) 74,000 Sq.km
(c) 84,100 Sq.km (d) 83,000 Sq.km

61. Which are Northern areas?
(a) Gilgit & Hunza
(b) Gilgit, Hnza & Chilas
(c) Gilgit, Hunza, Chilas and Skardu
(d) Chilas & Skardu

62. How many hours Pakistan is ahead of GMT?
(a) 5 (b) 3
(c) 9 (d) 2

63. How many species of the birds have been identified in Pakistan?
(a) over 550 (b) over 700
(c) over 740 (d) over 800

64. In which season reservoirs of Punjab and Sindh are alive with migrant birds?
(a) winter (b) spring season
(c) summer (d) spring & winter

65. How many national parks are in the country?
(a) 8 (b) 7
(c) 2 (d) 5

66. How many wildlife sanctuaries in the country?
(a) 72 (b) 67
(c) 70 (d) 40

67. What is the number of games reserves in the country?
(a) 54 (b) 70
(c) 76 (d) 65

68. The greatest fort of Pakistan that is Rani Kot Fort is situated in the district:
(a) Jamshoro (b) Peshawar
(c) Hyderabad (d) Lahore

69. Where G.I. Khan institute is situated?
(a) Peshawar (b) Kalat

70. Ghandara Art is related to:
(a) Mohenjodaro (b) Kot Digi
(c) Harappa (d) Taxila

71. How many alphabets are in Urdu language?
(a) 37 (b) 40
(c) 32 (d) 30

72. Which is the National Game of Pakistan?
(a) Polo (b) Hockey
(c) Football (d) Cricket

73. Name the official language(s) of Pakistan?
(a) Urdu (b) Punjabi & Urdu
(c) English (d) English & Urdu

74. When Pakistan became Islami Jamhooria?
(a) 23 March 1954
(b) 23 March 1946
(c) 23 March 1956 (d) 23 March 1953

75. When Pakistan joined U.N.O.?
(a) 30 September 1947
(b) 30 September 1949
(c) 30 September 1944
(d) 30 September 1945

76. What is the rank of Pakistan among the world's largest country?
(a) 30th (b) 32th
(c) 29th (d) 35th

77. Who coined the word "Pakistan"?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Chaudhri Rehmat Ali
(d) Liaqat Ali Khan

78. Pakistan's largest export partner is:
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) America
(c) Japan (d) China

79. The largest source of electricity generation in Pakistan comes through:
(a) Thermal (b) Hydel
(c) Coal (d) Natural gas

80. The district of the country having lowest population density is:
(a) Khuzdar (b) Kalat
(c) Kharan (d) Lora Lai

81. In 1977 Pakistan was the chairman of:
(a) Group of 77 (b) NAM
(c) SAARC (d) UNO

82. Parachanar is the capital of:
(a) Khyber Agency (b) North Waziristan
(c) South Waziristan (d) Kurram Agency

83. The 'Aid to Pakistan Consortium' meets every year in:
(a) London (b) Washington
(c) Paris (d) Islamabad

84. 22 hundred years old statue of Buddha is present at:
(a) Saidu Sharif (b) Jahnbad, Swat
(c) Hunza (d) Taxila

85. Pakistan became the member of Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) in:
(a) 1969 (b) 1971
(c) 1974 (d) 1976

86. In about 500 B.C., city of Taxila was the centre of:
(a) Gandhara civilization
(b) Indus valley civilization
(c) Greek civilization
(d) Persian civilization

87. Who designed the mausoleum Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah?
(a) Gul Daood (b) Nayyar Ali Dada
(c) Yahya Merchant (d) Wasif Ahmed

88. Gwadar port was bought from Oman in:
(a) 1958 (b) 1959
(c) 1960 (d) 1961

89. Pakistan China border treaty was signed in:
(a) 1958 (b) 1959
(c) 1964 (d) 1963

90. Which of the following ranks in the air force is higher?
(a) Air Commodore
(b) Squadron Leader
(c) Wing Commander
(d) Group Captain

91. Largest Political Agency in Pakistan tribal area in terms of area is:
(a) North Waziristan (b) Kurram
(c) Moahamand (d) South Waziristan

92. Lowari Pass connects:
(a) Kaghan Valley with Chilas
(b) Kalam with Gilgi:
(c) Goram Chashma with Nooristan
(d) Dir with Chitral

93. From Karachi farthest point on the coastal highway is:
(a) Pasni (b) Jiwani
(c) Gwadar (d) Ormara

94. Khojak Pass is located between:
(a) Jamrud and Landikotal
(b) Sibi and Machh
(c) Quetta and D.I. Khan
(d) Quetta and Chaman

95. 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute was presented by:
(a) Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan
(b) Ali Shah Gillani
(c) Barrister Sultan Mahmood
(d) None of the above

96. Growth domestic product in Pakistan is growing at the rate of:
(a) 2% (b) 3.7 %
(c) 5.6% (d) 7%

97. Agriculture, the key sector in the Pakistan economy accounts for
(a) 21% of G.D.P. (b) 28%% of G.D.P.
(c) 51% of G.D.P. (d) 51% of G.D.P.

98. Who was the first elected President of Pakistan?
(a) Zafar ullah Khan
(b) Muhammad Ali Bogra

(c) F.M. Ayub Khan
(d) Abdul Rab Nishter

99. Which is the second biggest natural gas field of Pakistan?
(a) Dhulian (Punjab)
(b) Sui (Baluchistan)
(c) Khand Kot (Sindh)
(d) Mari (Sindh)

100. Who was the President of USA during First World War?
(a) Woodrow Wilson (b) Roosevelt
(c) J.F. Canady (d) Richard Nixon

101. The Pakistani senate is consisted on:
(a) 104 seats (b) 120 seats
(c) 200 seats (d) 90 seats

102. The number of women Senators is:
(a) 20 (b) 18
(c) 30 (d) 15

103. Pakistani law requires that in the Senate there should be at least:
(a) 20 women Senators
(b) 23 women Senators
(c) 17 women Senators
(d) 19 women Senators

104. The Constitution does not give the President of Pakistan the authority to dissolve:
(a) Senate (b) National Assembly
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

105. How many senators are being elected by the members of each Provincial Assembly?
(a) 15 (b) 16
(c) 13 (d) 14

106. How many senators are being elected by direct and free vote from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas?
(a) 8 (b) 7
(c) 6 (d) 9

107. How many women senators each Provincial Assembly selects?
(a) 3 (b) 6
(c) 5 (d) 4

108. If the office of the President of Pakistan becomes vacant, or the President is unable to perform his functions, who acts as President until a President is elected:
(a) Chairman Senate
(b) Speaker of the National Assembly
(c) Deputy Chairman of Senate
(d) None of above

109. Rajkitas the most scared temple of Hindus is in:
(a) Jhelum (b) Chakwal
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Attock

110. The height of K2 is
(a) 8611 (b) 8629
(c) 8600 (D) None of the above

111. Which is the National Bird of Pakistan?
(a) Sparrow (b) Dove
(c) Eagle (d) Chakur

112. Largest Barrage of Pakistan
(a) Kotri (b) Sukkur
(c) Chasma (d) None of the above

113. Who was arrested in Rawalpindi conspiracy case
(a) Mujeeb-ur-Rehman
(b) Faiz Ahmad Faiz
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of the above

114. Working Boundary is dividing line between:
(a) Pakistan and IHK
(b) Pakistan and PHK
(c) India and China
(d) None of above

115. Gandhara civilization traces are found in
(a) Takht Bahi (b) Taxila
(c) Delhi (d) Kot Diji

116. Where biggest deposit of copper are found in
(a) Sahiwal (b) Chaghi
(c) Marri (d) None of above

117. Kachura Lake is located in
(a) Jamsud (b) Sakrdu
(c) Thatta (d) None of the above

118. Rakh Ghulaman livestock form
(a) Mianwali (b) M.B.Din
(c) Bhakkar (d) None of the above

Answer Key

1. d	16. b	31. c	46. d	61. c	76. d	91. d	106.a
2. a	17. a	32. a	47. a	62. a	77. c	92. d	107.d
3. b	18. c	33. b	48. a	63. c	78. b	93. b	108.a
4. b	19. d	34. a	49. c	64. a	79. b	94. d	109.b
5. a	20. d	35. b	50. b	65. b	80. c	95. a	110.a
6. c	21. a	36. c	51. d	66. a	81. a	96. b	111.d
7. a	22. a	37. d	52. a	67. c	82. d	97. d	112.b
8. d	23. d	38. a	53. b	68. a	83. c	98. c	113.b
9. b	24. a	39. d	54. d	69. c	84. b	99. d	114.a
10. d	25. b	40. c	55. a	70. d	85. a	100.a	115.b
11. d	26. a	41. c	56. c	71. a	86. a	101.a	116.b
12. d	27. a	42. d	57. a	72. b	87. c	102.b	117.b
13. a	28. d	43. a	58. b	73. d	88. a	103.c	118.c
14. d	29. a	44. b	59. a	74. c	89. d	104.a	
15. a	30. b	45. a	60. a	75. a	90. a	105.b	

THE MOST IMPORTANT IN PAKISTAN

1. The first female chief justice of any court in the history of Pakistan:
   (a) Syeda Tahira Sarmad
   (b) Majida Rizvi
   (c) Mah Rukh Khan
   (d) Syeda Tahira Safdar

2. Syeda Tahira Safdar was appointed as Chief Justice in:
   (a) Balochistan High Court
   (b) Lahore High Court
   (c) Islamabad High Court
   (d) Sindh High Court

3. First ambassador of Pakistan to UNO was:
   (a) Sir Zaffar Ullah Khan
   (b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
   (c) Ahmad Shah Patras Bukhari
   (d) None of these

4. Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab province?
   (a) Abdur-Rab Nishtar
   (b) Muhammad Hussain
   (c) Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot
   (d) Mumtaz Hussain Daultana

5. What was the length of first railway track of Pakistan?
   (a) 200 km (b) 182km
   (c) 169km (d) 111km

6. Which of the following missiles Pakistan launched first time in August 11, 2005?
   (a) Cruise missile Hatf V (Babur)
   (b) Cruise missile Hatf VI (Babur)
   (c) Cruise missile Hatf VII (Babur)
   (d) Cruise missile Hatf VIII (Babur)

7. In Pakistan first private Channel was launched in 1990. Name the Channel?
   (a) NTM (b) TNT
   (c) PTN (d) STN

8. Who was Dr. Khan Sahib?
   (a) first chief minister of Khyber Pakhtunekhwa
   (b) first chief minister of Punjab
   (c) first chief minister of Sindh
   (d) first chief minister of Balochistan

9. Name the first Commander-in-Chief of Army of Pakistan?
   (a) Gen. Edward
   (b) Gen. Frank Meservy
   (c) Gen. Phillip Moor
   (d) None of these

10. F.M Khan was the first:
    (a) Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan
    (b) Foreign Minister of Pakistan
    (c) Chief Minister of Punjab
    (d) Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan

11. When for the first time Pakistan's Meteorological Department successfully experimented artificial rainfall in Sindh's area Thar?
    (a) 13 August 1999
    (b) 13 August 2001
    (c) 13 August 2000
    (d) 13 August 2005

12. What Pakistan fired for the first time in March, 2004?
    (a) two stage Hatf-2 ballistic missile
    (b) two stage Shaheen-2 ballistic missile
    (c) two stage Hajvari-2 ballistic missile
    (d) two stage Mohammad-2 ballistic missile

13. On July 16,1990 Pakistan launched its first space satellite that was largely fabricated by SUPARCO. Name it?
    (a) Badr 1 (b) Shaheen 1
    (c) Hatf 1 (d) none of these

14. What was issued in July 1948 in Pakistan?
    (a) first Pakistani postal stamp
    (b) first Pakistani newspaper
    (c) first Pakistani Journal
    (c) first Pakistani bank

15. Name the first governor of State Bank of Pakistan?
    (a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Zahid Hussein
    (c) Bashir Ahmad (d) Mian Ahmad Aziz

16. When the first martial law was imposed in Pakistan?
    (a) October 1959 (b) October 1957
    (c) October 1958 (d) October 1960

17. Sier George Cunningham was the first governor of Khyber Pakhtunekhwa from August 1947 to October:
    (a) 1948 (b) 1949
    (c) 1950 (d) 1951

18. Who was Sardar A. Rashid?
    (a) First Chief of Air Staff
    (b) first Chief Justice of Pakistan
    (c) first governor of Punjab

(d) none of these

19. For the appointment of Governor General of Pakistan first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on:
(a) 15 June 1947
(b) 15 July 1947
(c) 15 August 1947
(d) 15 September 1947

20. In Pakistan who won the first Nishan-e-Haider?
(a) Capt. Raja Sarwar
(b) Capt. Aziz Bhatti
(c) Capt. Hussein
(d) none of these

21. The first President of Pakistan was:
(a) Iskander Mirza
(b) Ayyub Khana
(c) Gen. Zia ul Haq
(d) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

22. Sir Frances Moody was the first governor of ___ from August 1947 to August 1949?
(a) Balochistan
(b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunekhwa
(d) Punjab

23. Who was Iftakhar Hussein Mamdot?
(a) first Chief Minister of Punjab from 1947 to 1948
(b) first Chief Commissioner of Punjab 1947 to 1948
(c) first Governor of Punjab from 1947 to 1948
(d) first Governor General of Punjab from 1947 to 1948

24. Name the first Muslim Commander-in-Chief of Army?
(a) F.M. Eesa Khan (b) F.M. Asghar Khan
(c) F.M. Ayyub Khan (d) F.M. Rauf Khan

25. Name the first Public Airline of Pakistan?
(a) Bird's Airline (b) Orient Airline
(c) PIA (d) Peres Airline

26. When the first T.V Station was established in Lahore?
(a) 26 November 1960
(b) 26 November 1961
(c) 26 November 1963
(d) 26 November 1964

27. Pakistan's first Canal water agreement was made on May 4, 1948. With which neighbouring country it was made?
(a) China (b) Afghanistan
(c) India (d) Bangladesh

28. Where Pakistan conducted its first nuclear explosion on May 28 and May 30 1998?
(a) Raskoh Chaghi (b) Makran Coast
(c) both of these (d) none of these

29. What was conducted in 1951 in Pakistan?
(a) first international cricket match
(b) first Census
(c) first T.V. drama
(d) None of these

30. First emergency was declared in Pakistan on July 25, 1948. For what it was declared?
(a) rehabilitation of refugees
(b) stopping the massacre of Muslims by hands of Hindus
(c) raising funds for the establishment of army
(d) None of these

31. Who was Sardar Atta ullah Mengal?
(a) first Chief minister of Punjab
(b) first Chief minister of Balochistan
(c) first Chief minister of Sindh
(d) first Chief minister of Khyber Pakhtunekhwa

32. Hajveri Airline is first private Airline of Pakistan that was licensed to operate in:
(a) 1993 (b) 1990
(c) 1996 (d) 1998

33. Who was Dr. Shahida Malik?
(a) first lady chief justice of Pakistan
(b) first lady governor of Punjab
(c) first lady M.G. in Pakistan
(d) none of these

34. Who was the first Foreign minister of Pakistan?
(a) Sir Zafarullah
(b) Sir Habibullah
(c) Iskandar Mirza
(d) Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy

35. Name the first Chief Minister of Sindh who ruled from 1947 to 1948?
(a) Shahtaj Khan
(b) Ayyub Khoro
(c) Shahid Khoso
(d) Shah Nawaz Mamdot

36. Where the first radio station was established in Pakistan?
(a) Lahore (b) Faisalabad
(c) Karachi (d) Rawalpindi

37. Name the first captain of Pakistani cricket team?
(a) Hafeez Kardar (b) Mohammad Hanif
(c) Mudassar Nazar (d) none of these

38. Who was Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah?
(a) first governor of Punjab
(b) first governor of Sindh
(c) first governor of Balochistan
(d) first governor of Khyber Pakhtunekhwa

39. When Pakistan set up first uranium moving and processing plant on October 20, 1995?
(a) Lucky Marwat (b) Chaghi
(c) Makran (d) Dholki

40. Which important incident took place on March 23,1956?
(a) first constitution of Pakistan was announced
(b) first Atomic reactor was established

(c) industry of Steel was started
(d) first five year plan for the development of Pakistan was announced

41. When Pakistan launched first space satellite?
(a) 1968 (b) 1990
(c) 200 (d) 1995

42. Who was the first Muslim Chief of Air Force of Pakistan?
(a) Air Marshashal Asghar Khan
(b) Air Marshal Noor Khan
(c) Air Marshal Tikka Khan
(d) None of these

43. Pick out the first five year plan of development in Pakistan?
(a) 1955-1960 (b) 1960-1965
(c) 1965-1970 (d) 1970-1975

44. The highest award of gallantry in the Police Service of Pakistan is:
(a) Pakistan Police Medal
(b) Quaid-i-Azam Police Medal
(c) President's Police Medal
(d) National Award of Gallantry

45. Which is the oldest army training institute in Pakistan?
(a) Pakistan Military Academy Kakul
(b) National defense college Rawalpindi
(c) Officer Training College Mangla
(d) Command and Staff College Quetta

46. The first Chairman of Senate after its creation was:
(a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(b) Khan Habibullah Khan
(c) Wasim Sajjad
(d) None of the above

47. From which country Pakistan acquired its first nuclear power plant in 1974?
(a) China (b) France
(c) Canada (d) Germany

48. Which newspaper inscribed the wording 'Founded by Quaid e Azam?
(a) The News (b) The Nation
(c) Dawn (d) Daily Times

49. When 'Hudood Ordinance' was promulgated?
(a) 1966 (b) 1977
(c) 1979 (d) 1981

50. Which of the following is the oldest language of Pakistan?
(a) Punjabi (b) Pushto
(c) Sindhi (d) Balochi

51. Pakistan shares longest border with:
(a) Iran (b) India
(c) China (d) Afghanistan

52. Pakistan's largest trade partner is:
(a) USA (b) China
(c) Japan (d) Saudi Arabia

53. When did Pakistan become an Islamic Republic?
(a) 1947 (b) 1949
(c) 1956 (d) 1973

54. "Rani Kot Fort", with a circumference of about 26 kms, is the largest fort in the world situated in Pakistan near the city of:
(a) Dera Ghazi Khan (b) Peshawar
(c) Jamshoro (d) Multan

55. Pakistan's biggest export item is:
(a) Rice
(b) Sports and Surgical goods
(c) Leather Garments
(d) Cotton/Textile

56. Which of the following cities has received 'Hilal-e-Istiqlal' for its heroic resistance during 1965 Indo-Pak War?
(a) Pasrur (b) Kasur
(c) Narowal (d) Sargodha

57. The ancient Silk Route connected China with:
(a) Africa (b) America
(c) Europe (d) East Asia

58. Who designed Pakistan's flag?
(a) Amir-ud- Din Qidwai
(b) Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(d) Ahmed G Chagla

59. The Pakistani flag has associations with the flag which was hoisted at Dhaka on:
(a) December 30, 1908
(b) December 30, 1906
(c) December 30, 1903
(d) December 30, 1905

60. On December 30, 1906 is the day when:
(a) All-India Muslim League completed its five years
(b) All-India Muslim League was reorganised
(c) All-India Muslim League was founded
(d) Jinnah joined Muslim League

61. Who presented the National Flag for formal approval to the Constituent Assembly on 11th of August, 1947?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(c) Fazl-e-Haque
(d) Liaquat Ali Khan

62. The Pakistan Flag is a dark green rectangular flag in the proportion of length to width:
(a) 3:2 (b) 3:4
(c) 3:5 (d) 4:3

63. The size of the white portion is ______ the size of the flag.
(a) One-fifth (b) One-third
(c) One-sixty (d) One-fourth

64. The white and dark green field on Pakistani flag represents:
(a) Peace (b) Prosperity
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

65. What represents the Crescent on the National Flag?
(a) peace (b) Islam

(c) progress (d) None of them

66. What represents the five-rayed star on Pakistani flag?
    (a) Light
    (b) Wisdom
    (c) Muslim Brotherhood
    (d) Light and knowledge

67. When government approved the National Anthem?
    (a) August, 1954 (b) August, 1938
    (c) August, 1952 (d) August, 1944

68. How many stanzas are in the national anthem?
    (a) four (b) three
    (c) eight (d) nine

69. The tune of national anthem is based on:
    (a) Eastern music (b) Western music
    (c) Persian music (d) Arabic music

70. Who composed the verses of the National Anthem?
    (a) Faiz Ahmad Faiz
    (b) Josh Malieh Abadi
    (c) Ahmad Nadim Kasmi
    (d) Abul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri

71. Who composed the tune of National Anthem?
    (a) Ahmed G. Chagla
    (b) M. Ashraf
    (c) A. Hameed
    (d) Tahir Ali

72. For the preparation of National Anthem a committee was constituted by the government in December 1948 under the chairmanship of:
    (a) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
    (b) Liaqat Ali Khan
    (c) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din
    (d) Fazl-e-Haque

73. When the tune composed by Chagla was selected provisionally?
    (a) 1940 (b) 1955
    (c) 1950 (d) 1953

74. When the tune composed by Chagla finally approved for the National Anthem?
    (a) June 1944 (b) June 1954
    (c) June 1950 (d) June 1953

75. The tune of National Anthem is based on different Raags such as "Tilak Kamod" and Dhanasiri:
    (a) Bilawal (b) Kohiari
    (c) Pelu (d) All of them

76. The Raags on which a National Anthem's tune is formed, was introduced in South Asian region during the:
    (a) Muslim period (b) British period
    (c) Mughal period (d) Tughlaq period

77. When the National Anthem was approved?
    (a) August, 1945 (b) August, 1954
    (c) August, 1952 (d) August, 1950

78. On many lines each Stanza of National Anthem is comprised on?
    (a) 6 lines (b) 4 lines
    (c) 7 lines (d) 5 lines

79. What is the National Floral Symbol of Pakistan?
    (a) Jasmine (b) Tulip
    (c) Rose (d) Motia

80. Jasmine is popularly known as:
    (a) Motia (b) White Rose
    (c) Chambeli (d) Pink Rose

81. Chambeli is also known as:
    (a) Summer Queen
    (b) Summer Princes
    (c) Winter Queen
    (d) Queen of all seasons

82. When Chambeli was selected as a National floral symbol?
    (a) 1952 (b) 1953
    (c) 1949 (d) 1950

83. In Pakistan where the flower Chambeli is found?
    (a) everywhere
    (b) Khyber Pakhtunekhwa
    (c) Punjab
    (d) Sindh

84. The area of Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir is:
    (a) 84,000 Sq.km (b) 74,000 Sq.km
    (c) 84,100 Sq.km (d) 83,000 Sq.km

85. Which are gilgit Baltistan areas?
    (a) Gilgit & Hunza
    (b) Gilgit, Hnza & Chilas
    (c) Gilgit, Hunza, Chilas and Skardu
    (d) Chilas & Skardu

86. How many hours Pakistan is ahead of GMT?
    (a) 5 (b) 3
    (c) 9 (d) 2

87. How many species of the birds have been identified in Pakistan?
    (a) over 550 (b) over 700
    (c) over 740 (d) over 800

88. In which season reservoirs of Punjab and Sindh are alive with migrant birds?
    (a) winter (b) spring season
    (c) summer (d) spring & winter

89. How many national parks are in the country?
    (a) 8 (b) 7
    (c) 2 (d) 5

90. How many wildlife sanctuaries in the country?
    (a) 72 (b) 67
    (c) 70. (d) 40

91. What is the number of games reserves in the country?
    (a) 54 (b) 70
    (c) 76 (d) 65

(a) Peshawar (b) Kalat
(c) Topi (d) Malakand

93. Ghandara Art is related to:
(a) Mohenjodaro (b) Kot Digi
(c) Harappa (d) Taxila

94. How many alphabets are in Urdu language?
(a) 37 (b) 40
(c) 32 (d) 30

95. Which is the National Game of Pakistan?
(a) Polo (b) Hockey
(c) Football (d) Cricket

96. Name the official language(s) of Pakistan?
(a) Urdu
(b) Punjabi, English & Urdu
(c) English
(d) English & Urdu

97. When Pakistan became Islami Jamhooria?
(a) 23 March 1954 (b) 23 March 1946
(c) 23 March 1956 (d) 23 March 1953

98. When Pakistan joined U.N.O.?
(a) 30 September 1947
(b) 30 September 1949
(c) 30 September 1944
(d) 30 September 1945

99. What is the rank of Pakistan among the world's largest country?
(a) 30th (b) 32th
(c) 29th (d) 35th

100. Who coined the word "Pakistan"?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Chaudhri Rehmat Ali
(d) Liaqat Ali Khan

101. Name the first Airline of Pakistan?
(a) Air India (b) Orient Airways
(c) PIA (d) Airblue

102. The tallest building in Pakistan is MCB Tower at Karachi. Mention the number of its storey?
(a) 29 (b) 30
(c) 20 (d) 18

103. There is an approved plan of Enshaa Towers in Karachi. How many storey it is planned?
(a) 80 (b) 29
(c) 85 (d) 40

104. Who is first female governor State Bank of Pakistan?
(a) Begam Akhtar
(b) Shamshad Akhtar
(c) Aneesa Akhtar
(d) Shamshad Khatoon

105. Who is first women pilot in Pakistan?
(a) Mehnaz Rafih
(b) Nitasha Akhtar
(c) Shukriya Khanam
(d) Salma Ahmad

106. The first woman Prime Minister in Pakistan was Benazir Bhutto? In which year she assumed the office?
(a) 1999 (b) 1988
(c) 1986 (d) 1987

107. Who was first female deputy speaker in Pakistan?
(a) Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz
(b) Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah
(c) Dr. Attiya Inayatullah
(d) Begam Ra'na Liaqat Ali

108. Mention the first female member of parliament in Pakistan?
(a) Aneesa Akhtar
(b) Zubaida Jalal
(c) Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah
(d) Begam Ra'na Liaqat Ali

109. Pick out the first female minister of education in Pakistan?
(a) Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah
(b) Begum Mahmooda Salim Khan
(c) Aneesa Akhtar
(d) Zubaida Jalal

110. The first female Minister of Population in Pakistan was:
(a) Mehnaz Rafih
(b) Nitasha Akhtar
(c) Dr. Attiya Inayatullah
(d) Salma Ahmad

111. Who have the honour to become the first woman minister of information of Pakistan?
(a) Zubaida Jalal
(b) Anbeesa Jilani
(c) Syeda Abida Hussain
(d) Shamshad Begam

112. Mention the first female Pakistani minister of finance?
(a) Jehan Ara Panezai
(b) Noor Jehan Panezai
(c) Benazir Bhutto
(d) none of these

113. Pick out the first female minister of law and human rights in Pakistan?
(a) Shahida Jamil
(b) Shamshad Ahmed
(c) Tasneem Naurani
(d) Syeda Abida Hussain

114. Mention the first female "foreign ministry spokesperson" in Pakistan?
(a) Abida Jatoi
(b) Tasleem Aslam
(c) Syeda Abida Hussain
(d) None of these

115. Under Vision 2025 program of WAPDA, 'Sabakzai Dam'is being constructed in:-
(a) Khyber Pakhtunekhwa
(b) Northern Areas
(c) FATA
(d) Balochistan

116. Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world and is the second most populous

Muslim country. According to a recent report of United Nations, Pakistan is likely to become world's fourth populous country by:
(a) 2025 (b) 2030
(c) 2040 (d) 2050

117. In Pakistan which is the largest source of energy?
(a) Hydel (b) Thermal
(c) Nuclear (d) Coal based

118. Where the salt water lake 'Hamun Mashkhel' is situated?
(a) Punjab (b) N.W.F.P.
(c) Northern Areas (d) Balochistan

119. Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange market is in:
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Islamabad (d) None of above

120. Which is the oldest language of Pakistan?
(a) Punjabi (b) Pushto
(c) Sindhi (d) Bahrohi

121. 'Amir Krore' was the first poet of:
(a) Balochi (b) Pushto
(c) Sindhi (d) Kashmiri

122. In which of the following International Organizations, Pakistan has Observer status?
(a) ECO (b) OIC
(c) G-8 (d) SCO

123. After USA, Pakistan's biggest trade partner is:
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Japan
(c) Britain (d) UAE

124. 'Vision 2025' Programme has been launched by the present government to:
(a) increase the literacy rate up to 90%
(b) modernize the Police force
(c) eliminate the burden of foreign debt
(d) develop new water and power projects

125. Which of the following cities is located in Pothwar Plateau?
(a) Karachi (b) Multan
(c) Sargodha (d) Rawalpindi

126. Which is the birth place of famous Punjabi Poet Waris Shah?
(a) Lahore
(b) Kasur
(c) Jandiala Sher Khan
(d) Jhang

127. Which is the Pakistan's biggest export item?
(a) Rice
(b) Sports and Surgical goods
(c) Leather Garments
(d) Cotton/Textile

128. Khyber Pass is situated in the mountain range of:
(a) Karakoram (b) Hindukush
(d) Himalayas (d) Sulaiman

129. What is the percentage of Punjab in the total area of Pakistan?
(c) 30.6% (d) 37.9%

130. Which of the following deserts is lie between rivers Indus and Jhelum?
(a) Tharparkar (b) Cholistan
(c) Thal (d) None of these

131. Who is the first female chancellor in the Pakistan?
(a) Shaista Ikramullah
(b) Begum Shah Nawaz Mamdot
(c) Begum Ra'an Liaqat Ali Khan
(d) Najma Najam

132. Who is first female vice chancellor in Pakistan?
(a) Shukriya Khanum
(b) Jehan Ara
(c) Najma Sadiq
(d) Najma Najam

133. Which is first female university in Pakistan?
(a) Fatima Jinnah Women University
(b) Allama Iqbal Open University
(c) People's University
(d) none of these

134. Which of the following is the first female judge of a high court in Pakistan?
(a) Nasira Iqbal
(b) Majida Rizvi
(c) Shaista Ikramullah
(d) Fakharan Nisa

135. Mention the first female golf champion in Pakistan?
(a) Nazia Kamanchi
(b) Shehzadi Gulfam
(c) Shaista Ikramullah
(d) Salma Agha

136. Mention the first female representative of Pakistan in the UN?
(a) Zakiya Khanum
(b) Tasneem Naurani
(c) Shaista Ikramullah
(d) Mrs Abida Shah

137. Which forests in Pakistan are facing the danger of extinction?
(a) Eucalyptus (b) Junipers
(c) Pines (d) no one

138. The first Muslim female prime minister who is assassinated:
(a) Hasina Wajid (b) Khalida Zia
(c) Bandra Naikay (d) Benazir Bhutto

139. The first Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize:
(a) Hassan Abbas (b) Qamar Zia
(c) Ishtiaq Ahmad (d) Adrees Latif

140. The Olympic torch reached Pakistan (Islamabad) for the first time ever on:
(a) April 16, 2008 (b) April 16, 2007
(c) April 16, 2002 (d) April 16, 1995

141. Naseem Hameed is:

won gold medal in 11th SAF Games
(b) Fastest Women in South Asia
(c) Pakistan's Ambassador of Sports
(d) All of the above

142. The first country recognized Pakistan after independence was:
(a) America (b) Indonesia
(c) Iran (d) Afghanistan

143. The longest serving Chief Justice of Pakistan was:
(a) Justice Mian Abdur Rashid
(b) Justice A.R. Cornelius
(c) Justice Hamoodur Rahman
(d) Justice Muhammad Haleem

144. The first Dry Port in Pakistan was established in 1974 at:
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Sialkot (d) Rawalpindi

145. The oldest news agency of Pakistan is:
(a) Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)
(b) Pakistan Press International (PPI)
(c) National News International (NNI)
(d) Independent News of Pakistan (INP)

146. The first woman in Pakistan to become the Judge of a High Court was:
(a) Justice Nasira Javaid Iqbal
(b) Justice Fakhar un Nisa Khokar
(c) Justice Majida Rizvi
(d) None of the above

147. Which of the following universities was first established in Pakistan after independence:
(a) Sindh University
(b) Peshawar University
(c) Punjab University
(d) Karachi University

148. Dr. Shama Khalid is the:
(a) first Governor of Gilgit Baltistan
(b) first Female governor in Pakistan
(c) none of the above
(d) both of the above

149. The largest hospital in Pakistan is:
(a) Nishter Hospital, Multan
(b) Mayo Hospital Lahore
(c) Shaikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore
(d) Services Hospital Lahore

150. The oldest hospital in Pakistan is:
(a) Nishter Hospital, Multan
(b) Mayo Hospital Lahore
(c) Shaikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore
(d) Services Hospital Lahore

151. The largest park in Pakistan is:
(a) Jinnah Park, Rawalpindi
(b) Sozo Park, Lahore
(c) Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi
(d) Changa Manga, Lahore

152. The bank having largest number of branches is:
(a) National Bank of Pakistan
(b) Habib Bank Ltd
(c) Allied Bank Ltd
(d) United Bank Ltd

153. On the instruction of Quaid State Bank of Pakistan was formed as first Pakistani bank. Which of the following bank was established on the Quaid's instruction before partition of India?
(a) National Bank of Pakistan
(b) Habib Bank Ltd
(c) Allied Bank Ltd
(d) United Bank Ltd

154. The largest private bank in Pakistan is:
(a) National Bank of Pakistan
(b) Habib Bank Ltd
(c) Allied Bank Ltd
(d) United Bank Ltd

155. The oldest bank in Pakistan is:
(a) National Bank of Pakistan
(b) Habib Bank Ltd
(c) Allied Bank Ltd
(d) United Bank Ltd

156. On 14 August 1947 the only fully operational Muslim bank in Pakistan's territory was:
(a) National Bank of Pakistan
(b) Habib Bank Ltd
(c) Allied Bank Ltd
(d) United Bank Ltd

157. Previous name of Allied Bank Ltd was:
(a) Islamic Bank (b) Asian Bank
(c) Australasia Bank (d) Bank of Australia

158. Largest Cricket Ground in Pakistan is:
(a) Ayub National Stadium, Quetta
(b) National Stadium, Karachi
(c) Gaddafi Stadium, Lahore
(d) Quaid-I-Azam Stadium, Islamabad

159. The largest railway station of Pakistan is:
(a) Kotri Railway Station
(b) Multan Railway Station
(c) Karachi Railway Station
(d) Lahore Railway Station

160. Largest University in Pakistan is:
(a) University of the Punjab
(b) Karachi University
(c) Peshawar University
(d) Quaid-I-Azam University

161. The oldest tunnel in Pakistan Khojak Tunnel was constructed in:
(a) 1891 (b) 1948
(c) 1960 (d) 1974

162. Longest Railway Tunnel of Pakistan is Khojak Tunnel which is 3.9 Kilometres long. In which district of Balochistan it is situated:
(a) Qilla Abdullah (b) Qilla Saifullah
(c) Lasbela (d) Loralai

163. Which tunnel is also called "The Pak-Japan Friendship Tunnel"?
(a) Khojak (b) Lowari Tunnel
(c) Kohat Tunnel (d) none of these

164. The longest river of Pakistan is the Indus River. What is its approximate length?
(a) 2,300 (b) 3,200 km
(c) 3,600 (d) 2,000

165. Pakistan's largest desert is:
(a) Thar (b) Thal
(c) Cholistan (d) Kharan Desert

166. First agricultural reforms in Pakistan were introduced by General Ayub Khan in:
(a) Jan 24, 1960 (b) Jan 24, 1961
(c) Jan 24, 1962 (d) Jan 24, 1959

167. The first non-Muslim Commander in Chief of Pakistan Air Force was Air Vice Marshal:
(a) L. Paery Cane (b) David Francis
(c) Hennery David (d) none of the above

168. The first Muslim Commander in Chief Pakistan Air Force was Air Marshal:
(a) Shamshair Khan (b) Mukhtar Mirza
(c) Ali Kuli Khan (d) Asghar Khan

169. Lake Manchar is the largest freshwater lake in Pakistan and one of Asia's largest. In which district of Sindh it is found?
(a) Dadu (b) Larkana
(c) Hyderabad (d) Sukkur

170. The largest mausoleum in Pakistan:
(a) Mazar-e-Quaid
(b) Mazar-e-Iqbal
(c) Mazar-e-Data Sahib
(d) Mazar-e-Shah Ruknuddin

171. The largest oil field of Pakistan:
(a) Missa Keswaal (b) Sui
(c) Toot (d) Mazari

172. Which statement about Khewra salt mine is true?
(a) it is the largest salt mine of Pakistan
(b) it is the second largest salt mine of the world
(c) it is the oldest in the South Asia.
(d) all of the above

173. Which country is the sixth largest arms buyer in the world?
(a) Pakistan (b) Iran
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Singapore

174. Name the first Chief Scout Commissioner of Pakistan?
(a) Liaqat Ali Khan
(b) Quiad-i-Azam
(c) Nawabzada Nasrullah
(d) None of these

175. When was the First Woman Bank established in Pakistan?
(a) Dec 1, 1988 (b) Dec 1, 1989
(c) Dec 1, 1973 (d) August 14 1948

176. The first newspaper of Urdu language is:
(a) Jam-e-Jahan Numma
(b) Urdu Guide Akhbar
(c) Koh-e-Noor
(d) None of these

177. Which statement about Samina Khayal Baig is true?
(a) She is the first Pakistani woman to climb Mount Everest.
(b) She is the third Pakistani to climb Mount Everest.
(c) She is the youngest Muslim woman to climb Everest, having done so at the age of 21
(d) all of the above

178. The 1st Olympic Gold Medal for Pakistan was in the Summer Olympic games of:
(a) 1956 (b) 1960
(c) 1964 (d) 1968

179. The First International Flight taken by PIA was taken on:
(a) 25th May 1951 (b) 7th June 1954
(c) 1st February 1955 (d) 17th June 1961

180. After partition the first established Pakistani bank was Muslim Commercial Bank. When it started its function?
(a) 14 August 1947 (b) 15 August 1947
(c) 19 August 1947 (d) 18 August 1947

181. What for the first time was introduced in Pakistan in January 24, 1959?
(a) Industrial reforms
(b) Agricultural reforms
(b) Cultural reforms
(d) none of these

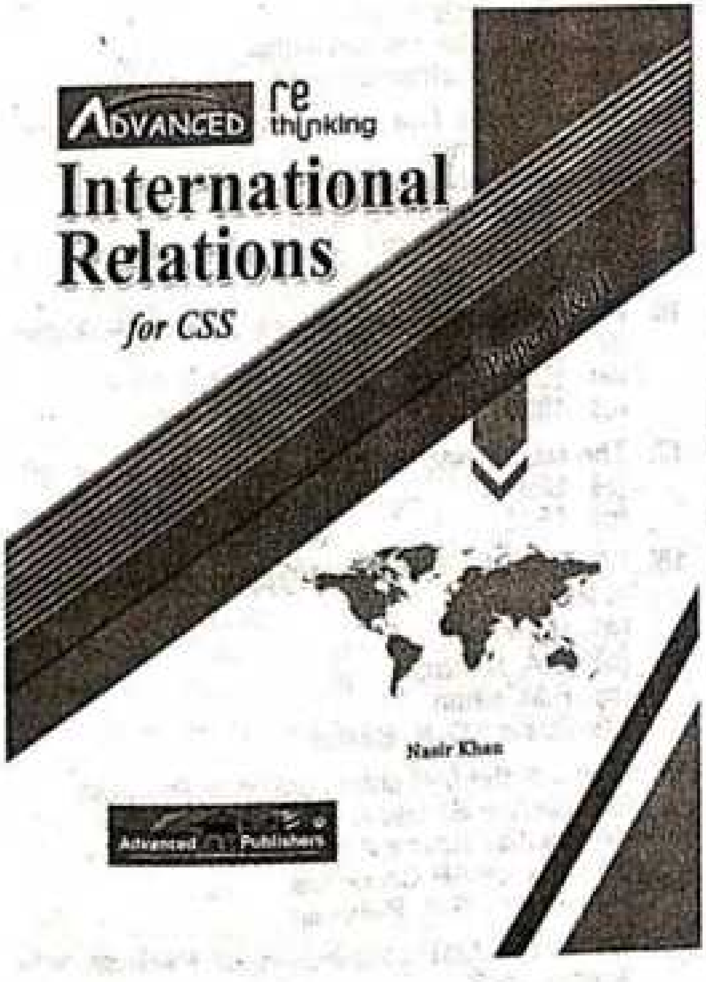
182. Arfa Karim of Pakistan who died at the age of 16 on January 14, 2012 was:
(a) the youngest Microsoft Certified Professionals (MCPs) in the world (in 2004 at the age of only 9)
(b) the recipient of the Fatimah Jinnah Gold Medal in the field of Science and Technology
(c) recipient of the President's Award for Pride of Performance
(d) all of the above

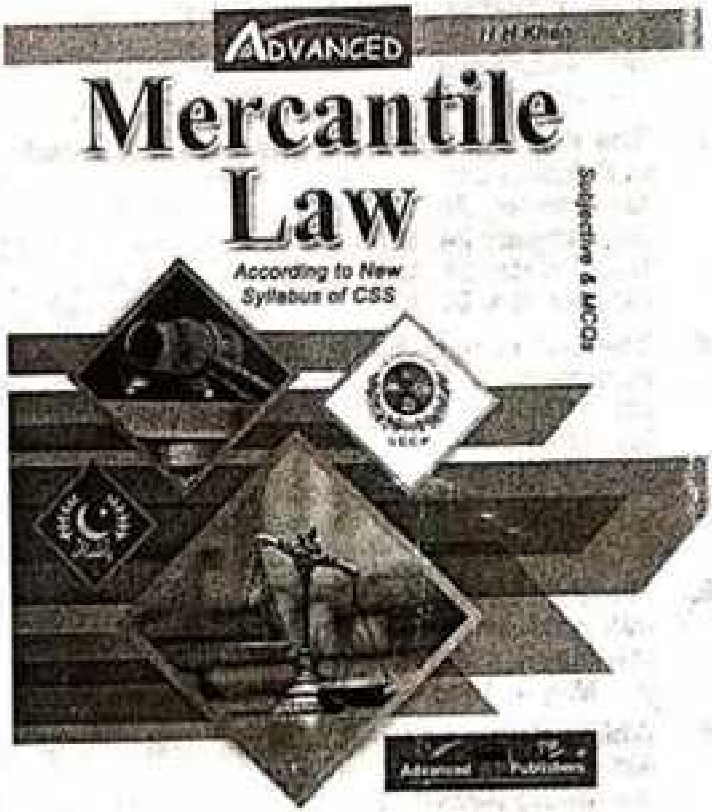
183. The second nuclear plant of Pakistan is working in Chasama since 2001. Where the first Nuclear Plant was set up in 1972?
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Islamabad (d) Chaghi

Answer Key

1.	d	24.	c	47.	c	70.	d	93.	d	116.	d	139.	d	162.	a
2.	a	25.	b	48.	c	71.	a	94.	a	117.	b	140.	a	163.	c
3.	c	26.	d	49.	c	72.	a	95.	b	118.	d	141.	d	164.	b
4.	c	27.	c	50.	c	73.	c	96.	d	119.	a	142.	c	165.	a
5.	c	28.	c	51.	d	74.	b	97.	c	120.	c	143.	d	166.	b
6.	c	29.	b	52.	a	75.	d	98.	a	121.	b	144.	b	167.	a
7.	c	30.	a	53.	c	76.	a	99.	d	122.	d	145.	b	168.	d
8.	a	31.	b	54.	c	77.	b	100.	c	123.	a	146.	c	169.	a
9.	b	32.	a	55.	d	78.	d	101.	b	124.	d	147.	a	170.	a
10.	d	33.	c	56.	d	79.	a	102.	a	125.	d	148.	d	171.	d
11.	c	34.	a	57.	c	80.	c	103.	c	126.	c	149.	a	172.	d
12.	b	35.	b	58.	a	81.	a	104.	b	127.	d	150.	b	173.	a
13.	a	36.	c	59.	b	82.	b	105.	c	128.	d	151.	c	174.	b
14.	a	37.	a	60.	c	83.	a	106.	b	129.	b	152.	b	175.	b
15.	b	38.	b	61.	d	84.	a	107.	a	130.	c	153.	b	176.	a
16.	c	39.	a	62.	a	85.	c	108.	c	131.	c	154.	b	177.	d
17.	a	40.	a	63.	d	86.	a	109.	b	132.	d	155.	b	178.	b
18.	b	41.	b	64.	c	87.	c	110.	c	133.	a	156.	c	179.	c
19.	c	42.	a	65.	c	88.	a	111.	c	134.	b	157.	c	180.	c
20.	a	43.	a	66.	d	89.	b	112.	c	135.	b	158.	c	181.	b
21.	a	44.	b	67.	a	90.	a	113.	a	136.	c	159.	d	182.	d
22.	d	45.	d	68.	b	91.	c	114.	b	137.	b	160.	a	183.	a
23.	a	46.	b	69.	a	92.	c	115.	d	138.	d	161.	a		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦





FIRST IN PAKISTAN

1. The first Pakistani female athlete who won gold medal in 11th SAF Games?
   (a) Abida Jatoi
   (b) Tasleem Aslam
   (c) Syeda Abida Hussain
   (d) Naseem Hameed
2. Name of the first bank which started its operation in Pakistan on August 17, 1947:
   (a) Muslim commercial Bank
   (b) Habib Bank Limited
   (c) United Bank Limited
   (d) Allied Bank Limited
3. First Pakistani who climbed Mount Everest in 2000 is:
   (a) Nazir Sabir (b) Ashraf Hanan
   (c) Numira Saleem (d) Rai Shaher Yar
4. First Pakistani who drew Pakistani flag in North Pole is:
   (a) Nazir Sabir (b) Ashraf Hanan
   (c) Numira Saleem (d) Rai Shaher Yar
5. The first agriculture reforms were introduced in Pakistan on:
   (a) January 24, 1960
   (b) January 24, 1958
   (c) January 24, 1959
   (d) January 24, 1957
6. The first nuclear power plant was set up in Karachi in:
   (a) 1971 (b) 1970
   (c) 1972 (d) 1973
7. 'Amir Krore' was the first poet of:
   (a) Pushto (b) Balochi
   (c) Sindhi (d) Kashmiri
8. The first canal water agreement was made with India on:
   (a) May 4, 1950 (b) May 4, 1951
   (c) May 4, 1948 (d) May 4, 1949
9. Which of the following was the first private Airline of Pakistan?
   (a) Bhuya Airline
   (b) Hajvery Airline
   (c) Aero Asia Airline
   (d) Air Blue
10. Which was the first public airline of Pakistan?
    (a) Orient Airline
    (b) Oriental Airline
    (d) North West Airline
11. Mention the first capital of Pakistan:
    (a) Lahore (b) Rawalpindi
    (c) Karachi (d) Islamabad
12. After Independence the first radio station was established in:
    (a) Lahore (b) Rawalpindi
    (c) Karachi (d) Islamabad
13. On November 26, 1964 the first TV station was established in the city of:
    (a) Lahore (b) Karachi
    (c) Dhaka (d) Rawalpindi
14. The first Nishan-e-Haider was given to:
    (a) Capt. Raja Sarwar
    (b) Major Aziz Bhatti
    (c) Major Muhammad Tufail
    (d) Fl. Lt. SarfrazRafiquee
15. Name of the first Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army:
    (a) Dr. Shahida Malik
    (b) Dr. NosheenRehman
    (c) Dr. Razialmtiaz
    (d) Dr. RehemeSarwar
16. First space satellite was launched by Pakistan in:
    (a) 1991 (b) 1990
    (c) 1989 (d) 1992
17. The first private TV channel was launched in:
    (a) 1992 (b) 1990
    (c) 1991 (d) 1989
18. Who was the first chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan?
    (a) D.I. Khan
    (b) S.A. Rehmat
    (c) F.M. Khan
    (d) Justice S. K. Bashir
19. Name of the first chief Justice of Pakistan:
    (a) Justice Sardar A. Rashid
    (b) Justice Bashir Ahmad
    (c) Justice AR Cornelius
    (d) Justice S.A. Rehman
20. When the first constitution of Pakistan was announced?
    (a) August 14, 1956
    (b) December 25, 1956
    (c) March 23, 1956

21. When for the rehabilitation of refugees emergency was declared for the first time in the history of Pakistan?
    (a) November 25, 1948
    (b) August 27, 1948
    (c) July 25, 1948
    (d) September 25, 1948
22. The first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on August 15, 1947
    (a) For announcement of Independence of Pakistan
    (b) For appointment of Governor General of Pakistan
    (c) For appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan
    (d) for the appointment of Chief Rehabilitation Commissioner
23. Who was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan?
    (a) Ghulam Muhammad
    (b) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
    (c) Abdur Rub Nishter
    (d) Zafarullah Khan
24. Who was the first commander-in-chief of Army after independence?
    (a) Gen. Frank Meservy
    (b) Gen. Harvey Door
    (c) Gen. H.G. Merk
    (d) Gen. G. Austen
25. Who was the first Muslim commander-in-Chief of Army?
    (a) Gen. M. Musa Khan
    (b) G.M. Ayub Khan
    (c) Gen. IrshadBuski
    (d) Gen. M. Ishtiaq Khan
26. Who was the first Muslim chief of Air Force of Pakistan?
    (a) Air Marshal Asghar Khan
    (b) Air Marshal Noor Khan
    (c) Air Marshal ArshadFeroz
    (d) Air Marshal Faiz
27. Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab from August, 1947 to November 1948?
    (a) Abdur RabNishter
    (b) Muhammad HussainChatta
    (c) Iftikhar HussainMemdoot
    (d) Mumtaz Daultana
28. Name the chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948:
    (a) Nisar Khoro (b) Ayub Khoro
    (c) Rahim Talpur (d) Noor Talpur
29. Who was the first chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa?
    (a) Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan
    (b) Dr. Khan Sahib
    (c) AbdurRehmanHooti
    (d) Dr. Ali Khan
30. Who was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973?
    (a) Abdullah Murree
    (b) Sardar Atta UllahMengal
    (c) Akbar Bughti
    (d) SardarAkhtarMengal
31. Name of the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949:
    (a) SardarAbdurRabNishter
    (b) Sir George Cunningham
    (c) Khaliq-uz-Zaman
    (d) Sir Francis Moody
32. The first Governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948 was:
    (a) GhulamHussainHidayatullah
    (b) NabiBakshTalpur
    (c) HamidaKhoro
    (d) None of these
33. Name of the first Governor of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (NWFP) from August 1947 to April 1948:
    (a) Sir Francis Moody
    (b) Sir L. PaeryCene
    (c) Sir Francis Meservy
    (d) Sir George Cunningham
34. First Martial Law was imposed in:
    (a) October 1958 (b) September 1958
    (c) August 1958 (d) November 1958
35. When first census was conducted in tho subcontinent?
    (a) 1901 (b) 1881
    (c) 1891 (d) 1941
36. Which of the following was the first five year plan implemented in Pakistan?
    (a) 1950 -1955 (b) 1955 - 1960
    (c) 1960 – 1965 (d) 1965 - 1970
37. The first President of Pakistan:
    (a) Ghulam Muhammad
    (b) IskandarMirza
    (c) Muhammad Ali Bogra
    (d) Quaid-e-Azam
38. Who was the first Governor of State Bank of Pakistan?
    (a) Ishrat Kamal (b) Saeed Hamid
    (c) ZahidHussain (d) Rashid Naqvi
39. Who is the first Vice President of Pakistan?
    (a) Nur-ul-Amin
    (b) Ch. FazalElahi
    (c) Hussain Shaheed Sohrawardi
    (d) None of these
40. Pakistan's first cabinet sworn on:
    (a) August 15, 1947
    (b) August 11, 1947
    (c) September 7, 1947
    (d) None of these
41. When Pakistan first time won the Cricket World Cup?
    (a) 1992 (b) 1996
    (c) 1999 (d) 2003
42. First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan was:
    (a) Karachi nuclear power plant

(b) Khushab nuclear power plant
(c) Chashma nuclear power plant
(d) None of these

43. First natural gas reserves were discovered in 1952 at:
(a) Sui (b) Mundi
(c) Khund (d) Zein

44. Who was the first Chairman of the Senate?
(a) Ashraf Qazi
(b) Habib Ullah Khan
(c) Munir Ahmad
(d) Justice Hafeez Ahmad

45. Who was the first Woman Judge of High Court in Pakistan?
(a) Zaib-un-Nisa (b) Majida Razvi
(c) Begum Zuhra (d) None of these

46. Which was the first airline of Pakistan?
(a) Pak Airways (b) Orient Airline
(c) PIA (d) None of these

47. Which is the first sports channel of Pakistan?
(a) NTM (b) PTV
(c) Super Geo (d) STN

48. The first railway track was established between:
(a) Karachi and Kotri
(b) Lahore and Okara
(c) Peshawar and Jamrud
(d) Quetta and Chaman

49. The first census in Pakistan was held in
(a) 1948 (b) 1951
(c) 1959 (d) 1961

50. First SOS village of Pakistan was established at:
(a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
(c) Lahore (d) Multan

51. When first SOS village was established in Pakistan?
(a) 1977 (b) 1981
(c) 1986 (d) 1997

52. The first track of Pakistan railway was laid down in:
(a) 1858 (b) 1861
(c) 1892 (d) 1902

53. What is the total length of first railway track?
(a) 86 Km (b) 97 Km
(c) 115 Km (d) 169 Km

54. Name the first Chief Scout Commissioner of Pakistan?
(a) Liaqat Ali Khan
(b) Nawabzada Nasrullah
(c) Quiad-i-Azam
(d) None of these

55. What for the first time was introduced in Pakistan in January 24, 1959?
(a) Agricultural reforms
(b) Industrial reforms
(c) Cultural reforms
(d) none of these

56 The second nuclear plant of Pakistan is working in Chasama since 2001.Where the first Nuclear Plant was set up in 1972?
(a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
(c) Lahore (d) Chaghi

57. Which of the following missiles Pakistan launched first time in August 11, 2005?
(a) Cruise missile Hatf V (Babur)
(b) Cruise missile Hatf VI (Babur)
(c) Cruise missile Hatf VII (Babur)
(d) Cruise missile Hatf VIII (Babur)

58. In Pakistan first private Channel was launched in 1990.Namre the Channel?
(a) NTM (b) TNT
(c) STN (d) PTN

59. F.M Khan was the first:
(a) Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan
(b) Foreign Minister of Pakistan
(c) Chief Minister of Punjab
(d) Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan

60. When for the first time Pakistan's Meteorological Department successfully experimented artificial rainfall in Sindh's area Thar?
(a) 13 August 1999
(b) 13 August 2001
(c) 13 August 2000
(d) 13 August 2005

61. What Pakistan fired for the first time in March, 2004?
(a) two stage Hatf-2 ballistic missile
(b) two stage Shaheen-2 ballistic missile
(c) two stage Hajvari-2 ballistic missile
(d) two stage Mohammad-2 ballistic missile

62. Who was Dr. Khan Sahib?
(a) first chief minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(b) first chief minister of Punjab
(c) first chief minister of Sindh
(d) first chief minister of Balochistan

63. What was issued in July 1948 in Pakistan?
(a) first Pakistani postal stamp
(b) first Pakistani newspaper
(c) first Pakistani Journal
(d) first Pakistani bank

64. Pakistan's first geo-scientific laboratory is functioning in:
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Multan (d) Islamabad

65. In Pakistan First Women Bank was established in:
(a) 1989 (b) 1990
(c) 1991 (d) 1992

66. Jinnah station was established in which continent on January 25, 1991?
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Europe (d) Antarctica

67. Pakistan's first tea processing plant started functioning in:
    (a) Mansehra (b) Swat
    (c) Ziarat (d) Malakand
68. Which of the following was the first news agency of Pakistan?
    (a) APP (b) API
    (c) PPI (d) Blue Agency
69. The first tea processing plant of Pakistan was inaugurated on:
    (a) 7 September 2001
    (b) 7 September 2002
    (c) 7 September 2003
    (d) 7 September 2005
70. First Pakistani who received noble prizo?
    (a) Dr. Abdus Salam
    (b) Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan
    (c) Dr. Mubarrak
    (d) Dr. Munir Ahmed
71. When the TV Transmission started in the country first time?
    (a) November 24, 1964
    (b) November 26, 1964
    (c) November 28, 1964
    (d) November 30, 1964
72. When PTV started its colour transmission for first time?
    (a) December 20, 1976
    (b) December 20, 1977
    (c) December 20, 1978
    (d) None of these
73. Which of the following states joined Pakistan first?
    (a) Khairpur (b) Bahawalpur
    (c) Chitral (d) Swat
74. The first constructed Barrage of Pakistan was:
    (a) Jinnah Barrage
    (b) Sukkur Barrage
    (c) Tunsha Barrage
    (d) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
75. First DNA Test laboratory was inaugurated in March, 2006 at:
    (a) Lahore
    (b) Karachi (Agha Khan Hospital)
    (c) Multan
    (d) Islamabad
76. First Motorway of Pakistan which was constructed in 1997 is:
    (a) Peshawar-Islamabad motorway
    (b) Pindi Bhattian-Faisalabad motorway
    (c) Karachi-Hyderabad motorway
    (d) Islamabad-Lahore motorway
77. Name the first governor of State Bank of Pakistan?
    (a) Quaid-e-Azam
    (b) Zahid Hussein
    (c) Bashir Ahmad
    (d) Mian Ahmad Aziz
78. When the first martial law was imposed in Pakistan?
    (a) October 1959 (b) October 1958
    (c) October 1960 (d) October 1957
79. Sir George Cunningham was the first governor of NWFP from August 1947 to October:
    (a) 1948 (b) 1949
    (c) 1950 (d) 1951
80. First emergency was declared in Pakistan on July 25, 1948. For what it was declared?
    (a) rehabilitation of refugees
    (b) stopping the massacre of Muslims by hands of Hindus
    (c) raising funds for the establishment of army
    (d) None of the above

Answer Key

1. d	11. c	21. b	31. d	41. a	51. a	61. b	71. b
2. b	12. c	22. b	32. a	42. a	52. b	62. a	72. a
3. a	13. a	23. d	33. d	43. a	53. d	63. a	73. b
4. c	14. a	24. a	34. a	44. b	54. c	64. d	74. b
5. c	15. a	25. b	35. a	45. b	55. a	65. a	75. d
6. c	16. b	26. a	36. b	46. b	56 a	66. d	76. d
7. a	17. b	27. c	37. b	47. c	57. c	67. a	77. b
8. c	18. c	28. b	38. c	48. a	58. d	68. a	78. b
9. b	19. a	29. b	39. a	49. b	59. d	69. a	79. a
10. a	20. c	30. b	40. a	50. c	60. c	70. a	80. a

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

COOLEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST, TALLEST, SMALLEST AND OLDEST; etc

1. The oldest constructed Barrage of Pakistan was:
   (a) Jinnah Barrage
   (b) Sukkur Barrage
   (c) Tunsha Barrage
   (d) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
2. Indicate the largest city of Pakistan population wise:
   (a) Islamabad (b) Multan
   (c) Lahore (d) Karachi.
3. Which is the highest Railway station in Pakistan?
   (a) LandiKotal (b) Khan Mehtarzai
   (c) Pishin (d) Rakshan
4. Name of the road which is highest at about 3000 meter height:
   (a) Indus Highway
   (b) Gilgit Highway
   (c) Sharah-e-Karakoram
   (d) None of these
5. Which of the following was the oldest news agency of Pakistan?
   (a) APP (b) API
   (c) PPI (d) Blue Agency
6. Name of the area which receive the heaviest snowfall in a year:
   (a) Kaghan Valley (b) Skardu
   (c) Gilgit (d) Nathiagali
7. Which of the following was the oldest private Airline of Pakistan?
   (a) Bhuya Airline (b) Hajvery Airline
   (c) Asia Airline (d) Air Blue
8. Name of the highest battle field in Pakistan as well as in the world:
   (a) Hispar Glacier (b) Baltoira Glacier
   (c) Siachin Glacier (d) Yengunta Glacier
9. Which is the hottest place in Pakistan with highest record temperature 126°F?
   (a) Rohri (b) Sibbi
   (c) Chaghi (d) Jacobabad
10. The oldest TV station is located in the city of:
    (a) Lahore (b) Karachi
    (c) Dhaka (d) Rawalpindi
11. Which is the biggest airport of Pakistan?
    (a) Quaid-e-Azam International Airport
    (b) Allama Iqbal International Airport
    (c) Chaklala Airport
    (d) Islamabad Airport
12. Name of the biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan:
    (a) Muslim Commercial Bank
    (b) Habib Bank Limited
    (c) Al-Falah Bank
    (d) United Bank Limited
13. Name of the biggest Barrage of Pakistan:
    (a) Sukkur Barrage
    (b) Taunsa Barrage
    (c) Guddu Barrage
    (d) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
14. The first airline of Pakistan is:
    (a) Pak Airways (b) Orient Airline
    (c) PIA (d) None of them
15. Name of the crop sown on the largest area of Pakistan:
    (a) Rice (b) Sugarcane
    (c) Cotton (d) Wheat
16. Name of the biggest railway workshop found in Pakistan
    (a) Sialkog (b) Mughalpura
    (c) Sarachi (d) Mardan
17. Which is the largest district of Pakistan?
    (a) Bahawalpur (b) Lahore
    (c) Chagi (d) Khuzdar
18. In Pakistan which is the largest source of energy?
    (a) Hydel (b) Thermal
    (c) Nuclear (d) Coal based
19. Where the largest salt water lake 'HamunMashkhel' is situated?
    (a) Punjab
    (b) Northern Areas
    (c) Balochistan
    (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
20. Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange market is in:
    (a) Karachi (b) Lahore
    (c) Islamabad (d) None of the above
21. Pakistan's largest trade partner is:
    (a) USA (b) Japan
    (c) Saudi Arabia (d) China
22. Mention the major sugarcane producer province?

(a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(b) Balochistan
(c) Punjab
(d) Sindh

23. Mention the major cotton producer province?
(a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(b) Balochistan
(c) Punjab
(d) Sindh

24. Name the largest CNG consumer of Asia?
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) Japan (d) Pakistan

25. Which country is the second largest CNG consumer?
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) Japan (d) Pakistan

26. Which is the second densely populated province of Pakistan?
(a) Punjab
(b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(c) Baluchistan
(d) Sindh

27. Which is the most thinly populated province of Pakistan?
(a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(b) Punjab
(c) Baluchistan
(d) Sindh

28. Pakistan's largest museum is:
(a) Lahore museum
(b) Pindi museum
(c) Karachi museum
(d) None of these

29. Which is the OLDEST airline of the Pakistan?
(a) Orient Airways (b) Pakistan Airline
(c) PIA (d) None of these

30. Name the biggest park in Pakistan?
(a) Pindi National Park
(b) Ayub National Park
(c) Gujranwala National Park
(d) Gulshan Iqbal

31. Which is the largest mobile company in Pakistan?
(a) Warid (b) Zong
(c) Mobilink (d) U-fone

32. Which is the oldest place in Pakistan?
(a) Skardu (b) Gilgit
(c) Baltistan (d) None of these

33. Name of the dam which has the largest water storage capacity in Pakistan:
(a) Mangla (b) Terbela Dam
(c) GaziBrotha (d) None of these

34. Which is the biggest desert found in Pakistan?
(a) Rohri (b) Cholistan
(c) Thar (d) None of them

35. The oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan was:
(a) Karachi nuclear power plant
(b) Khushab nuclear power plant
(c) Chashma nuclear power plant
(d) None of these

36. Which is the biggest fort found in Pakistan?
(a) Kot Digi Fort (b) Kun Court Fort
(c) Lahore Fort (d) Rani Kot Fort

37. Which is the biggest Gas field found in Pakistan?
(a) Sui Gas field (b) Dhurnal
(c) Dhodak (d) Pirkoh

38. Where is the biggest hydroelectric power station found in Pakistan?
(a) Mangla Dam (b) Warsak Dam
(c) Tarbela Dam (d) Khanpur Dam

39. Which is the oldest fort found in Pakistan?
(a) KiotDigi Fort (b) Kun Court Fort
(c) Daraward Fort (d) Rani Kot Fort

40. Which is the biggest nuclear power station Pakistan?
(a) Karachi Nuclear Plant
(b) Chashma
(c) Hyderabad Nuclear Plant
(d) None of them

41. Which is the coldest place in Pakistan?
(a) Ayubia (b) MalamJabba
(c) Skardu (d) NathiaGali

42. Which is the highest dam in Pakistan?
(a) Tarbela Dam (b) Rawal Dam
(c) Mangla Dam (d) Warsak Dam

43. Name of the highest glacier found in Pakistan?
(a) Kargil (b) Lalusar
(c) Siachen (d) Korale

44. Which is the highest park situated more than 4000 metres above sea level?
(a) GreenPark
(b) Northern AreaPark
(c) AyubPark
(d) National Park

45. Which is the highest pass situated at a height of approximately 6000 metres?
(a) KhunjrabPass (b) MuztaghPass
(c) MintakaPass (d) DorabPass

46. Name the largest Island found in Pakistan
(a) Omara (b) Bhura
(c) Manora (d) None of the above

47. Which one of the following is the largest sector of Pakistan's economy?
(a) Agriculture (b) Banking
(c) Industry (d) Manufacturing

48. Which one is the dominant source of foreign exchange earning?
(a) Textile (b) Foreign remittance
(c) Agriculture (d) Manufacturing

49. Pakistan's major seasons for agricultural crops are
(a) Kharif and Barani

(b) Kharif and Rabi
(c) Barani and Rabi
(d) Kharif, Rabi and Barani

50. Oldest SOS village of Pakistan was located at:
(a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
(c) Lahore (d) Multan

51. Lahore SOS village was established in
(a) 1977 (b) 1981
(c) 1986 (d) 1997

52. Which is the second most polluted country in the world?
(a) India (b) Peru
(c) Pakistan (d) Afghanistan

53. Which is the biggest Thermal Power station found in Pakistan?
(a) Hub (b) Manchar
(c) Duddu (d) KotAddou

54. W ich is the largest river of Balochistan?
(a) PoraliRiver (b) HungolRiver
(c) DashtRiver (d) HubRiver

55. What is the (area wise) rank of Pakistan among the world's largest countries?
(a) 33th (b) 34th
(c) 35th (d) 36th

56. What is the (population wise) rank of Pakistan among the world's largest countries?
(a) 5th (b) 6th
(c) 7th (d) 8th

57. Name of the biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan?
(a) National Stadium Karachi
(b) Hockey Stadium Islamabad
(c) National Hockey Stadium Lahore
(d) None of them

58. The biggest Industry of Pakistan is:
(a) Cement (b) Sugar
(c) Textile (d) Paper

59. The biggest Industrial unit in public sector is
(a) Karachi Shipyard
(b) Pakistan Steel Mills
(c) State Cement
(d) Sugar

60. Name of the longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan:
(a) Lawari (b) Khojak
(c) Kachura (d) Atrak

61. Name of the longest tunnel which is under construction since long period:
(a) Khojack Tunnel (b) Kachura Tunnel
(c) Lawari Tunnel (d) Chiantar Tunnel

62. Name of the Province which have longest coastline?
(a) Baluchistan
(b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(d) None of them

63. What is the ratio of Punjabi speaking population?
(a) 54% (b) 48%
(c) 53% (d) 55%

64. What is the total length of first railway track?
(a) 86 Km (b) 97 Km
(c) 115 Km (d) 169 Km

65. The boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan is called:
(a) Radcliff Line (b) Mcmohan Line
(c) Durand Line (d) None of them

66. Which is the largest lake in Jammu &Kashmir
(a) Dal Lako (b) NaginLake
(c) Wullar Lake (d) None of these

67. Which is the tallest building of Pakistan?
(a) HabibBankBuildingKarachi
(b) Financial Tower Karachi
(c) Muslimcommercial BankBuilding Karachi
(d) None of the above

68. Which is the lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan?
(a) KarachiAirport (b) Indus Plain
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Dera Ghazi Khan

69. Which is the highest point above the sea level in Pakistan?
(a) Pamir
(b) Nanga Parbat
(c) K-2 (Goodwin Austin)
(d) Saiachen glacier

70. Which of the following is the oldest language of Pakistan?
(a) Punjabi (b) Sindhi
(c) Barohi (d) Pushto

71. Pakistan shares longest border with:
(a) Iran (b) China
(c) Afghanistan (d) India

72. "Rani Kot Fort" is the largest fort in Pakistan situated near the city of:
(a) Dera Ghazi Khan (b) Peshawar
(c) Hyderabad (d) Multan

73. When did Pakistan become an Islamic Republic?
(a) 1947 (b) 1949
(c) 1956 (d) 1973

74. Pakistan's biggest export item is:
(a) Rice
(b) Sports and Surgical goods
(c) Leather Garments
(d) Cotton/Textile

75. The tallest building in Pakistan is MCBTower at Karachi. Mention the number of its storey?
(a) 29 (b) 30
(c) 18 (d) 20

76. There is an approved plan of EnshaaTowers in Karachi. How many storey it is planned?
(a) 80 (b) 29
(c) 85 (d) 40

77. Which is the largest jungle of Pakistan?

(a) Changa Manga (b) Junpur
(c) Chitral (d) Chichawatni

78. The area of highest rainfall in Pakistan is:
(a) Hunza (b) Murree
(c) Nathiagali (d) None of them

79. Which one of the following is the biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan?
(a) HubLake (b) MancharLake
(c) KeenjharLake (d) HalejiLake

80. Which one of the following is the biggest natural lake found in Pakistan?
(a) Saif-ul-Malook Lake
(b) MancharLake
(c) LalusarLake
(d) SatParaLake

81. In which Province of Pakistan Volcano Mountains are located?
(a) Punjab
(b) Sindh
(c) Baluchistan
(d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

82. Which is the largest mine excavated in Pakistan?
(a) Lakhra Coal Mines
(b) Ghasa China Clay Mines
(c) Salt Mines Khewra
(d) Salt Mines Kalabagh

83. Which is the biggest mosque in Pakistan?
(a) Jamia Mosque Karachi
(b) Chandni Mosque Peshawar
(c) Shahi Mosque Lahore
(d) Faisal Mosque Islamabad

84. Which is the largest oil field found in Pakistan?
(a) Mazari (b) Attock
(c) Balkassar (d) Pidh

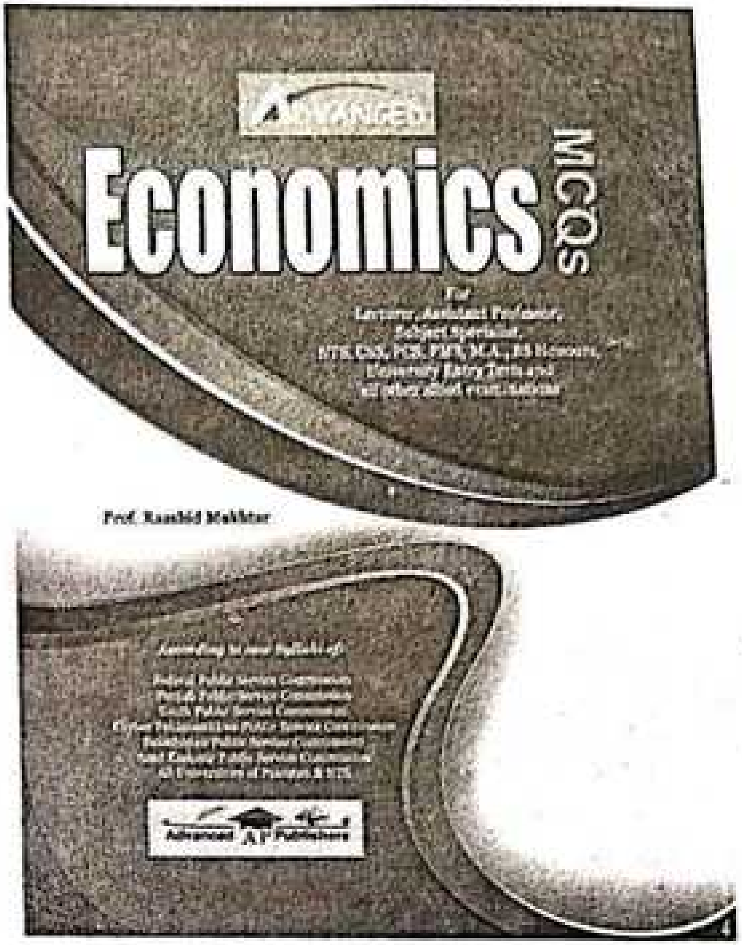
85. Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan was present in
(a) Lahore (b) Islamabad
(c) Multan (d) Karachi

86. Name of the biggest Park (area wise) in Pakistan:
(a) Bagh-e-Jinnah Lahore
(b) AyubNational Park
(c) Chhanga Manga
(d) None of them

87. In which sector the largest labour force is attached in Pakistan?
(a) Industry (b) Agriculture
(c) Trade (d) Mines

88. Which is the second densely populated province of Pakistan?
(a) Punjab
(b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(c) Baluchistan
(d) Sindh

Pakistan?
(a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (b) Punjab
(c) Baluchistan (d) Sindh



90. The largest spoken language in Pakistan is
(a) Urdu (b) Punjabi
(c) Sindhi (d) Pashto

91. Largest exports are made by Pakistan to:
(a) America (b) Japan
(c) China (d) Saudi Arabia

92. Pakistan's major import item is:
(a) Fertilizers
(b) Medicines
(c) Transport goods
(d) Petroleum products

93. Largest imports are made by Pakistan from:
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) America (d) Canada

94. Which is the largest district of Punjab Province?
(a) Vehari (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Multan (d) Dera Ghazi Khan

95. Pakistan mainly imports edible oil from:
(a) Brazil (b) Malaysia
(c) Indonesia (d) India

96. Which of the following Oil refinery has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan?
(a) Attock oil refinery
(b) Pak-Arab oil refinery
(c) National oil refinery

97. Which is the longest Motorway in Pakistan?
(a) M5 (b) M2
(c) M8 (d) M9

98. The biggest market of Pakistan exports is:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) China (d) Saudi Arabia

99. Which of the following is the biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan?
(a) Qaddafi Stadium Lahore
(b) Iqbal Stadium Faisalabad
(c) National Stadium Karachi
(d) None of them

100. The soil composed of sand and clay is called:
(a) Sandy soil (b) Loam soil
(c) Clayey soil (d) Mixture soil

101. The highest population density rate in Pakistan is in
(a) Punjab (b) FATA
(c) Islamabad (d) Sindh

102. Which is the oldest forest of Pakistan?
(a) Changa Manga (b) Junpur
(c) Chitral (d) Chichawatni

103. Which of the following is most urbanized area in Pakistan?
(a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (b) Sindh
(c) Punjab (d) Baluchistan

104. The soil of Indus delta is:
(a) Sandy (b) Clayey
(c) Rocky (d) Mixture

105. Which crop is mostly cultivated on the Indus Delta soils?
(a) Sugarcane (b) Rice
(c) Maize (d) Beans

106. Which type of soil Balochistan, Cholistan and Tharhave?
(a) Khaddar soil (b) Bhongar soil
(c) Mountain soil (d) Sandy desert soil

107. Which is the oldest forest of Pakistan?
(a) Changa Mange (b) Janpur
(c) Chitral (d) Chichawatni

108. Name the largest land found in Pakistan:
(a) Omara (b) Bhura
(c) Manora (d) None of these

109. Name of the largest museum found in Pakistan:
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Islamabad

110. Largest shipping company of Pakistan was:
(a) Pakistan national shipping corporation
(b) Karachi shipping corporation
(c) Gawadar shipping cooperation
(d) None of these

111. The tallest building in Pakistan is MCB Tower at:
(a) Lahore (b) Islamabad
(c) Multan (d) Karachi

112. Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan was present in:
(a) Lahore (b) Islamabad
(c) Multan (d) Karachi

113. Which is the largest university of Pakistan?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Punjab University
(c) Karachi University
(d) Govt. College University

114. Which is the largest (biggest) province according to area?
(a) Punjab
(b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(c) Sindh
(d) Balochistan

115. The area of lowest rainfall in Pakistan is:
(a) Nushki (b) Quetta
(c) Thar (d) Nokhudi

Answer Key

1.	b	16.	b	31.	c	46.	c	61.	c	76.	c	91.	a	106.	d
2.	d	17.	c	32.	a	47.	a	62.	a	77.	a	92.	d	107.	b
3.	b	18.	b	33.	b	48.	c	63.	b	78.	b	93.	c	108.	c
4.	c	19.	c	34.	c	49.	b	64.	d	79.	c	94.	b	109.	a
5.	a	20.	a	35.	a	50.	c	65.	c	80.	b	95.	b	110.	a
6.	b	21.	a	36.	d	51.	a	66.	c	81.	c	96.	b	111.	d
7.	b	22.	c	37.	a	52.	c	67.	c	82.	c	97.	c	112.	b
8.	c	23.	c	38.	c	53.	c	68.	c	83.	d	98.	a	113.	b
9.	d	24.	d	39.	c	54.	b	69.	c	84.	a	99.	c	114.	d
10.	a	25.	d	40.	b	55.	c	70.	c	85.	b	100.	b	115.	d
11.	a	26.	d	41.	c	56.	b	71.	c	86.	b	101.	c		
12.	b	27.	c	42.	c	57.	c	72.	c	87.	b	102.	b		
13.	a	28.	c	43.	c	58.	c	73.	c	88.	d	103.	b		
14.	b	29.	a	44.	d	59.	b	74.	d	89.	c	104.	b		
15.	d	30.	b	45.	b	60.	b	75.	a	90.	b	105.	b		

FORTS IN PAKISTAN

1. Which fort is located at the highest point of Khyber Pass?
   (a) Ali Masjid Fort (b) Bala Hisar Fort
   (c) Altit Fort (d) none of these
2. What is the elevation of Ali Masji Fort?
   (a) 2,152 ft (b) 3,174 ft
   (c) 3,856 ft (d) 1,258 ft
3. Attock Fort is situated about 101 km west of Islamabad. Which Mughal emperor constructed it?
   (a) Shahjahan (b) Akber
   (c) Baber (d) Hamayoun
4. The Fort Bala Hisar is located at:
   (a) Kashmir (b) Peshawar
   (c) Islamabad (d) Karachi
5. According to Dr. Hussain Khan, who gave the name Bala Hisar?
   (a) Afghan King Taimur Shah Durrani
   (b) Irani King Taimur Durrani
   (c) Mughal King Taimur Durrani
   (d) none of these
6. The Sikhs who conquered Peshawar and replaced the name Bala Hisar with Samir Garh but the name did not become popular. Mention the year?
   (a) 1830 (b) 1834
   (c) 1835 (d) 1840
7. Baltit or Balti Fort is located in:
   (a) Hunza valley (b) Naran valley
   (c) Nimra valley (d) none of these
8. Name the square fortress in Pakistan near Bahawalpur?
   (a) Jamrud fort (b) Derawer fort
   (c) Ranikot fort (d) Baltit fort
9. Which Rja built this fort?
   (a) Jaja Bhutta (b) Deoraj
   (c) Mubarak Khan (d) none of these
10. Where the Fort of Munde Shahid is located?
    (a) 50 Km from Bahawalpur
    (b) 65 km from Bahawalpur
    (c) 70 km from Bhawalpur
    (d) 45 km from Bhawalpur
11. Giri Fort is located 8 km north-east of Taxila. Who built in 5th century?
    (a) Christian monks
    (b) Buddhist monks
    (c) Mughal emperor Akber
    (d) none of these
12. Sultan Masud used Giri fort in his reign. Name his father?
    (a) Sultan Mahmood Ghazni
    (b) Sultan Shahabuddin Ghori
    (c) Sultan Nizamuddin
    (d) none of these
13. Jamrud Fort Located at the entrance to the Khyber Pass. Who built it in 1823?
    (a) Mughals (b) Sikhs
    (c) Irani (d) Britains
14. The Kot Diji Fort is in Kot Diji that is the town of:
    (a) Khairpur (b) Baltistan
    (c) Kashmir (d) Karachi
15. Who built the Kot Diji Khan between 1785 to 1795?
    (a) Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur
    (b) Mir Sohrab Khan Mirani
    (c) Mir Sohrab Khan Khilji
    (d) Mir Sohrab Khan Durrani
16. Lahore Fort's area is:
    (a) 20 hectares (b) 25 hectares)
    (c) 30 hectares (d) 35 hectares
17. When the Lahore fort was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
    (a) 1980 (b) 1981
    (c) 1982 (d) 1983
18. Multan Fort was originally known as:
    (a) *Katochgarh* (b) Katochbagh
    (c) Katochnagar (d) none of these
19. There are two historical forts on opposite sides of the Neelum River in Muzaffarabad. Name them?
    (a) Black Fort and White Fort
    (b) Red Fort and Black Fort
    (c) White Fort and Pink Fort
    (d) Black Fort and Purple Fort
20. Name the founder of Muzaffrabad who completed the construction of Red Fort in 1646.
    (a) Khshal Khan (b) Zafer Khan
    (c) Moen Khan (d) Muzaffer Khan
21. Whera the Ranikot Fort is located?
    (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
    (c) Balochistan (d) NWFP
22. Rawat Fort is located in Pothohar. When the barttle was fought between the Gakhar chief Sultan Sarang Khan and Sher Shah Suri?
    (a) 1546 AD (b) 1646 AD

(c) 1746 AD (d) 1746 AD

23. Rohtas Fort was a garrison fort built by the great Afghan king:
    (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Ahmad Shah
    (c) Hasan Shah (d) none of these

24. What is the area of Rohtas Fort?
    (a) 15.36 acres (b) 12.63 acres
    (c) 18.36 acres (d) 14.69 acres

25. Which Fort blocks the way from Peshawar to Lahore?
    (a) Sialkot Fort (b) Rawat Fort
    (c) Rohtas Fort (d) Jamrud Fort

26. According to which historian Raja Sálbán re-established the Sialkot city around the 2nd century A.D?
    (a) Diayas Jee (b) Raja Singh
    (c) Ajay Singh (d) Vijay Singh

27. Who conquered Sialkot Fort during his reign from 1179 to 1186?
    (a) Shams-ud-dola
    (b) Agha Khan
    (c) Akber
    (d) Shab-ud-din Ghori

Answer Key

1. a	5. a	9. a	13. b	17. b	21. b	25. c
2. b	6. b	10. a	14. a	18. a	22. a	26. a
3. c	7. a	11. b	15. a	19. b	23. a	27. d
4. b	8. b	12. a	16. a	20. d	24. b	

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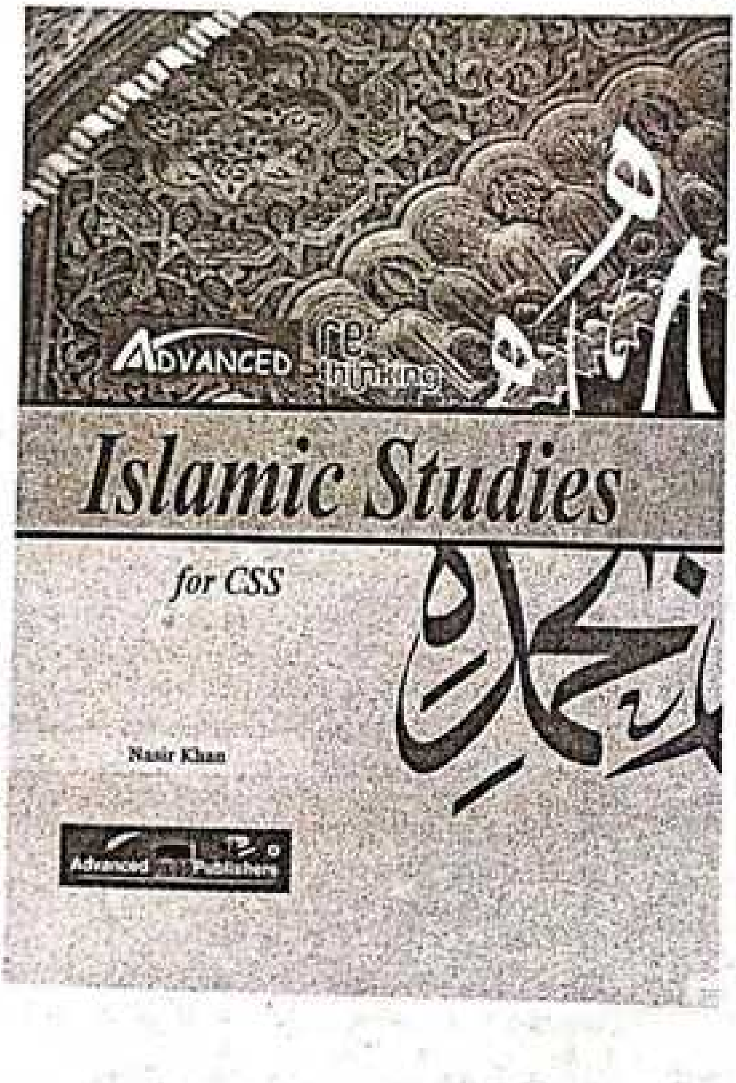
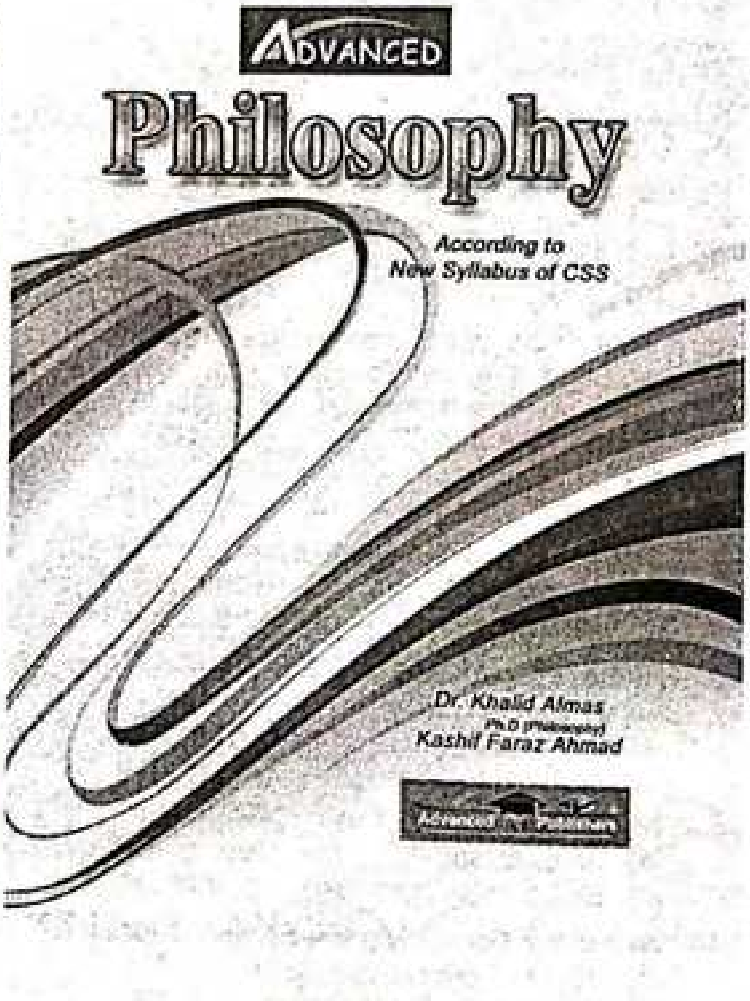




DISTINCTIVE NAME OF CITIES OF PAKISTAN

1. What is the nick name of Kaghan?
(a) Manchester of Pakistan
(b) Pearl of the Himalaya
(c) Switzerland of Pakistan
(d) Gateway of invaders

2. What is the nick name of Swat?
(a) Manchester of Pakistan
(b) City of Saints
(c) Switzerland of Pakistan
(d) Gateway of invaders

3. What is the nick name of Multan?
(a) Manchester of Pakistan
(b) City of Saints
(c) Switzerland of Pakistan
(d) Gateway of invaders

4. Which land of Pakistan is known "Queen of Crops"?
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Baluchistan (d) KPK

5. Which province of Pakistan is known as "Land of Apples"?
(a) Punjab (b) Baluchistan
(c) Sindh (d) KPK

6. Which province of Pakistan is called "Land of Five Rivers"?
(a) Sindh (b) KPK
(c) Baluchistan (d) Punjab

7. Which city is called "City of Colleges"?
(a) Lahore (b) Multan
(c) Cairo (d) Dhaka

8. Which city is known as "Gateway of Pakistan"?
(a) Faisalabad (b) Karachi
(c) Khyber (d) Badin

9. Which city of Pakistan is known as "Brasilia of Pakistan"?
(a) Swat (b) Multan
(c) Islamabad (d) Lahore

10. Which city of Pakistan is known as "City of Saints"?
(a) Multan (b) Quetta
(c) Uch (d) Bahawalpur

11. Which cities were awarded Hilal-e-Istiqlal in war 1965?
(a) Lahore (b) Sialkot
(c) Sargodha (d) All of above

12. Which city of Pakistan is called "City of Lightening"?
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Faisalabad (d) Multan

13. Which city is called "City of Mosques"?
(a) Lahore (b) Multan
(c) Dhaka (d) Sahiwal

14. Which city of the world is known as "Little Pakistan"?
(a) Aberdeen (b) London
(c) Cairo (d) Bradford

15. Which province is known as "Bab-ul-Islam?
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Baluchistan (d) KPK

16. Which city of Pakistan is called "Manchester of Pakistan"?
(a) Faisalabad (b) Multan
(c) Sialkot (d) Gujranwala

17. Which place of Pakistan is called "Replica of the Sahara"?
(a) Skardu (b) Baltistan
(c) Chitral (d) Murree

18. About which place it is said that "there cooking is forbidden"?
(a) Hunza (b) Murree
(c) Chitral (d) Himalaya

19. Which valley is called "Pearl of the Himalaya"?
(a) Naran (b) Kaghan
(c) Chitral (d) Swat

20. Which place of Pakistan is called "Malika-e-Kohsar"?
(a) Skardu (b) Baltistan
(c) Chitral (d) Murree

21. What is the nick name of Faisalabad?
(a) Manchester of Pakistan
(b) City of Saints
(c) Switzerland of Pakistan
(d) Gateway of invaders

22. Which neighbouring country of Pakistan is known as Buffer state of Asia?
(a) China (b) India
(c) Iran (d) Afghanistan

23. Which city of Pakistan is known as "Valley of Flowers"?
(a) Peshawar (b) Quetta
(c) Karachi (d) Lahore

24. Which city of Pakistan is known "City of Greeneries"?
(a) Islamabad (b) Multan
(c) Swat (d) Quetta

25. Which city is called "City of Textiles"?
(a) Vehari (b) Karachi
(c) Swat (d) Faisalabad

26. Which province of Pakistan is known as "Bread Basket of Pakistan"?
(a) Sindh (b) Punjab
(c) KPK (d) Balochistan

27. Which City of Pakistan is known a "Switzerland of Pakistan"?
(a) Mangora (b) Khagan
(c) Swat (d) Lahore

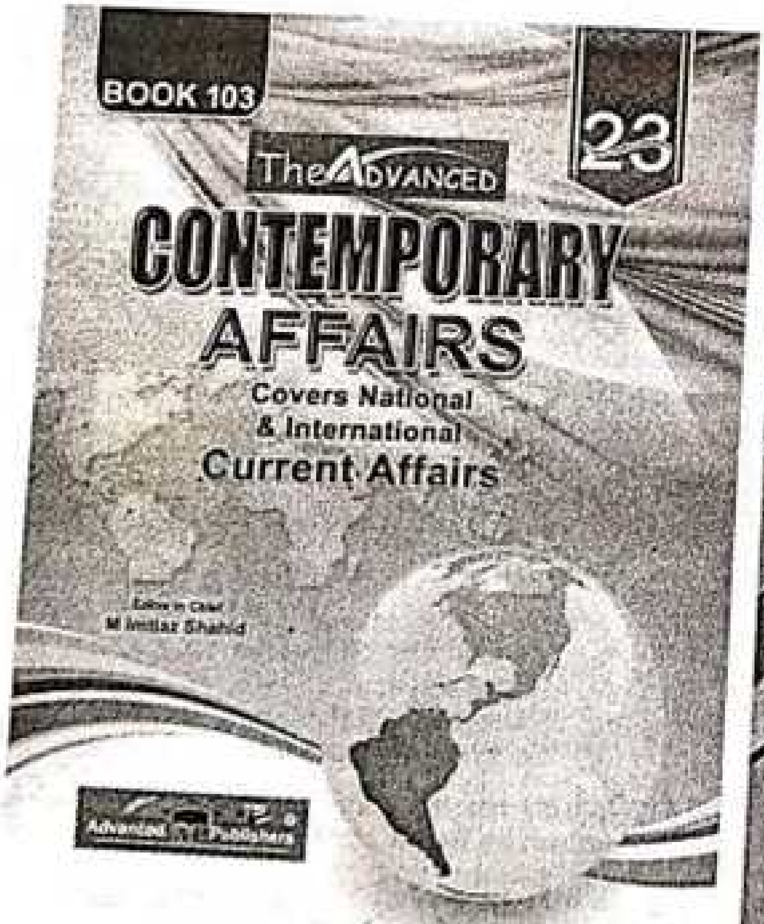
28. Which place is known in the history of Indo Pakistan subcontinent as "Gateway of invaders"?
(a) Khyber Pass (b) Korabaram
(c) Lahore (d) Dehli

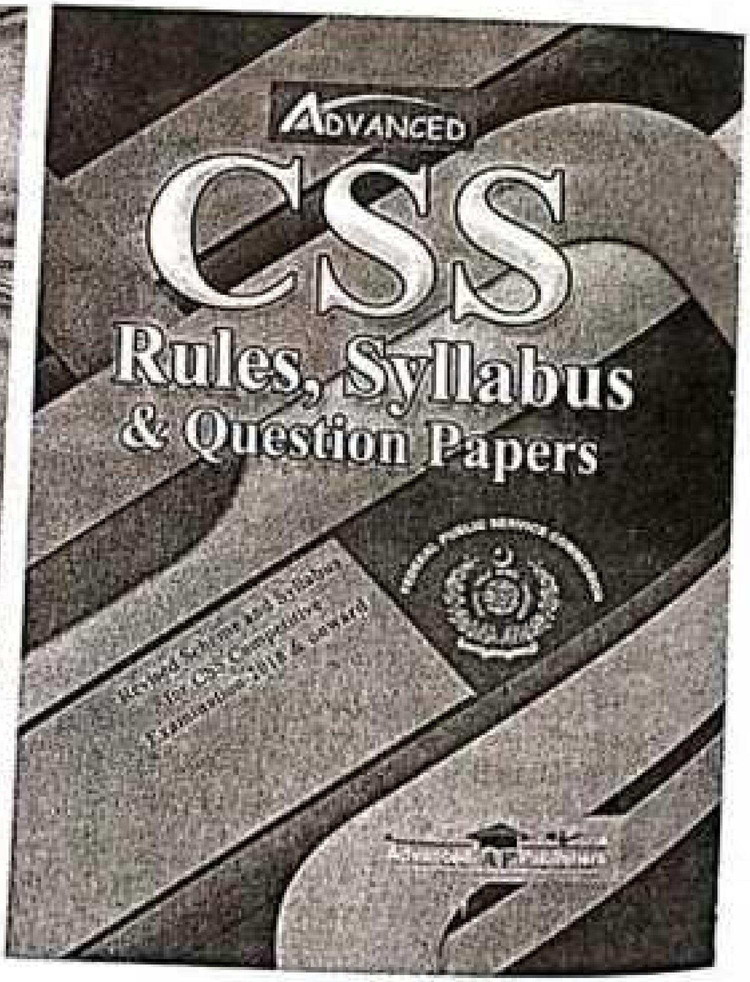
29. Which city is called "Heart of Pakistan"?
(a) Swat (b) Multan
(c) Pakpattan (d) Lahore

30. Which country of the world is known as "Salt Home of the World"?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) China (d) Iran

Answer Key

1.	b	5.	b	9.	c	13.	c	17.	a	21.	a	25.	d	29.	d
2.	c	6.	d	10.	a	14.	d	18.	a	22.	d	26.	b	30.	b
3.	b	7.	a	11.	d	15.	b	19.	b	23.	a	27.	c		
4.	a	8.	b	12.	b	16.	a	20.	d	24.	a	28.	a		





OLD & NEW NAMES OF CITIES

1. The old name of Lahore City is:
(a) Mahmoodpur (b) Mansoorabad
(c) Ranjeet Nagr (d) Varanasi Kot

2. Shal Kot is the old name of:
(a) Sialkot (b) Quetta
(c) Mansoora (d) Vehari

3. What is the new name of NWFP?
(a) Khan Garh
(b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(c) Pakhtunkhwa
(d) Frontier Pakhtunkhwa

4. What is the name of Hyderabad at the time of Muhammad Bin Qasim?
(a) Mahmood Kot (b) Neroon Kot
(c) Salwan Kot (d) Nerwan Kot

5. What is the new name of Kot Radha Kishan?
(a) Bilalabad (b) Mahmoodabad
(c) Rai Nagar (d) Phool Nagar

6. What is the new name of Bhai Phero?
(a) Phool Naga (b) Rai Nagar
(c) Azam Nagar (d) None of these

7. What is the old name of Mandi Ahmadabad?
(a) Mandi Khatum Pur
(b) Mandi Dhaniwal
(c) Mandi Hera Singh
(d) Mandi Munshi Lal Singh

8. What is the old name of Peshawar?
(a) Ajodhan (b) Shampur
(c) Pershapur (d) Khanpur

9. Gorge Town is the old name of:
(a) Bangloor (b) Calcutta
(c) Madras (d) Attock

10. What is the old name of Attock?
(a) Cambellpur (b) Banjul
(c) Patan (d) Akmolpur

11. What is the old name of Zhob?
(a) Fort Sandeman (b) Canton
(c) Amir Kot (d) None of these

12. What is the name of Karachi City?
(a) Kalanchi (b) Mansoor pura
(c) Chach Nagar (d) Raja Dahir Kot

13. Which of the following name is the old name of pakpattan?
(a) Ajodhan Pur (b) Naring Singh
(c) Mahmood Kot (d) Mughalpura

14. Ajodhan was changed to Pakpattan by which Mughal Emperor?
(a) Shahjehan (b) Orangzeb
(c) Jehangir (d) Akbar

15. What is the new name of Hindu Bagh?
(a) Muslim Bagh (b) Sindh Bagh
(c) Kalabagh (d) Rawan Bagh

16. What is the old name of Bin Qasim (sea port)?
(a) Pepri (b) Debal
(c) Neroon (d) Dahir Kot

17. What is the old name of Hujra Shah Muqeem?
(a) Pathar wal (b) Sindh Bagh
(c) Kalabagh (d) Rawan Bagh

18. The old name of Dhaka is:
(a) Akbar Nagar (b) Jehangir Nagar
(c) Khan pur (d) Raj Shahi

19. What is the old name of Jaccoabad?
(a) Khan Pur (b) Sham Pur
(c) Murli Garh (d) Khan Garh

20. What is the new name of Salwan Kot?
(a) Sialkot (b) Multan
(c) Mansoora (d) Vehari

21. The area of Islamabad before declaration as the capital of Pakistan was known by the name of______:
(a) Raj Shahi (b) Suri Nagar
(c) Gandhara (d) None of these

22. What is the old name of Hyederabad (Sindh)?
(a) Mahmood Kot (b) Neroon Kot
(c) Salwan Kot (d) Persha Kot

23. What is the old name of Quetta city?
(a) Shal Kot (b) Persha Pur
(c) Mohlan Pur (d) None of these

24. What is the new name of Lyallpur?
(a) Multan (b) Attock
(c) Dera Ghazi Khan (d) Faisalabad

25. What is the old name of Sahiwal?
(a) Montgomery (b) Khan Garh
(c) Jahangirpur (d) Varanasi

Answer Key

1.	a	5.	a	9.	c	13.	a	17.	a	21.	a	25.	a
2.	b	6.	a	10.	a	14.	d	18.	b	22.	b		
3.	b	7.	c	11.	a	15.	a	19.	d	23.	a		
4.	b	8.	c	12.	a	16.	a	20.	a	24.	d		

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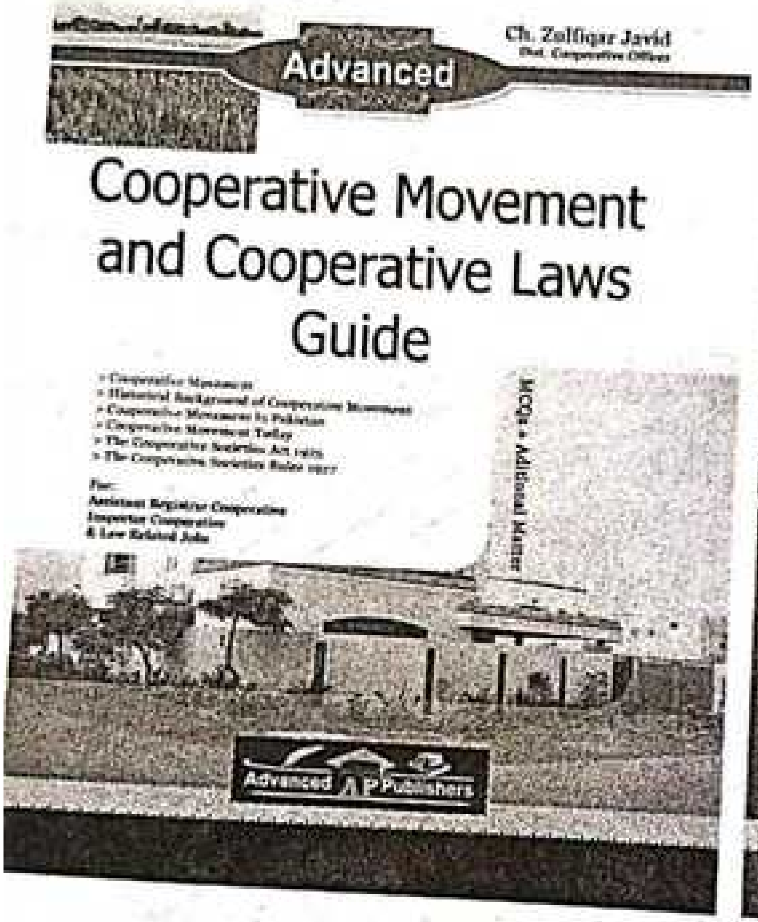

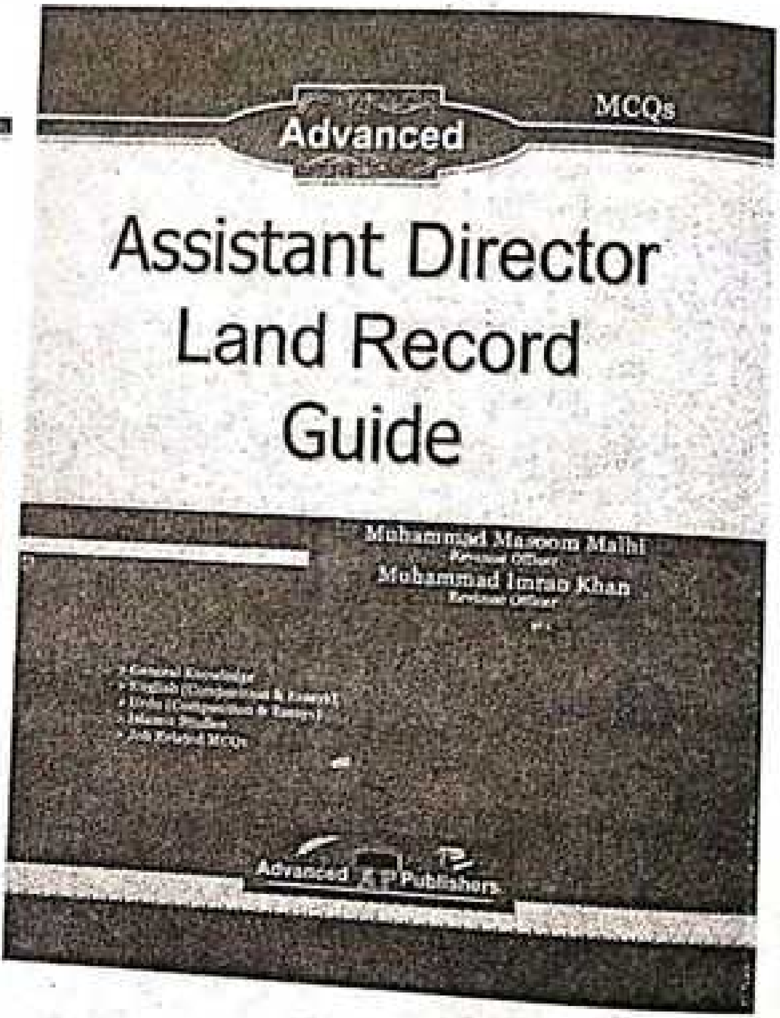

HISTORY
BEFORE 1857

1. Islam reached Pakistan from:
   (a) North (b) South
   (c) Northeast (d) North & South
2. The first Muslim invasion of India was led by:
   (a) Mahmud of Ghazni
   (b) Muhammad Ghori
   (c) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
   (d) None of these
3. The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in:
   (a) 712 A.D. (b) 740 A.D.
   (c) 729 A.D. (d) 719 A.D.
4. Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived in sub continent and established and controlled the Indus Valley as far north as:
   (a) Mithan Kot (b) Multan
   (c) Bahawalpur (d) D.G. Khan
5. In the 11th century the Turkish rulers of Afghanistan began the Islamic conquest of India from the:
   (a) northeast (b) north
   (c) northwest (d) west
6. Who made Ghandara, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan integral part of the Ghaznavi Empire?
   (a) Mahmood of Ghazni
   (b) Haroon-ur-Rasheed
   (c) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
   (d) none of them
7. Which city Ghaznavids developed as their centre of Islamic Culture?
   (a) Delhi (b) Amritsar
   (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar
8. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the:
   (a) Ghorids (b) Ghaznavids
   (c) Mughals (d) none of them
9. Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.?
   (a) First Battle of Tarain
   (b) Second Battle of Tarain
   (c) Battle of Talikota
   (d) None of these
10. Tamerlane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand, penetrated India soon after in 1398-9 and sacked:
    (a) Calcutta (b) Lahore
    (c) Delhi (d) none of them
11. Mohenjodaro is also known as:
    (a) Mound of the Great
    (b) Mound of the Survivors
    (c) Mound of the Dead
    (d) None of these
12. Muhammad Bin Qasim, the first Muslim Commander entered India as conqueror in
    (a) 712 (b) 713
    (c) 714 (d) 715
13. Timur invaded India during the reign of:
    (a) Alauddin Khilji
    (b) Bahlol Lodi
    (c) Firoz Tughlaq
    (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud
14. Seventeenth attack of Sultan Muhammood Ghazni on India was took place in
    (a) 1023 (b) 1027
    (c) 1024 (d) 1025
15. Somnat temple was destroyed by Muhammood Ghazni in
    (a) 1024 (b) 1026
    (c) 1025 (d) 1027
16. Sultan Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj at the second battle of Tarain in
    (a) 1192 (b) 1190
    (c) 1191 (d) 1194
17. First Islamic state was established in India in
    (a) 1206 (b) 1196
    (c) 1198 (d) 1199
18. The slave Dynasty was founded in India in
    (a) 1206 (b) 1196
    (c) 1198 (d) 1199
19. Qatub-u-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India in
    (a) 1206 (b) 1196
    (c) 1198 (d) 1199
20. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died during playing
    (a) Hockey (b) Polo
    (c) Cricket (d) Football
21. Who was the first woman ruler of Delhi?
    (a) Chand Bibi (b) Noor Jahan
    (c) Razia Sultana (d) Lakashmi bai
22. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died in
    (a) 1210 (b) 1216

(c) 1207 (d) 1209

23. Slave Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1290 (b) 1234
(c) 1323 (d) 1245

24. The Khilji Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1245 (b) 1278
(c) 1290 (d) 1298

25. Khilji Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1298 (b) 1278
(c) 1320 (d) 1326

26. The Thughlaq Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1298 (b) 1278
(c) 1320 (d) 1326

27. Saddat Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1414 (b) 1412
(c) 1415 (d) 1634

28. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of:
(a) Chengiz Khan (b) Babar
(c) Nadir Shah (d) None of these

29. Thughlaq Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1414 (b) 1412
(c) 1415 (d) 1634

30. Saddat Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c) 1451 (d) 1456

31. The Lodhi Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c) 1451 (d) 1456

32. The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c) 1526 (d) 1456

33. Who was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty?
(a) Bahlol Lodi
(b) Daulat Khan Lodi
(c) Ibrahim Lodi
(d) Sikandar Lodi

34. First Battle of Panipat fought was in
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c) 1526 (d) 1532

35. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in:
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c) 1526 (d) 1532

36. Mughal dynasty was founded by Babur in the year:
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c) 1526 (d) 1532

37. Babar came to India originally from:
(a) Ferghana (b) Khiva
(c) Khorasan (d) Seistan

38. Death of Babur and accession of Humayun was took place in
(a) 1527 (b) 1539
(c) 1530 (d) 1528

39. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and became India's emperor
(a) 1540 (b) 1542
(c) 1546 (d) 1547

49. When was the second battle of Panipat fought?
(a) 1191 (b) 1540
(c) 1556 (d) 1757

41. The first fort which the British constructed in India was:
(a) Hooghly Fort
(b) St. George Fort
(c) Agra Fort
(d) St. David Fort

42. Shalimar Bagh was constructed by Shahjhan
(a) 1640 (b) 1642
(c) 1634 (d) 1638

43. Construction of Taj Mahal was completed in
(a) 1640 (b) 1647
(c) 1634 (d) 1638

44. Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore was completed in
(a) 1674 (b) 1763
(c) 1666 (d) 1757

45. Shah Waliullah was born in
(a) 1674 (b) 1703
(c) 1666 (d) 1707

46. Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne?
(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Muhammad Shah
(d) Shah Alam II

47. Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir and where?
(a) Nur Jahan at Lahore
(b) Shahjahan at Agra
(c) Shahjahan at Delhi
(d) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur Sikri

48. The Peacock throne was made for:
(a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb

49. Death of Aurangzeb:
(a) 1674 (b) 1703
(c) 1666 (d) 1707

50. Battle of Plassey was fought in
(a) 1674 (b) 1757
(c) 1666 (d) 1707

51. Third Battle of Panipat was fought in:
(a) 1763 (b) 1765
(c) 1761 (d) 1764

52. Battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers and Mir Qasim
(a) 1763 (b) 1765
(c) 1761 (d) 1764

53. Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born in:
(a) 1786 (b) 1767
(c) 1789 (d) 1777

54. Death of Tipu Sultan was in:
(a) 1799 (b) 1789
(c) 1800 (d) 1803

55. Fourth Mysore War:
(a) 1799 (b) 1789
(c) 1800

56. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born
(a) 1817 (b) 1876
(c)1813 (d) 1823

57. Sher Shah's real name was:
(a) Hemu (b) Faizi
(c)Bahadur (d) Farid

58. Din-e-Ilahi was founded by Akbar in:
(a) 1567 (b) 1568
(c)1582 (d) 1560

59. East India Company established in:
(a) 1578 (b) 1614
(c)1600 (d) 1609

60. During the Mughal period which one of the following traders first came to India?
(a) Portuguese (b) Dutch
(c)Danish (d) English

61. Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Balakot in:
(a) 1843 (b) 1831
(c)1832 (d) 1837

62. Sayyid-ul-Akhbar started by Sayyid Muhammad Khan:
(a) 1832 (b) 1837
(c)1834 (d) 1836

63. Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani was born in:
(a) 1453 (b) 1455
(c)1564 (d) 1578

64. Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi in::
(a) 1493 (b) 1555
(c)1545 (d) 1548

65. Battle of Haldighati was fought in:
(a) 1822 (b) 1566
(c)1576 (d) 1568

66. First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid was published in:
(a) 1846 (b) 1845
(c)1848 (d) 1849

67. British Governemnt sold Kashmir to Galab Singh in:
(a) 1846 (b) 1845
(c)1848 (d) 1849

68. East India Company occupied Punjab in:
(a) 1846 (b) 1845
(c)1848 (d) 1849

69. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of:
(a) Shah Alam
(b) Bahadur Shah
(c)Muhammed Shah
(d) Farrukhsiyar

70. The coin *rupia* was first issued by:
(a) Sher Shah Suri
(b) Alauddin Khilji
(c)Akbar
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

71. Who was the founder of Faraizi Movement?
(a) Shah Ismail
(b) Haji Shariat Ullah
(c)Syed Ahmad Shaheed
(d) Shah Wali Ullah

72. The tomb of Babar is at:
(a) Lahore (b) Kabul
(c)Sasaram (d) Sikandra

73. The first census was conducted in India at the time of:
(a) Lord Dufferin (b) Lord Lytton
(c)Lord Mayo (d) Lord Ripon

74. When did Vasco da Gama come to India?
(a) 1492 (b) 1498
(c)1398 (d) 1542

75. Mujahideen Movement was launched under the leadership of:
(a) Haji Shariat Ullah
(b) Syed Ahmad Shaheed
(c)Shah Ismail
(d) Shah Wali Ullah

76. Syed Ahmad Shaheed alongwith Shah Ismail was martyred in a battle with Sikhs at:
(a) Panipat (b) Pathankot
(c)Balakot (d) Agra

77. Syed Ahmad Shaheed and Shah Ismail were martyred in:
(a) 1825 (b) 1815
(c)1830 (d) 1831

78. The founder of Mughal Empire was:
(a) Akbar (b) Babur
(c) Humayun (d) Tamur

79. Sher Shah Suri ousted Humayun and ruled the India until his death in:
(a) 1539 (b) 1545
(c) 1445 (d) 1345

80. Babar raided the Punjab from Afghanistan and finally defeated the last of the Delhi sultans, the Lodhis, at the first battle of Panipat in:
(a) 1526 (b) 1556
(c) 1426 (d) 1326

81. In 1530 Babar was succeeded:
(a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Akbar
(c) Humayun (d) Shah Jehan

82. Humayun was ousted by:
(a) Humayun (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Shah Jehan (d) none of them

83. Humayun returned from exile in Persia and regained the throne in:
(a) 1555 (b) 1854
(c) 1454 (d) 1754

84. Who Mughal emperor died in 1556 after falling down his library stairs?
(a) Akbar (b) Humayun
(c) Babar (d) Shah Jehan

85. Akbar the great was a great pattern of:
(a) Mughal art
(b) Music
(c) Literature
(d) Mughal Art and Literature

86. Mughal art and architecture reached its height under Akhbar's son, Jahangir and grandson:
(a) Akbar (b) Babar
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Sher Shah Suri

87. Name the Mughal emperors who left a legacy

of magnificent mosques palaces, forts and gardens embellished with luxurious and delicate decorations?
(a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jehan
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

88. When Nadir Shah of Persia invaded the subcontinent and sacked Delhi?
(a) 1439 (b) 1739
(c) 1639 (d) 1839

89. The British began to come in subcontinent in ________ century.
(a) 16th (b) 17th
(c) 15th (d) 14th

90. The battle of Plassey was fought in:
(a) 1657 (b) 1857
(c) 1557 (d) 1757

91. When War of Independence was fought?
(a) 1757 (b) 1657
(c) 1857 (d) 1457

92. When the British government assume sovereignty over the lands of British East India Company?
(a) 1357 (b) 1857
(c) 1457 (d) 1858

93. Which of the following king has introduced Land Revenue system in subcontinent?
(a) Akbar (b) Babar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Aurangzeb

94. Name the king whose revenue minister was Todar Mal?
(a) Akbar
(b) Babur
(c) Shah Jehan
(d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

95. In which battle English won and later captured Lahore?
(a) Battle of Sabroan
(b) War of Intendancy
(c) Battle of Punjab
(d) Battle of Lahore

96. After the conquest of Punjab, Punjab Britishers constituted a three member Board of Administration for governing the Punjab. Indicate who was not the member among the followings:
(A) Henry Lawrence
(B) John Lawrence
(C) Charles Mansel
(D) Robert Montgomery

97. Indian Railway started operation:
(A) 1847 (B) 1849
(C) 1853 (D) 1861

98. Indian Rebellion of 1857 (War of independence) began on 10th May from the town of:
(a) Jhansi (b) Gwaliar
(c) Meerut (d) Lucknow

99. Battle of Pallasy was fought between Siraj-ud-doala and:
(a) Lord Clive (b) Lord Canning
(c) Warren Hasten (d) Shah Alam

100. Durand Line Treaty was signed by a British man Durand and King of Afghanistan________ in 1893
(a) Amir Aman Ullah
(b) Abdul Rehman
(c) Noor Ahmad
(d) Ahmad Shah Abdali

Answer Key

1.	d	14.	b	27.	a	49.	c	53.	a	66.	a	79.	b	92.	d
2.	c	15.	b	28.	b	41.	b	54.	a	67.	a	80.	a	93.	c
3.	a	16.	a	29.	a	42.	b	55.	a	68.	d	81.	c	94.	a
4.	b	17.	a	30.	c	43.	b	56.	a	69.	c	82.	b	95.	a
5.	c	18.	a	31.	c	44.	a	57.	d	70.	a	83.	a	96.	d
6.	a	19.	a	32.	c	45.	b	58.	c	71.	b	84.	b	97.	c
7.	c	20.	b	33.	c	46.	c	59.	c	72.	b	85.	d	98.	c
8.	a	21.	c	34.	c	47.	a	60.	a	73.	c	86.	c	99.	a
9.	b	22.	a	35.	c	48.	c	61.	b	74.	b	87.	b	100.	b
10.	c	23.	a	36.	c	49.	d	62.	b	75.	b	88.	b		
11.	c	24.	c	37.	a	50.	b	63.	c	76.	c	89.	b		
12.	a	25.	c	38.	c	51.	c	64.	b	77.	d	90.	d		
13.	d	26.	c	39.	a	52.	d	65.	c	78.	b	91.	c		

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HISTORY
AFTER 1857

1. Where, during the war of Independence, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was working?
   (a) Delhi (b) Aligarh
   (c) Bijnaur (d) Lacknow

2. Which factor become the immediate cause of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's demand of Separate Electorate for the Indian Muslims:
   (a) Urdu Hindi controversy in 1867,
   (b) No Muslim was elected in the legislative council's election in 1892
   (c)Arya Samaj launched a campaign for the protection of cows in 1893,
   (d) British Indian government announced maximum representation of natives in the legislative council in the third constitutional reform package.

3. In which book Sir Syed Ahmad Khan mentioned similarities between Islam and Christianity?
   (a) *Ahkam-e-Taum*
   (b) *Tabaeen al Kalam*
   (c) *Comparison*
   (d) none of them

4. Who wrote *Loyal Mohammedans of India*?
   (a) Hali
   (b) Nazir Ahmad
   (c) Sharar
   (d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

5. In 1859 Sir Syed started a school at:
   (a) Bijnor (b) Aligarh
   (c) Muradabad (d) Ghazipur

6. In 1862 Sir Syed opened a school at:
   (a) Ghazipur (b) Aligarh
   (c) Muradabad (d) Bijnor

7. Where S'r Syed founded a scientific society in 1864?
   (a) Bijnor (b) Ghazipur
   (c) Aligarh (d) Muradabad

8. The function of scientific society was:
   (a) translation of scientific work in Urdu
   (b) translation of European literature in Urdu
   (c)translation of Muslim scientists work in Urdu
   (d) translation of modern work in Urdu

9. When M.A.O. High School was elevated to the status of College?
   (a) 1876 (b) 1867
   (c) 1877 (d) 1875

10. When Aligarh College was upgraded to the status of University?
    (a) 1925 (b) 1920
    (c) 1923 (d) 1922

11. On seeing the attitude of Congress Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Muslims to:
    (a) to form their own party
    (b) to fight against Congress
    (c) not to join it
    (d) to fight within Congress

12. Sir Syed advised the Muslims to concentrate on:
    (a) politics
    (b) education
    (c) education & economics
    (d) economics

13. In *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq* Sir Syed described ethical aspects of the:
    (a) Indian culture
    (b) Arabian culture
    (c) Muslim culture
    (d) Persian & Arabian culture

14. For the protection of Urdu Sir Syed founded:
    (a) *Anjuman-e-Tarakki-e-Urdu*
    (b) *Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq*
    (c) Urdu Protection Society
    (d) none of them

15. In his earlier Sir Syed was in favour of:
    (a) Hindu Muslim British unity
    (b) separate electorate
    (c) Hindu Muslim unity
    (d) Muslim unity

16. Two Nation Theory was introduced by:
    (a) Allama Iqbal
    (b) Sir Syed
    (c) Quad-i-Azam
    (d) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk

17. When Indian Patriotic Association was found?
    (a) 1661 (b) 1761
    (c) 1841 (d) 1888

18. Who founded the Indian Patriotic Association?
    (a) Sir Syed
    (b) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk
    (c) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
    (d) none of them

19. In 1889 at the plateform of Congress a resolution on the expansion and reform of legislative councils came up for discussion, some Muslims delegates demanded that the

number of Muslims members in the Imperial and provincial councils should always be equal to that of the Hindus. The refusal of the Congress to accept this principle resulted in the:
(a) withdrawal of many Muslims from Congress
(b) partition of Congress
(c) election of Congress
(d) none of them

20. In 1889, to make known to the British Government the feelings of the Muslim community about the question of representation which was to be dealt with in a bill intended to be introduced in parliament. Who did this through a petition signed by nearly 40,000 Muslims inhabitants of about 70 cities and towns and submitted to the House of Commons through Richard Temple?
(a) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk
(b) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Nawab Saleem-ullah

21. Which Act opened the door for the election of politicians to the Imperial as well as provincial councils?
(a) Indian Act, 1832
(b) Indian Council Act, 1892
(c) Indian Act, 1935
(d) Indian Act, 1940

22. The Muslims were not happy with the 1892 Act because due to this Act:
(a) The British influence was to increase
(b) Muslims rights were crushed
(c) all of them
(d) The Hindu influence was to increase

23. Who started educational mission for Muslims in Bangal?
(a) Nawab Saleem Ullah
(b) Nawab Abdul Latif
(c) Nawab Wajee Ullah
(d) Nawab Abdul Majeed

24. When Nawab Abdul Latif founded the Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta?
(a) June, 1863 (b) April, 1863
(c) May, 1863 (d) July, 1863

25. What were the objects of Muhammadan Literary Society?
(a) Awakening in the Muslims a desired to interest themselves in western learning and progress
(b) Bringing to the notice of the rulers the requirements of the Muslims in regard to education, legislation and other cognate objects
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

26. Which organisation of the Muslims regarded India as Dar-ul-Islam?
(a) Muslim League
(b) Muhammadan Literary Society
(c) Muslim Literary Society
(d) Muslim Literary Foundation

27. Which movement Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded?
(a) Brahma Samaj (b) Sawadeshi
(c) Arya Samaj (d) none of them

28. What was the aim of Brahma Samaj?
(a) Reforms in India
(b) Reforms in Society
(c) Reforms in Politics
(d) Reforms in Hinduism

29. As a reaction of foreign influence which Hindu organisation came into existence?
(a) The Arya Samaj (b) Brahma Samaj
(c) both of them (d) none of them

30. The Arya Samaj was anti:
(a) Sikh (b) Christian
(c) Muslim (d) all of them

31. Who founded Arya Samaj?
(a) Ambedkar
(b) Raja Ram Mohan
(c) Dayananda Saraswati
(d) Ram Gopal Acharya

32. When Arya Samaj was founded?
(a) 1876 (b) 1875
(c) 1880 (d) 1884

33. Arya Samaj targeted mainly:
(a) Islam (b) Christianity
(c) both a & b (d) all religion

34. Which Hindu movement called the Hindus back to the ancient faith and "stirred them up to vehement opposition" to Christianity and Islam?
(a) Arya Samaj (b) Brahma Samaj
(c) Soudeshi Samaj (d) Anan Samaj

35. Who was the founder of Shuddhi movement?
(a) Dayananda Saraswati
(b) Ambedkar
(c) Moti Lal
(d) Krishan Gopal

36. The aim of Shuddi movement was the conversion of non-Hindus in Hindus, particularly:
(a) Anglo-Indians of Hindu origin
(b) Muslims of Hindu origin
(c) Christians of Hindu origin
(d) Budhs of Hindu origin

37. Which movement evoked anti-Muslim feelings among the Hindus and proved to be one of the major causes of Hindu-Muslim riots in the subcontinent?
(a) Cow protection society
(b) Arya Samaj
(c) Congress
(d) Brahmu Samaj

38. Indian Association is considered as the forerunner of the:
(a) Muslim League
(b) Indian National Congress
(c) Muslim League & Congress
(d) Central M

39. Name the Muslim political organisation which came into being in Calcutta just one year after the establishment of the Indian Association?
(a) Muslim League
(b) Anglo-Indian Association
(c)The Central National Muhammad Association
(d) Urdu Defence Association

40. When the Central National Muhammadan Association was founded?
(a) 1877 (b) 1870
(c) 1880 (d) 1882

41. The Central National Muhammad Association was founded by:
(a) Sir Syed
(b) Waqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Saleem Ullah
(d) Syed Amir Ali

42. The aim of The Central National Muhammadan Association was:
(a) Political regeneration of the Muslims
(b) moral revival of Muslims
(c)to obtain from the governemnt a recognition of their just and reasonable claims
(d) all of them

43. Which of the following organizations had established 'Sind Madrasat-ul-Islam Karachi' in 1886:
(a) Central Muhammadan Association
(b) Muhammadan Educational Conference
(c) Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam
(d) Dar-ul- Ulum-i-Islamia

44. Which organisation is considered the first Muslim political body organised to represent the Muslims of the subcontinent as a whole?
(a) The Central National Muhammadan Association
(b) Muslim League
(c) Urdu Defence Association
(d) Khalifat Movement

45. When the Vernacular Press Act passed?
(a) 1880 (b) 1875
(c) 1878 (d) 1882

46. The Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on:
(a) Urdu languages press
(b) Indian languages press only
(c) English & Urdu press
(d) all newspapers

47. Lord Ripon's Government repealed the Vernacular Press Act in:
(a) 1880 (b) 1882
(c) 1885 (d) 1886

48. Which bill aroused strong controversy in India and greatly stirred up race hatred between the rulers and the ruled?
(a) Indian Act 1882 bill
(b) Indian Act 1919 bill
(c) Vernacular press bill
(d) Ilbert Bill

49. When Indian National Congress was founded?
(a) 1880 (b) 1887
(c) 1883 (d) 1885

50. The Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of:
(a) Gandhi (b) Jinnah
(c) A.O. Hume (d) Shakespeare

51. Who was A.O. Hume?
(a) A retired member of Civil Service
(b) Governor-General of India
(c) Viceroy of India
(d) Member of British Parliament

52. When Anthony MacDonnell conceded the Hindu demand and issued a resolution declaring that Hindi written in the Nagri script would enjoy equal status with Urdu as the language of law courts in the provinces and that in the future only such persons would be appointed, except in a purely English office, to Government jobs who knew Urdu as well as Hindi?
(a) April 1901 (b) December 1900
(c) April 1902 (d) April 1900

53. When Urdu Defence Association was founded?
(a) April 1902 (b) August 1905
(c) August 1900 (d) April 1900

54. Where Urdu Defence Association was found?
(a) Delhi (b) Banaras
(c) Calcutta (d) Lucknow

55. Who was the president of Urdu Defence Association?
(a) Waqar-ul-Mulk
(b) Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Salim Ullah
(d) Sir Syed

56. When Sir Syed convinced that Hindus can never be friendly with the Muslims?
(a) when congress was formed
(b) when government declared Nagri script as official
(c)when government declared Hindi as official language
(d) when government declared Hindi as court language

57. When Sir Syed expressed that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations for the first time?
(a) 1868 (b) 1867
(c) 1870 (d) 1865

58. When Muslim League demanded constitutional reforms in India?
(a) 1928 (b) 1929
(c) 1930 (d) 1927

59. Which point awakened the Muslims of India politically?
(a) demand of constitutional reforms by Muslim League
(b) formation of congress
(c) Hindi-Urdu controversy

(d) formation of Muslim League

60. During Pakistan Movement from where a secret newspaper Sada-i-Pakistan was published?
(a) Punjab (b) Calcutta
(c) NWFP (d) Sindh

61. Which province is called Bab-ul-Islam?
(a) Punjab
(b) Sindh
(c) East Bengal
(d) Khyber Pakhtunekhwa

62. When the elections were held under Act, 1935?
(a) 1936-37 (b) 1935-36
(c) 1936 (d) 1937

63. How many percentage of seats Congress win in election 1936-37?
(a) less than 40 per cent
(b) less than 50 per cent
(c) less than 60 per cent
(d) less than 58 per cent

64. In election 1936-37 out of 491 Muslim constituencies, the Congress captured 26 and the League:
(a) 100 (b) 90
(c) 106 (d) 108

65. In election 1936-37 the Congress gained clear majorities in five provinces, namely, Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and:
(a) Sindh (b) Orissa
(c) NWFP (d) Assam

66. After the election of 1936-37, Congress with the help of minority groups also formed ministries in:
(a) Bombay & North-Western Frontier Province
(b) Punjab
(c) United Provinces
(d) Bombay

67. As a result of election 1936-37, out of eleven provinces congress formed ministries in:
(a) seven (b) six
(c) five (d) nine

68. When Muslim League changed its creed to "full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Musalmans and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution"?
(a) Lucknow session of 1938
(b) Lucknow session of 1937
(c) Lucknow session of 1940
(d) after elections of 1936-37

69. When Congress formed ministries in provinces of India?
(a) 1938 (b) 1936
(c) 1937 (d) 1939

70. The legislative assemblies of the Congress-governed provinces proceedings were opened with a [illegible] of:
(a) Nia Shiwala (b) Vande Mataram
(c) Rig veda (d) Maha Bharat

71. Vande Mataram was accetped by the Congress as a:
(a) Hindu national song
(b) national slogan
(c) national song
(d) patriotic song

72. What was the name of report prepared by committee appointed by the League, under the presidentship of Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur, to inquire into the Muslim grievances in the Congress-governed provinces?
(a) Ranipur report (b) Pirpur Report
(c) Mehdi Report (d) League Report

73. When Congress quit ministries?
(a) November 1939 (b) December 1939
(c) August 1935 (d) October 1940

74. In which pretext congress quit ministries?
(a) Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany
(b) Inspite of Congress' opposition Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany
(c)Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany without consulting congress ministries
(d) None of them

75. When Muslims celebrated 'Deliverance Day' throughout the subcontinent?
(a) 22 December 1939
(b) 20 December 1940
(c) 22 October 1935
(d) 25 August 1942

76. Why Muslims observed 'Deliverance Day'?
(a) end of world war
(b) end of congress ministries
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

77. When Chaudhuri Rehmat Ali issued a appeal for the partition of sub-continent under the title "Now or Never"?
(a) 1928 (b) 1930
(c) 1925 (d) 1933

78. In March 1940 the League held its annual session at:
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Delhi (d) Amritsar

79. Who narrated the events of the last few months in an extempore speech on 22 March and presented his own solution of the Muslim problem at the Muslim Leagues session of 1940?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Liaqat Ali Khan
(d) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

80. Who presented Lahore resolution on 23 March 1940?
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq
(c) Liaqat Ali Khan (d) Quaid-e-Azam

81. In which resolution it was declared, "that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, namely, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign"?
(a) Lucknow Resolution
(b) Bengal Resolution
(c) Lahore Resolution
(d) Delhi Resolution

82. Lahore Resolution is also known as:
(a) Pakistan Resolution
(b) Independence Resolution
(c) League Resolution
(d) None of them

83. The Lahore Resolution repudiated the unity of India and recommended the creation of independent Muslim states consisting of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Balochistan in the north-west and:
(a) Bengal and Assam in the north-east
(b) Bengal
(c) Hyderabad
(d) Assam and Hyderabad

84. Who was the first Muslim leader of U.P. which declared his support for the Lahore Resolution in 1940?
(a) Chaudhri Rehmat Ali
(b) Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman
(c) Liaqat Ali Khan
(d) Fazal-e-Haq

85. When Bengal was divided into two provinces?
(a) 16 October, 1905
(b) 15 December 1908
(c) 16 September, 1906
(d) 10 August 1909

86. Who divided Bengal into two provinces?
(a) Lord Ripon
(b) Viceroy Curzon
(c) Lord Linlingthow
(d) Sir James

87. Name the city which was the centre-point of agitation against the partition of Bengal?
(a) Calcutta (b) Hyderabad
(c) Lahore (d) Delhi

88. Which was the song adopted by Hindus in anti-partition of Bengal movement?
(a) Maha Bharat (b) Nia Shiwala
(c) Vande Mataram (d) None of them

89. Which movement the anti-partitionists of Bengal started?
(a) Vidashi movement
(b) Swadeshi movement
(c) Quit India movement
(d) Anti-British movement

90. Who agitated for the annulment of the partition of Bengal?
(a) Hindus & Congress
(b) Hindus
(c) Congress
(d) Congress & Sikhs

91. The partition of Bengal was annulled during the era of Lord Harding in:
(a) 1909 (b) 1911
(c) 1912 (d) 1913

92. When the delegation of Muslim leaders (Simla Deputation) met Viceroy?
(a) 1904 (b) 1906
(c) 1907 (d) 1909

93. Who led the Simla Deputation?
(a) Sir Agha Khan
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Jinnah
(d) Nawab Saleem-Ullah

94. What were the main demands of Simla Deputation?
(a) Separate electorates
(b) Quota in government services
(c) Seats of Judges in Court for the Muslims
(d) All of them

95. Simla Deputation also demanded the separate electorate for the Muslims:
(a) with separate constituencies
(b) with separate elections
(c) with separate arrangements
(d) with combine constituencies

96. When Muslims left the Congress and felt for their own political party?
(a) at the formation of Muslim League
(b) at the time of Sawadeshi movement
(c) when Jinnah asked for it
(d) at the time of Simla deputation

97. Who convened a meeting of the Muslim leaders after the meetinG of the Educational Conference to discuss the possibilities of a Muslim political organization in India.
(a) Waqar-ul-Mulk
(b) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
(c) Sir Agha Khan
(d) Salim-ul-Mulk

98. Who was the President of the meeting which thought for separate political party for Muslims?
(a) Salim-ul-Mulk
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
(d) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk

99. Who presented a resolution for the formation for Muslims' political party?

(a) Salim-ul-Mulk
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
(d) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan

100. For political party of Muslims, Nawab Salim Ullah Khan proposed the name:
(a) All India Muslim Confideracy
(b) All India Muslim Confideration
(c) All India Muslim Conference
(d) All India Muslim League

101. When All India Muslim League was formed?
(a) 30 December, 1906
(b) 28 October, 1905
(c) 25 September, 1907
(d) 29 August, 1909

102. Who was the first president of All India Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Saleem-Ullah
(b) Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman
(c) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
(d) Sir Agha Khan

103. Who was the first secretary of All India Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman
(b) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
(d) Sir Agha Khan

104. What was the important feature of first session of All India Muslim League?
(a) Constitution of League was presented
(b) The Constitution of the League was approved
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

105. Name the organisation set up by Syed Amir Ali in London?
(a) Indian Muhammadan Association
(b) Muhammadan Association
(c) Anglo Indian Muhammadad Association
(d) British Muhammadan Association

106. What was the original objective for the formation of Muslim League?
(a) To gain independence
(b) To safeguard of the intersts and rights of the Muslims of Indian
(c) To represent Muslims
(d) To counter Congress

107. When the demand of separate electorate by Muslim League?
(a) 1905 (b) 1907
(c) 1903 (d) 1909

108. The demand of separate electorate wasincorporated:
(a) Chamesfort Reforms
(b) Minto-Morley Reforms
(c) India Act 1935
(d) India Act 1919

109. What was the purpose of Hindus Mahasbha?
(a) Elimination of Sikhs
(b) Elimination of Sikhs & Muslims
(c) Elimination of the Muslims
(d) To gain independence

110. When Muslim League demand for principle of self-rule for India?
(a) 1909 (b) 1914
(c) 1915 (d) 1913

111. At which point Congress and Muslim League came closer?
(a) Indian Act 1919
(b) Lucknow Pact 1916
(c) Minto-Morley Reforms
(d) Election of 1936-37

112. Who was called the "True Embassador of Hindu-Muslim unity"?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Sir Sayyed
(c) Abu-al-Kalam Azad
(d) Quaid-e-Azam

113. When Congress and Muslim League made agreement on constitutional reforms?
(a) 1915 (b) 1917
(c) 1919 (d) 1916

114. The agreement of constitutional reforms reached by Muslim and Congress are called.
(a) Delhi Pact
(b) Congress-League Pact
(c) Lucknow Pact
(d) Reforms Pact

115. Name the pact in which the Muslims and Hindus agreed for separate electorate for Muslims?
(a) Congress-League Pact
(b) Reforms Pact
(c) Delhi Pact
(d) Lucknow Pact

116. In which agreement Congress agreed separate electorate for Muslims?
(a) Lakhnow Pact (b) Delhi Pact
(c) Reforms Pact (d) Reforms Pact

117. On 13 April, 1919, a large crowd of about six to ten thousand gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar to voice their protest. Against whom they were protesting?
(a) British Government
(b) Viceroy
(c) Governor General
(d) Rowlatt Act

118. When All India Muslim League was divided in to two factions in 1927; one was headed by Quaid-i-Azam while the other was:
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(c) Sir Muhammad Shafi
(d) Hasrat Mohani

119. Who is known as the grand old man of the North-West Frontier Province?
(a) Muhammad Khan
(b) Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan
(c) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum
(d) Chaudhary Ahmad Raza

120. Name the educational institution founded by Sahibzada Abdul ...

(a) Peshawar College
(b) Peshawar School
(c) Islamia School, Peshawar
(d) Islamia College, Peshawar

121. When Islamia College, Peshawar was founded?
(a) 1907 (b) 1913
(c) 1909 (d) 1905

122. When Khalifat Day was observe in sub-continent?
(a) 27 October, 1919
(b) 25 October, 1917
(c) 23 December, 1915
(d) 25 September, 1905

123. In January 1920 a deputation was sent to the Viceroy to represent the Muslim demand in respect of the Khilafat. It visited England and France. Who was its head?
(a) Shaukat Ali (b) Muhammad Ali
(c) Rehmat Ali (d) Quaid-e-Azam

124. Which was the first biggest mass movement against British rule in India in which Hindu and Muslims were united?
(a) Sawadeshi movement
(b) Quit India Movement
(c) Non-cooperation movement
(d) Independence movement

125. Which movement was the by-product of the Khalifat movement?
(a) Independence Movement
(b) Hijrat
(c) Boycott Movement
(d) None of them

126. When some 18,000 Muslims mostly from Sind, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, left their homes to seek refuge in Afghanistan?
(a) August 1921 (b) August 1919
(c) August 1917 (d) August 1915

127. Who called off non-cooperation movement?
(a) Nehru (b) Gandhi
(c) Jinnah (d) Patel

128. After which incidence Gandhi called off non-cooperation movement?
(a) Chauri Chaura
(b) Jalianwala Bagh
(c) Arrest of Ghandhi
(d) None of them

129. In which incidence 22 police man had been shut up in a house and burnt alive by a frenzied mob?
(a) Arrest of Nehru (b) Chauri Chaura
(c) Arrest of Patel (d) Jalianwala Bagh

130. The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act was popularly known as:
(a) Rowlatt Bill (b) India Act 1919
(c) Rowlatt Act (d) India Act 1935

131. Under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919 legislature was:

(c) Tricameral (d) None of them

132. Under the Act of 1919 Muslims were given the right of separate electorate. Which nation was also given this right under this Act?
(a) Sikh
(b) Sikh & Anglo-Indian
(c) Anglo-Indian
(d) Sikh & Parsi

133. After defeat of Turkey the Muslims of the Sub-Continent sent a medical mission to help the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers. Who was the head of this mission?
(a) Dr. A. Rehman
(b) Dr. Ahmad Ali
(c) Dr. Hassan Rehman
(d) Dr. M.A. Ansari

134. Name the organisation which was founded for the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish empire, so that the holy places situated therein continued to remain under Turkish custody?
(a) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Ka'bah
(b) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Millat
(c) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Khalifat
(d) None of them

135. When the municipal authorities of Cawnpur demolished a portion of a city mosque to widen the street in spite of the stronmg protests of the local Muslim population.
(a) August 1910 (b) May 1919
(c) September 1915 (d) July 1913

136. After the defeate of Turkey the califate system was in danger. In India a Khalifat Committee was setup for the help of Califart. Who was its secretary?
(a) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali
(c) Dr. M.H. Ansari
(d) Abu'al Kalam Azad

137. All Muslims of India strongly supported Khalifat Movement and Hindus:
(a) supported (b) opposed
(c) revolted (d) Kept silence

138. The Muslims and Hindus started non-cooperation movement for:
(a) Indian Independence
(b) Restoration of Caliphate
(c) Both a&b
(d) Expulsion of British

139. Under Gandhi Congress adopted the non-cooperation 'programme in a special session and it was confirmed latter at Nagpur session in:
(a) December 1920 (b) July 1922
(c) December 1925 (d) May 1920

140. Who was the major Muslim Leader who strongly opposed non-cooperation programme?
(a) Allama Iqbal

(d) Liaquat Ali Khan

141. Quaid-i-Azam resigned from Congress in 1920. He resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919 as a protest against:
(a) Mahatma Gandhi's call for Non Cooperation Movement,
(b) The passage of the Rowlatt Act
(c) Tragedy of the Jallianwala Bagh
(d) Tragedy of the Kanpur Mosque

142. In 1919 the Khalifat Committee announced delegation to England to inform the British Government centiment of Muslims under the leadership of:
(a) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(b) Hasrat Mohani
(c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
(d) Abu'al Kalam Azad

143. In Government of India Act, 1919 the structure of the Parliamentary form of Government was introduced. What was its point?
(a) Executive was not made responsible to the Legislature
(b) Executive was made responsible to the Legislature
(c) Executive was not made responsible to the Judiciary
(d) None of them

144. Who started Home Rule Movement?
(a) Mrs. Annie Besant
(b) B.G. Tilak
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

145. In which Act the system of Dyarchy was introduced first time in India?
(a) Government of India Act, 1935
(b) Government of India Act, 1905
(c) Government of India Act, 1919
(d) Government of India Act, 1908

146. Name the Hindu militant organisation which started at Banaras in 1923?
(a) Hindu Mahasabha
(b) cow-slaughter committee
(c) Hindu Wishwanath
(d) none of them

147. Who was the leader of Mahasabha?
(a) Nehru
(b) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
(c) Gandhi
(d) Tilak

148. Hindu Mahasabha started as a socio-religious movement but soon became a full-fledged:
(a) revivalist party (b) terrorist party
(c) political party (d) religious party

149. Who declared, "the future of the Hindu race of Hindustan and of Punjab rests on these four pillars: (1) Hindu Sangathan, (2) Hindu Raj, (3) Shuddhi of Muslims and (4) conquest and Shuddhi of Afghanistan and the Frontier. So long as the Hindu nation does not accomplish these four things, the safety of our children and great-grand-children will be ever in danger, and the safety of Hindu race will be impossible."
(a) Lala Hardyal
(b) Pandit Madan Mohan
(c) Gandhi
(d) none of them

150. Which movement Muslims of India started as an answer to the Shuddhi and Sangathan?
(a) Tabligh movement
(b) Jehad Movement
(c) Tabligh & Tanzim
(d) Tanzim Movement

151. On which pretext more Muslims were killed before 1947 than any other account?
(a) demand for homeland
(b) cow-killing
(c) forming the Muslim League
(d) separating the Congress

152. Who recommended the constitutional problem of India should be discussed at a Round Table Conference?
(a) Minto Morley Report
(b) Simon Commission
(c) Cripps Plan
(d) none of them

153. When the First Round Table Conference was held in London?
(a) 1930 (b) 1935
(c) 1940 (d) 1950

154. What was the main recommendation of the First Round Table Conference?
(a) transfer of power to Indian subjects
(b) establishment of All India confederation
(c) establishment of All India Federation
(d) transfer of power to Indian political parties

155. Which movement pushed All India Muslim League into background?
(a) non-cooperation movement
(b) Khalifat Movement
(c) Quit India Movement
(d) none of them

156. When All-Parties Muslim Conference was held?
(a) 31 December 1919 - 1st January, 1920
(b) 31 December 1925 - 1st January, 1926
(c) 31 December 1928 - 1st January, 1929
(d) 31 December 1929 - 1st January, 1930

157. Who was the chairman of All Parties Muslim Conference?
(a) Jinnah (b) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) Agha Khan

158. The second Round Table Conference was held in:
(a) 1935-36 (b) 1933-34
(c) 1941-42 (d) 1931-32

159. After the second Round Table Conference

(b) new constitution
(c) Communal Award
(d) dissolution of government

160. When Communal Award was announced?
(a) 1932 (b) 1929
(c) 1935 (d) 1938

161. The Communal Award scheme fixed the representation of various communities in the provincial legislautres. Separate electorates were retained and weightage was given to Muslims in Muslim minority provicnes, to Europeans in Bengal and Assam, to the Sikhs in the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunekhwa and to the Hindus in:
(a) Sindh (b) NWFP
(c) both of them (d) none of them

162. On the basis of report of the Joint Select Committee which Act the British Parliament passed?
(a) Government of India Act, 1935
(b) Government of India Act, 1936
(c) Government of India Act, 1934
(d) Government of India Act, 1938

163. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the creation of some new provinces. Name these provinces?
(a) Sindh & Orissa
(b) Sindh & Bengal
(c) Bengal & Khyber Pakhtunekhwa
(d) East Punjab & West Punjab

164. What was the most distinctive feature of the Act of 1935?
(a) safeguard the rights of minorities
(b) limiting the power of central legislative
(c) introduction of provincial autonomy
(d) all of them

165. Which Act provided provision of safeguards and protective armours for the minorities?
(a) The Government of India Act, 1919
(b) The Government of India Act, 1940
(c) The Government of India Act, 1935
(b) The Government of India Act, 1910

166. The Act of 1935 not only retained communal electorate but also enlarged its scope. Which minorities were given separate electorates?
(a) Anglo-Indians and the Inidan Christians
(b) Sikhs & Christians
(c) Sikhs & Anglo-Indians
(d) Parsis & Anglo-Indians

167. Who said about the Act of 1935, "thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable"?
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Gandhi
(c) Quaid-e-Azam (d) Nehru

168. Who said about the Act of 1935, "a new chapter of slavery. It was a sort of machine with strong brakes and no engine".
(a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Gandhi (d) Nehru

169. Three Round Table conferences (1930-32) at

(a) Queen Victoria
(b) British Prime Minister Ramsay Mc Donald
(c) Dr. Ambedkar
(d) None of these

170. In which plan a Constitutional body was offered to the Indian immediately after the World War I?
(a) August Offer (b) Cripps' Plan
(c) August Plan (d) none of them

171. On which ground Congress rejected the Cripps' Plan?
(a) because it did not gave assurance that the Governor-General would act as a constitutional head
(b) because it gave more rights to the Muslims
(c) because Muslims could gain more power under this plan
(d) without any ground

172. Who rejected the Cripps' Plan because the the clause of non-accession of the provinces and the separate electorate system of the election of the members of the Constituent Assembly.
(a) Hindus (b) Sikhs
(c) Congress (d) all of them

173. Why Muslim League opposed the Cripps' Plan?
(a) because idea of Pakistan was rejected in the plan
(b) because Muslim League was not consulted
(c) because the proposals held out the prospects of a single Union of India
(d) Hindus were obliged in the Plan

174. After the failure of Cripps' Plan the passed:
(a) Agitation Resolution
(b) Quit India Resolution
(c) Freedom Resolution
(d) all of them

175. In 1945 the British offered was made by the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India:
(a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Linglintho
(c) Sir Simon (d) Cyril Radcliffe

176. The main feature(s) of Wavell Plan were:
(a) The Governor-General's Executive Council was to be enlarged with immediate effect
(b) All the members of Governor-General's Executive Council, except the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, were to be Indians
(c) The Executive Council of the Governor-General was to contain equal number of caste Hindus and Muslims and Responsible Government was to be restored in the Provicnes
(d) All of the above

177. The Congress accepted the Wavell Plan whereas Muslim League rejected it. Why?

(a) It delayed the partition of India for another decade
(b) It offered Interior Ministry to Congress in the Executive Council
(c) It did not give league the sole right to nominate the Muslim members to the Executive Council
(d) None of the above

178. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 proved fruitless because Gandhi wanted that the Muslim should join the Congress and that the two communities should settle their differences after the withdrawal of the British. The Quaid, on the other hand, demanded that the:
(a) Muslims will not join Congress
(b) settlement must proceed independence
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

179. Who was the last viceroy of Indo-Pak subcontinent?
(a) Lord Wavell
(b) Lord Linglintho
(c) Lord Mount Batten
(d) Cyril Radcliffe

180. In the election of 1945-46, seats in central legislature Muslim League won:
(a) all seats
(b) all except five seats
(c) half seats
(d) two third seats

181. After the election of 1945-46 the British government sent a Mission of three Cabinet ministers. What was its mission?
(a) Hindu, Muslims agreement on communal issue
(b) Hindu, Muslims agreement on partition issue
(c) Hindu, Muslims agreement on representation issue
(d) Hindu, Muslims agreement on the constitutional

182. In 1946 the mission sent by British government is called:
(a) Cabinet Plan (b) Cabinet mission
(c) special mission (d) British mission

83. Under the Cabinet mission 'compromise formula' India was to remain united and the right of self-determination was apparently conceded to the:
(a) Sikhs (b) Anglo-Indians
(c) Muslims (d) Kashmiris

4. The Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan in the hope that it would ultimately lead to the establishment of Pakistan. The Congress, on the other hand, accepted the long-term part of the Plan but:
(a) refused to join the interim government
(b) refused to short term part
(c) refused to join government
d) protested against the Plan

185. Why Muslim League withdrew of the acceptance of Cabinet Mission Plan and decided to resort to direct action to achieve Pakistan?
(a) the British government refused the partition of India
(b) the British government postpone the partition of India
(c) The Cabinet Mission Plan refused the establishment of a new government
(d) The Cabinet Mission Plan postponed the establishment of a new government

186. What was the reaction of Congress when the Muslim League withdrew acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan?
(a) it accepted the Plan
(b) it joined the Muslim League
(c) it completely rejected the Plan
(d) it started agitation

187. After the joining of Congress when Muslim League join the interim government?
(a) October 1946 (b) October 1942
(c) October 1940 (d) October 1936

188. When the British Prime Minister Attlee announced that Britain would withdraw from the subcontinent by June 1948 at the latest?
(a) 20 February 1947
(b) 10 February 1947
(c) 25 February 1947
(d) 29 February 1947

189. For actual transfer of power who was replaced with Viceroy Wavell?
(a) Lord Dilhousie
(b) Radcliffe
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) none of them

190. How many boundary commission(s) were appointed to demarcate the bnoundaries between the new states of Pakistan and India?
(a) five (b) ten
(c) nine (d) two

191. When the Indian Independence Bill was moved in the British Parliament?
(a) 4 July 1947 (b) 10 July 1947
(c) 2 July 1947 (d) 8 July 1947

192. When the Indian Independence Bill became an Act?
(a) 15 July 1947 (b) 18 July 1947
(c) 28 July 1947 (d) 30 July 1947

193. Which of the following leaders had helped Quaid-i-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Hakim Ajmal Khan
(d) Mualana Muhammad Ali Jauhar

194. "Waddia Mander Educational Scheme" was prepared in 1937 by:
(a) Vallabhai Patel
(b) Rajendra Prasad

(c) Mualan Abu-al-Kalam Azad
(d) Dr.Zakir Hussain

195. Which of the following leaders resigned from the Indian National Congress in 1928 as a protest against Nehru Report 1928?
(a) Quaid-i-Azam
(b) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
(c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal

196 During the freedom movement, weekly "Paisa Akhbar" was published by:
(a) Munshi Mahboob Aalam
(b) Syed Hasan Riaz
(c) Abdul Haleem Sharar
(d) None of the above

197. Under the partition plan 1947, referendum was held in NWFP and former East Pakistani territory of:
(a) Rajshahi (b) Sylhet
(c) Khulna (d) Chittagong

198. Before the partition of India, Sylhet was the part of:
(a) Assam (b) Bengal
(c) Utter Perdesh (d) Punjab

199. Which of the following personalities was the member of Punjab Boundary Commission 1947, on behalf of Pakistan?
(a) Justice Din Muhammad
(b) Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad,
(c) Justice M.Akram,
(d) Justice S.A.Rehman.

200. When Pakistan Muslim League was founded in 1947, its first President was:
(a) Quaid-i-Azam
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman
(d) Khawaja Nazimuddin

201. The first country recognized Pakistan after independence was:
(a) America (b) Indonesia
(c) Iran (d) Afghanistan

202. Pinpoint the contribution of Titu Mir in the history of Indo- Pak Sub- continent:
(a) he diligently worked for the independence and renaissance of the Muslims of east Punjab
(b) He stood against the British customs, practices and way of life
(c) He started Fraizi Movement in the province of Bihar
(d) he fought against the elimination of Hindu rituals

203. "The British Government passed this act to introduce better provision for the Governor General's Council and for Local government. According to this Act, the Indian people were included in the Governor General's Council for the first time in the history of India." It was:
(a) Legislative Councils Act 1860
(b) Indian councils Act 1892
(c) Indian Legislative Council Act 1860
(d) British Indian councils Act 1859

204. "The provincial legislative councils will have four-fifth elected members and one-fifth as nominated members." This recommendation was envisaged in:
(a) Indian Legislative Council Act 1860
(b) Lucknow pact
(c) Montague–Chelmsford Reforms 1919
(d) Gandhi Irwin Pact

205. "The system of Dyarchy was scrapped in the provinces and introduced in the centre." This reform was introduced by:
(a) Montague–Chelmsford Reforms 1919
(b) Minto-Morley reforms
(c) Government of India Act 1935
(d) Gandhi Irwin Pact

206. "Chaudhary Rehmat Ali's map of Pakistan showed three independent Muslim units forming a triple alliance." Pinpoint the unit proposed by him among the following which he called as 'Bang - e – Islam'.
(a) Kashmir (b) Bengal
(c) NWFP (d) Punjab

207. Who participated in all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference (1930 -1932)?
(a) Fatima Jinnah
(b) Annie Besant
(c) Jahan Ara Gul
(d) Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz

208. The Radcliffe Award was announced on:
(a) 17th June 1947 (b) 18th July 1947
(c) 15th August 1947 (d) 17th August 1947

209. The membership of Pakistan in the UNO was opposed by:
(a) India (b) Afghanistan
(c) Israel (d) None of these

210. Who was the Viceroy of India from 1889 to 1905?
(a) Lord Curzon
(b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Lord Irwin
(d) Lord Attlee

211. Who was not a member of the 1st Cabinet of Pakistan?
(a) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(b) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
(c) Jogindar Nan Mandal
(d) Malik Ghulam Muhammad

212. Who coined the name of All India Muslim League?
(a) Sir Zaffar Ullah Khan
(b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(c) Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan
(d) Sir Muhammad Shafi

213. Who was the first viceroy of India?
(a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Canning
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Mayo

214. Who was the first President of Pakistan Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Khaliq-u-Zaman
(b) Sir Agha Khan III
(c) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
(d) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk

215. Khilafat movement was ended with the abolition of khilafat in:
(a) 1922 (b) 1923
(c) 1924 (d) None of the above

216. All India Muslim League was joined by Jinnah at Agra in:
(a) 1913 (b) 1914
(c) 1915 (d) 1916

217. How Many Members Were In Objective resolutions committee?
(a) 24 members (b) 26 members
(c) 36 members (d) None of the above

218. How many members were in the first Constituent Assembly?
(a) 69 (b) 79
(c) 89 (d) 100

219. Jalian wala Bagh incident took place in the year
(a) 1918 (b) 1919
(c) 1920 (d) 1921

220. The princely states in India at the time of independence?
(a) 540 (b) 562
(c) 570 (d) 590

Answer Key

1.	c	29.	a	57.	b	85.	a	113.	d	141.	b	169.	b	197.	b
2.	b	30.	d	58.	d	86.	b	114.	c	142.	c	170.	b	198.	a
3.	b	31.	c	59.	a	87.	a	115.	d	143.	a	171.	a	199.	a
4.	d	32.	b	60.	c	88.	c	116.	a	144.	a	172.	a	200.	c
5.	c	33.	c	61.	b	89.	b	117.	d	145.	c	173.	c	201.	c
6.	a	34.	a	62.	a	90.	a	118.	c	146.	a	174.	b	202.	d
7.	b	35.	a	63.	b	91.	d	119.	c	147.	b	175.	a	203.	a
8.	d	36.	a	64.	c	92.	b	120.	d	148.	c	176.	d	204.	b
9.	c	37.	a	65.	b	93.	a	121.	b	149.	a	177.	c	205.	c
10.	b	38.	b	66.	a	94.	d	122.	a	150.	c	178.	b	206.	b
11.	c	39.	c	67.	a	95.	a	123.	b	151.	b	179.	c	207.	d
12.	c	40.	a	68.	b	96.	d	124.	c	152.	b	180.	a	208.	d
13.	c	41.	d	69.	c	97.	b	125.	b	153.	a	181.	d	209.	b
14.	a	42.	d	70.	b	98.	d	126.	a	154.	c	182.	b	210.	a
15.	c	43.	a	71.	c	99.	d	127.	b	155.	a	183.	c	211.	c
16.	b	44.	a	72.	b	100.	a	128.	a	156.	c	184.	a	212.	d
17.	d	45.	c	73.	a	101.	a	129.	b	157.	d	185.	d	213.	b
18.	a	46.	b	74.	b	102.	b	130.	c	158.	d	186.	a	214.	b
19.	a	47.	b	75.	a	103.	b	131.	b	159.	c	187.	a	215.	c
20.	c	48.	d	76.	b	104.	d	132.	a	160.	a	188.	a	216.	a
21.	b	49.	d	77.	d	105.	b	133.	d	161.	a	189.	c	217.	a
22.	d	50.	c	78.	b	106.	b	134.	a	162.	a	190.	d	218.	b
23.	b	51.	a	79.	a	107.	d	135.	d	163.	a	191	a	219.	b
24.	b	52.	d	80.	b	108.	b	136.	a	164.	c	192	b	220.	b
25.	c	53.	c	81.	c	109.	c	137.	a	165.	c	193.	d		
26.	b	54.	d	82.	a	110.	d	138.	c	166.	a	194.	d		
27.	a	55.	b	83.	a	111.	b	139.	a	167.	c	195.	c		
28.	d	56.	c	84.	b	112.	d	140.	b	168.	d	196.	a		

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMEN IN PAKISTAN

1. Who was the first elected president of Pakistan?
   (a) Ayub Khan
   (b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
   (c) Zafar ullah Khan
   (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
2. Quaid-e-Azam elected as the first President of Constituent Assembly on:
   (a) 10th August 1947
   (b) 11th August 1947
   (c) 12th August 1947
   (d) 13th August 1947
3. First meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan was held on:
   (a) 10th August 1947
   (b) 11th August 1947
   (c) 12th August 1947
   (d) 13th August 1947
4. Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission to define the boundaries of the dominions under the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
   (a) Lord Wavell
   (b) Stafford Cripps
   (c) Lord Mountbatten
   (d) Cyril Radcliffe
5. When was the Pakistan Constituent Assembly constituted?
   (a) July 20, 1947
   (b) June 20, 1947
   (c) August 20, 1947
   (d) August 25, 1947
6. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly when it was set up?
   (a) 59 (b) 69
   (c) 79 (d) 80
7. How many members were later added to the Constituent Assembly?
   (a) 5 (b) 8
   (c) 9 (d) 10
8. On what date did the Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time?
   (a) 10 August 1947
   (b) 11 August 1947
   (c) 20 August 1947
   (d) 25 August 1947
9. Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly?
   (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
   (d) Liaquat Ali Khan
   (c) Quaid-e-Azam
   (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
10. The interim constitution of the Pakistan was based on:
    (a) Indian Act, 1935 (amended)
    (b) Indian Independence Act. 1947
    (c) a and b
    (d) None of the above
11. Who was the first Governor-General of Pakistan?
    (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
    (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (c) Quaid-e-Azam
    (d) Raja Ghazanfar
12. Who was the second Governor-General of Pakistan?
    (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
    (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (c) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
    (d) Raja Ghazanfar
13. Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?
    (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
    (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
    (c) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (d) I.I. Chundrigar
14. Who was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan?
    (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
    (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (c) I.I. Chundrigar
    (d) Malik Ghulam Muhammad
15. Who was the second President of Pakistan?
    (a) Ayub Khan
    (b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
    (c) Zafar ullah Khan
    (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
16. Bahawalpur was the first state which joined Pakistan

(a) 1947 (b) 1949
(c) 1953 (d) 1955

17. When the Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution?
(a) February 1949 (b) 12th March 1949
(c) April 1949 (d) March 1948

18. When Governor-General dismissed the cabinet of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din?
(a) 17 March, 1953 (b) 17 April, 1953
(c) 16 April, 1953 (d) 15 June, 1953

19. How many years the 1st Constituent Assembly lasted?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

20. Name the person who took over after the dismissal of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din?
(a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(b) Ch. Muhammad Ali
(c) I.I. Ghundrigar
(d) None of the above

21. Who dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954?
(a) Sikandar Mirza
(b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) Ayub Khan
(d) None of the above

22. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated:
(a) 17, October 1947
(b) 18, October 1948
(c) 16, October 1951
(d) 19, October 1950

23. First census was held in Pakistan in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1951 (d) 1950

24. The system of Government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was:
(a) Provincial (b) Federal
(c) Confederal (d) Dictatorial

25. Ch. Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister in:
(a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

26. In which year one unit was created?
(a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

27. The 2nd Constituent Assembly passed the "First Constitution" (1956) on 2nd March, 1956 which was enforced on:
(a) 23 June, 1956
(b) 23 July, 1956
(c) 14 August, 1956
(d) 23 March, 1956

28. Sakindar Mirza became the first president of Pakistan in:
(a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

29. Sikandar Mirza abrogated the 1956 Constitution and dissolved Assemblies on:
(a) 7th October 1958
(b) 7th October 1959
(c) 7th October 1960
(d) 7th October 1961

30. The basic institution under the 2nd Constitution (1962) was the Electoral College, consisting of:
(a) 80000 (b) 82000
(c) 84000 (d) 85000

31. The Constitution of 1962 was enforced on:
(a) 14th March, 1962
(b) 23rd March 1962
(c) 30th June, 1962
(d) 8th June, 1962

32. Martial Law was imposed by Sikandar Mirza on:
(a) 8th October 1958
(b) 8th October 1959
(c) 8th October 1960
(d) 8th October 1961

33. Ayub Khan became the president of Pakistan:
(a) 27th October 1958
(b) 27th October 1959
(c) 27th October 1960
(d) 27th October 1961

34. The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in:
(a) 1956 (b) 1957
(c) 1958 (d) 1959

35. Third constituent assembly came into existence in:
(a) 1958 (b) 1959
(c) 1960 (d) 1962

36. Fourth constituent assembly is brought into existence by Ayub Khan:
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

37. Tashqand Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India on:
(a) 10th January 1966
(b) 10th January 1967
(c) 10th January 1968
(d) 10th January 1969

38. Pakistan People's Party was formed by Z.A. Bhutto:
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

39. Second Martial Law was imposed by General Yahya Khan:
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

40. Swat and Chitral joined Pakistan:
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

41. First General elections were held:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973

42. When was the Co...

(b) 14th August 1973
(c) 10th March 1973
(d) 10th August 1973

43. In which Constitution system of Zakat and Ushr was introduced in the country?
(a) 1956 (b) 1962
(c) 1973 (d) 1985

44. Under which Constitution it was made the responsibility of the Government to make arrangements for religious education?
(a) 1956 (b) 1973
(c) 1968 (d) 1962

45. A new province Baluchistan was established:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973

46. One unit was dissolved on:
(a) 1st July 1970 (b) 1st July 1971
(c) 1st July 1972 (d) 1st July 1973

47. East Pakistan was separated on:
(a) 16th December 1970
(b) 16th December 1971
(c) 16th December 1972
(d) 16th December 1973

48. In which Constitution Islam was declared religion of the state?
(a) Constitution of 1956
(b) Constitution of 1973
(c) Constitution of 1968
(d) Constitution of 1962

49. First Amendment was took place in constitution of 1973 in:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1974

50. Which amendment declared the status of Qadianis and Ahmad as minority on September 7, 1974?
(a) 1st (b) 2nd
(c) 3rd (d) 4th

51. When the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was dismissed and third Martial Law was enforced by General Zia-ul-Haq?
(a) 8th December, 1977
(b) 5th July, 1977
(c) 15th July, 1977
(d) 25th October, 1977

52. During the period of martial law (1977-85), the constitution of 1993 was:
(a) abrogated
(b) held in abeyance
(c) partially abrogated
(d) None of these

53. When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution?
(a) 1977 (b) 1981
(c) 1978 (d) 1979

54. When President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly)?
(a) October 1980
(b) December 1981
(c) November 1980
(d) December 1980

55. Which amendment made on April 23, 1974 defined the boundaries of Pakistan?
(a) 2nd (b) 4th
(c) 3rd (d) 1st

56. Which amendment made on February, 1975 empowered the Parliament to lift the state of emergency at any time?
(a) 4th (b) 6th
(c) 5th (d) 3rd

57. Which amendment made on November 21, 1975 Provided the additional seats for minorities and also deprived of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention?
(a) 4th (b) 5th
(c) 2nd (d) 6th

58. After the elections of 1985 who was elected the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Ilahi Bux Soomro
(b) Muhammad Khan Junejo
(c) Nawaz Sharif
(d) Benazir Bhutto

59. After the death of Zia-ul-Haq on 17th August, 1988 who was made the President of Pakistan?
(a) Abdul Hamid Jatoi
(b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Farooq Ahmad Leghari
(d) Moeen-ud-Din Qureshi

60. Former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfiqar Ali was executed
(a) 4th April 1979 (b) 4th April 1980
(c) 4th April 1981 (d) 4th April 1982

61. Who dismissed the Government of Benazir Bhutto in 1990?
(a) Farooq Ahmad Leghari
(b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Malik Miraj Khalid
(d) Abdul Waheed Kakir

62. The elections for Assemblies were held in October 2002 when the elections for Senate were held?
(a) January 2003 (b) February 2003
(c) March 2003 (d) April 2003

63. Elections for 8th constitution assembly held, PPP emerged as the single largest party:
(a) 1988 (b) 1989
(c) 1990 (d) 1991

64. Benazir became the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan in:
(a) 1988 (b) 1989
(c) 1990 (d) 1991

65. The government of Benazir Bhutto was dismissed for the second time on November 5, 1996 by:
(a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan

(b) Malik Miraj Khalid
(c) Farooq A. Leghari
(d) Nawaz Sharif

66. Which party got absolute majority in the elections of 1997?
(a) People's Party
(b) Muslim League
(c) Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
(d) Mutheda Majlis-e-Amal

67. As a result of 1997 elections who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Zafar-ullah Jamali
(b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Nawaz Sharif
(d) Farooq Ahmad Leghari

68. Pakistan exploded its nuclear device at Chaghi on
(a) 26th May 1998 (b) 25th May 1998
(c) 28th May 1998 (d) 1st June 1998

69. When Pervaiz Musharraf took over the government after removing Nawaz Sharif?
(a) 10th October, 1999
(b) 11 October, 1999
(c) 12th October, 1999
(d) 13th October, 1999

70. Who imposed educational limit of graduation for contesting the elections?
(a) General Musharraf
(b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Nawaz Sharif
(d) Miraj Khalid

71. Elections for 9th constituent assembly were held on:
(a) 24th October 1988
(b) 24th October 1989
(c) 24th October 1990
(d) 24th October 1991

72. Under which amendment enforcement of Shariat Bill has been announced and was passed by the National Assembly on October 10, 1998?
(a) 16th (b) 17th
(c) 15th (d) 14th

73. Under which amendment the quota system was extended for another 20 years?
(a) 16th (b) 18th
(c) 15th (d) 14th

74. Nawaz Sharif elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan:
(a) 6th November 1988
(b) 6th November 1989
(c) 6th November 1990
(d) 6th November 1991

75. The amendment made in 1977 to hold referendum by the President of Pakistan was:
(a) 8th (b) 11th
(c) 10th (d) 7th

76. Which of the following amendments made on December 30, 1985 divided the executive powers at the federal level between Prime Minister and President?
(a) 8th (b) 9th
(c) 10th (d) 12th

77. The general elections for the 10th Constituent Assembly was held:
(a) 6th October 1993
(b) 6th October 1994
(c) 6th October 1995
(d) 6th October 1996

78. Which amendment made on July 8, 1986 provided that the injunctions of Islam as laid down in Holy Quran and Sunnah shall be the supreme law and source of guidance of legislation?
(a) 12th (b) 11th
(c) 10th (d) 9th

79. 8th Gen Elections were held in Pakistan for 12th Constitution Assembly
(a) 10th October 2002
(b) 10th October 2003
(c) 10th October 2004
(d) 10th October 2005

80. 17th amendment was passed which restored 58(2)B:
(a) 31st December 2002
(b) 31st December 2003
(c) 31st December 2004
(d) 31st December 2005

81. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari elected as the President
(a) 1993 (b) 1994
(c) 1995 (d) 1996

82. Who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan as a result of October 1990 elections?
(a) Muhammad Khan Junejo
(b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Farooq Ahmad Leghari
(d) Nawaz Sharif

83. Referendum, which made General Musharraf President of Pakistan was held in:
(a) June, 2001 (b) April 2002
(c) Dec, 2002 (d) December, 2001

84. Pakistan became the member of WTO:
(a) 1993 (b) 1994
(c) 1995 (d) 1996

85. Nawaz Sharif took oath of office as Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time on:
(a) 13th February 1997
(b) 13th February 1998
(c) 13th February 1999
(d) 13th February 2000

86. Through 13th amendment Articles 58(2b) and 112(2)(b) were deleted from the constitution:
(a) 1st April 1997 (b) 1st April 1998
(c) 1st April 1999 (d) 1st April 2000

87. General elections for 11th Constituent Assembly were held on:
(a) 2nd February 1997

(b) 2nd February 1998
(c) 2nd February 1999
(d) 2nd February 2000

88. Nuclear device was exploded at Chaaghi on:
(a) 28th May 1997 (b) 28th May 1998
(c) 28th May 1999 (d) 28th May 2000

89. Muhammad Rafique Tarar elected as President of Pakistan:
(a) 1997 (b) 1998
(c) 1999 (d) 2000

90. Which amendment relates to the establishment of special courts for trial of heinous offences?
(a) 13th (b) 11th
(c) 10th (d) 12th

91. Under which amendment made on April 1, 1997 president could not dissolve the National Assembly and dismiss the Prime Minister?
(a) 14th (b) 16th
(c) 13th (d) 11th

92. General Musharraf assumed the office as 10th President of Pakistan
(a) 20th June 1997 (b) 20th June 1998
(c) 20th June 2001 (d) 20th June 2000

93. Mir Zafar Ullah Jamali sworn-in as 21st Prime Minister of Pakistan
(a) 23rd November 2002
(b) 23rd November 2003
(c) 23rd November 2004
(d) 23rd November 2005

94. Which amendment passed on December 31, 2003 restored 58(2)(b)?
(a) 16^{th} (b) 15th
(c) 17^{th} (d) 14th

95. Through the LFO issued by General Mushaffaf, the strength of the National Assembly was increased from 217 to?
(a) 285 (b) 342
(c) 385 (d) 410

96. Through the LFO the senate seats were increased from 87 to:
(a) 95 (b) 105
(c) 100 (d) 102

97. Prime Minister Zafar Ullah Jamali resigned on:
(a) 25th June 2002 (b) 25th June 2003
(c) 25th June 2004 (d) 25th June 2005

98. Shujaat Hussain took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 29th June 2002
(b) 29th June 2003
(c) 29th June 2004
(d) 29th June 2005

99. Shaukat Aziz sworn as 22nd Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 28th August 2002
(b) 28th August 2003
(c) 28th August 2004
(d) 28th August 2005

100. Pakistan successfully test fired its first cruise missile (Babar) on:
(a) 12th August 2002
(b) 12th August 2003
(c) 12th August 2004
(d) 12th August 2005

101. Since 1947 till 2006 how many National Assemblies have functioned in Pakistan?
(a) 12 (b) 11
(c) 10 (d) 13

102. 18th amendment was passed by National Assembly on
(a) 8th April 2010 (b) 19th April 2010
(c) 15th April 2010 (d) 27th April 2010

103. 18th amendment was passed by Senate on:
(a) 9th April 2010
(b) 19th April 2010
(c) 15th April 2010
(d) 27th April 2010

104. 18th amendment was ratified by President of Pakistan on
(a) 9th April 2010 (b) 19th April 2010
(c) 15th April 2010 (d) 27th April 2010

105. 18th amendment abolished articlu ________ of constitution of 1973 which empowers the president in his sole discretion to dissolve the National Assembly.
(a) Article 58 (2)(C) (b) Article 58 (3)(B)
(c) Article 58 (2)(B) (d) Article 58 (2)(D)

106. In the 18^{th} amendment N.W.F.P was renamed as:
(a) Khyber Pakhtunekhwa
(b) Serhad
(c) Pakhtunekhwa
(d) Khyber

107. Out of 342 members of the National Assembly how many voted in favour of the 18th amendment?
(a) 271 (b) 280
(c) 292 (d) 296

108. Through the 18th amendment powers of the President have been curtailed are:
(a) Dissolve the Parliament unilaterally
(b) Declare emergency rule in any province unilaterally
(c) Appoint the head of the Election Commission
(d) All of the above

109. In the 18th amendment the number of clauses is:
(a) 45 (b) 102
(c) 91 (d) 109

110. Senate of Pakistan is consist of members after the 18th amendment :
(a) 100 (b) 122
(c) 104 (d) 112

111. How many amendments have been taken in the Constitution of Pakistan?
(a) 17 (b) 25
(c) 22 (d) 23

112. Which amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan is tabled for the creation of more provinces?
(a) 17th (b) 19th
(c) 20th (d) 18th

113. When Ayub Khan took overpower in 1958, the Prime Minister of Pakistan was:
(a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(b) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
(c) Malik Feroz Khan Noon
(d) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali

114. The Office of District Magistrate was abolished through:
(a) Local Government Ordinance 2001
(b) Police Order 2002
(c) Amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure
(d) 17th Amendment in the Constitution

115. Doctrine of necessity was used in the case ________ for the forest time in the history of Pakistan.
(a) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Vs State case
(b) Dossai Vs State case
(c) Asma Jahangir Vs State case
(d) Nusrat Bhutto Vs State case

Answer Key

1.	a	16.	a	31.	d	46.	a	61.	b	76.	a	91.	c	106.	a
2.	b	17.	b	32.	a	47.	b	62.	b	77.	a	92.	c	107.	c
3.	a	18.	b	33.	a	48.	b	63.	a	78.	d	93.	a	108.	c
4.	d	19.	a	34.	a	49.	d	64.	a	79.	a	94.	c	109.	b
5.	a	20.	a	35.	d	50.	b	65.	c	80.	b	95.	b	110.	c
6.	b	21.	b	36.	a	51.	b	66.	b	81.	b	96.	c	111.	b
7.	d	22.	c	37.	a	52.	b	67.	c	82.	d	97.	c	112.	c
8.	b	23.	c	38.	b	53.	b	68.	c	83.	b	98.	c	113.	c
9.	c	24.	b	39.	d	54.	b	69.	c	84.	c	99.	c	114.	c
10.	c	25.	c	40.	d	55.	d	70.	a	85.	a	100.	d	115.	a
11.	c	26.	c	41.	a	56.	b	71.	c	86.	a	101.	a		
12.	c	27.	d	42.	b	57.	a	72.	c	87.	a	102.	a		
13.	b	28.	d	43.	c	58.	b	73.	a	88.	b	103.	c		
14.	a	29.	a	44.	b	59.	b	74.	c	89.	b	104.	b		
15.	a	30.	a	45.	a	60.	a	75.	d	90.	d	105.	c		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Amendments to the Constitution of Pakistan

#	Amendments	Proposal date	Enactment date
1st	Redefined the boundaries of Pakistan and removed references to East Pakistan.		May 4, 1974
2nd	Defined a Muslim and declared the status of Ahmadis as minority and 'non-Muslim'.		September 7, 1974
3rd	Extended the period of preventive detention.		February 08, 1975
4th	Decreed additional seats for minorities, it also deprived courts of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention.		November 21, 1975
5th	Widened the scope of restriction on the High Courts.		September 5, 1976
6th	Provided that Chief Justice of Supreme Court will be retired at the age of 65 and High Court judges at age 62.		December 22, 1976
7th	Enables the Prime Minister to obtain a vote of confidence of the people of Pakistan.		May 16, 1977
8th	Changed Pakistan's government from a Parliamentary system to a Semi-presidential system by giving the		November 11, 1985

9th	Bill to impose Shariah law as the supreme law of land. The bill was passed by Senate but could never be passed by National Assembly owing to the latter's dissolution.	1985	Not passed
10th	Fixed the interval period between sessions of the National Assembly to not exceed 130 days.		March 29, 1987
11th	Revision of the reserved seats for women in the National and the provincial assemblies. The bill was withdrawn in 1992.	1989	Not passed
12th	Created Speedy Trial Court for 3 years.		1991
13th	Stripped the President of Pakistan of his reserve power to dissolve the National Assembly of Pakistan, and thereby triggering new elections and dismissing the Prime Minister.		1997
14th	Allowed members of parliament to be dismissed if they defect.		July 3, 1997
15th	Bill to impose Shariah law as supreme law of land. Was never passed.	1998	Not passed
16th	Increased the term appointed for quota system as per 1973 Constitution from 20 to 40 years.		1999
17th	Made changes dealing with the office of the President and the reversal of the effects of the Thirteenth Amendment.		2003
18th	Removed the power of President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally.		April 8, 2010
19th	Provided for the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and made amendments in the number of members of the parliamentary committee for the appointment of Chief Electoral Officers at Election Commission of Pakistan.		December 22, 2010
20th	For Free and Fair Elections.		February 14, 2012
21st	For Speedy Trial Military Courts to deal with terrorism.		January 7, 2015
22nd	ECP powers deputed to Chief Election Commissioner		June 8, 2016
23rd	The 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6th January 2019. In 2015, National Assembly passed the 21st Amendment and created the military courts for the period of 2 years. The period of two years was expired on 6th January 2017 hence this 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6th January 2019. At the end of this period all the amendments will be expired/removed automatically.		January 7, 2017
24th	Reallocation of National Assembly seats among federating units and allowing election authorities to update boundaries of constituencies based on provisional results of 2017 Census of Pakistan.		December 22, 2017
25th	Merges Federally Administered Tribal Areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2018	May 31, 2018

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1. Arabs were the first to invade India
2. Real name of Muhammad bin Qasim was Amadudin Mohammad (Pillar of Deen).
3. Muhammad Bin Qasim was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayad Period). He came to Sindh with 12 thousand men.
4. Muhammad bin Qasim conquered Sindh during Ummayads.
5. Siskar was Waziir of Dahir.
6. Muhammad bin Qasim tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman.
7. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhind was born at Sirhind
8. The total number of Prime Ministers till 1958 seven
9. Ideology means: Science of Ideas
10. Anjuman-e-Himayat Islami was established in 1884
11. Afghanistan opposed Pakistan's membership of UN?
12. Nawab Waqar ul Mulk was presiding the meeting of Muslim League when it was decided that Muslim League will established
13. Lord Mount Batten wanted to become the joint Governor General of both India and Pakistan
14. Mangla Dam is situated in Azad Kashmir (Mirpur District)
15. Maulana Mahmoodul-Hasan Who was the First Student of Deoband
16. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan retired as a Judge in 1876
17. Lal Bahadur Shastri was the PM of India at the time of Tashkent Declaration
18. Altaf Hussain Hali has written "Hayat-e-Jawaid" on Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
19. Alore (the medieval name of the city of Rohri) was the Capital of Sindh during Mohammad Bin Qasim invasion ?
20. Yazid Bin Muhallab was the governor of Sindh after Muhammad Bin Qasim
21. Shah Alam-II was the mughal emperor who accepted the british pension firstly
22. Ahmad Shah Abdali launched his early invasion against Marhatas
23. The British fought Plassy war against Sirajuddula
24. Dars-i-Nizami was named after Mullah Nizamuddin
25. Before 1857 5 Universities on Western pattern were established in India
26. MAO College at Alligarh was started 1877
27. The constitution of All India Mulim League was written by Muhammad Ali Johar
28. The London branch of Muslim League was started by Syed Amir Ali
29. "Hamdard" was edited by Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar
30. "Shudhi" movement was started by Dayanad Sarswati
31. Majlis-i-Ahrar was found in 1929
32. In Kashmir the ceasefire between Pakistan and India was signed on 27th July 1949
33. Islamabad was declared capital of Pakistan in 1967
34. Majority of Southern Pakistan population lived along the River Indus
35. The Aryan arrived in South Asia in 1700 BC
36. The most ancient civilization is Mehargarh
37. The Silsilah-i-Chishtiyah was founded in sub Continent by Kh Muinud Din Ajmeri
38. Shah Wali Ullah died in 1762
39. Maulana Muhammad Qasim was appointed the first principal of Darul ulum Deoband
40. Kh. Hamid ud din floated the idea of establishment of Anjuman-e-Hamiat-e-Islam
41. Annual sessions of National Congress and Muslim League were held simultaneously in Lucknow
42. Mountbatten came to India in March 1947
43. Mountbatten was an officer in British Navy
44. Plan for the Separation of Indo Pakistan was announced on 23rd June 1947
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1947 as Viceroy of India

47. Pakistan-Afghanistan border "Durand Line" was drawn in 1893
48. A new religion Din-i-Ilahi was introduced to reconcile Hindus & Muslims Mughal Emperor Akbar
49. First meeting of Indian National Congress was held in Bombay
50. The famous newspapers "Comrade" and "Hamdard" were launched by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
51. Mahatma Gandhi was the leader of "Quit India Movement"
52. The Quaid-i-Azam's Fourteen Points were issued in response to Nehru Report
53. Talks between Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam in 1944 failed due to The Two Nation Theory
54. The famous book Asar-ul-Sanadeed was written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
55. The First Sikh War (1845-48) was fought between Sikhs and British East India Company
56. After its establishment in 1884, Qazi Hameed-ud-Din became the first President of Anjuman-i-Himayat-e-Islam
57. Two Round Table Conferences were attended by Allama Iqbal
58. M.A.O College Aligarh started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1877 had a clear program to keep the Muslim community abreast with Western knowledge
59. Ibrahim Lodhi was the last ruler of the Lodhi Dynasty in the sub-continent
60. Muslim leader Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad was not in the favor of Two Nation Theory
61. Quaid-e-Azam, resigned from congress in protest to Gandhi started Satyagraha and Gandhi changed home rule league's
62. East India Company occupied Punjab in 1849
63. Ethnically Sher Shah Suri was a Pashtun
64. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak was the founder of the Slave Dynasty in India
65. Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse in British India
66. The acceptance of separate electorate gave strength to the Two Nation Theory which become the basis of the Muslim freedom struggle
67. Shah Wali Ullah was born to Shah Abdur Rahim, during the reign of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb
68. The Khilafat Movement Started in 1919
69. Sabuktigin was the name of Mahmud Ghazni's father
70. General Dyer is famous for Jallianwala Bagh
71. Quaid e Azam opposed Rowlatt Act because? It was new shackle on the freedom of people, as it allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries.
72. Badaruddin Tayibjee was the first Muslim President of the Congress
73. First round table was held in London
74. First Viceroy of India was Lord Canning
75. The Abbasid governor Hisham came to Sindh in 757 A.D.
76. Shabudding Ghori was the founder of Islamic State in India.
77. Qutubudin Aibk was the founder of slave dynasty after Ghoris.
78. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.
79. Aurangzeb reimposed 'Jaziya'?
80. Ibn Batutah visited India in reign of Muhammad-bin Tughluq
81. Babur used artillery in warfare.
82. Emperor Shahjahan= Khurram Shihab-ud-din
83. Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati?
84. Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah is located at Delhi.
85. Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.
86. Waris shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.
87. Tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti is in Ajmer.
88. Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.
89. Thatta was the capital city of Sindh during Argons and Turkans
90. Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.
91. Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot.
92. Shalamar Bagh was built by Shah Jahan (Shahabuddin Muhammad Shah Jahan) (also called Shahzada Khuram)
93. Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan
94. Mehmood set out on Somnath on17 Oct. 1024 A.D.
95. 1st battle of Tarrin was fought b/w Muhammad Ghouri & Rajput (1191), Ghori was defeated. In 1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin, Ghori wins.
96. Ahmed Shah Abdali was the King of Kabul.
97. Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhatas in 1761.
98. Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaludding Afghani.
99. Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of Muhammad Shah Rangila (The

Moughal Emperor).

100. Original name of Tippu Sultan was Nawab Fateh Ali.

101. 4th May 1799 was the day of Shahadat of Tippu Sultan.

102. The original name of Sultan Siraj Doullah (the Nawab of Bengal) was Mirza Muhammad

103. Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 b/w Clive and Siraj-ud-Daula which established British rule in Bengal.

104. Sindh was annexed by Birtish in 1847 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.

105. First war of freedom was fought in 1757 b/w Siraju Doullah and Rober Clive.

106. Sh. Ahmed Sirhandi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani.

107. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564.

108. Mausm Khan, soldier of Titu Mir was sentenced to death.

109. Hajatullah al-Balaghah written by Shah Waliullah.

110. Shah Waliullah born in 1703. Shah Waliullah died in 1763.

111. Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar.

112. During Jehangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.

113. Real name of Shah Waliullah was Ahmed and his historical name was Azimuddin.

114. Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehriz in 1802. Farazi Tehriz meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.

115. Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli (Oudh) was the founde of Jehad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred at Balakot (NWF) in 1831.

116. Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.

117. Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781

118. The main aim of Brahma Samaj was Reform in Hinduism.

119. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.

120. Ani- Muslim Arya Samaj (1877) was founded by Dayanand Sirasoti. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 (chk)

121. In 1805, British made Sri Lanka a colony.

122. British annexed NWFP in 1849.

123. Wardha scheme written by Zakir Hussain.

124. Sati was abolished by Lord William Bantink.

125. First census in India made during the period of Lord Mayo.

126. Moen-jo-Daro & Herapa discovered in 1922.

127. Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen jo Daro in 1922.

128. East India Company was formed in 1600 in London.

129. In India French East India Company was established in 1664.

130. Raishmi Romal campaign started by Ubaidullah Sindhi before war of Independence.

131. War of Independence started on 7th May, 1857 from Delhi.

132. Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during Sepoy Mutiny.

133. In India the first gate of enterance of Europeans was Bengal.

134. At Meerath firstly the war of independence was fought.

135. War of independence started on 9th May, 1857.

136. The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was Lord Canning.

137. Queen's Proclamation was made in 1858.

138. Indian National Congress made by Allan O. Hume in 1885.

139. First president of Congress was W.C. Benerjee.

140. 72 members attended the first meeting of Congress at Bombay out of them only 2 were Muslims.

141. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Bengal.

142. Hindi-Urdu controversy started in 1867.

143. Mohsin-ul-Mulk founded Urdu Defence Association.

144. Syed Ahmed Khan born on 17th Oct. 1817 in Delhi & died March 241898 at Ali Gargh.

145. Sir Syed is buried in Ali Garh Muslim University.

146. Tahzibul Ikhelaque was published in 1870. (1867 chk)

147. Asrar-us-Sanadeed was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

148. Sir Syed wrote Loyal Mohammandan's of India & Causes of Indian Revolt.

149. Hayate-e-Javed is written by Maulana Hali about Sir Syed.

150. In Indai English education was first initiated in Bengal in 1835.

151. Shah Waliullah was born in Delhi.

152. Madressah Rahimiya was established by Shah Abdul Rahim.

153. Scientific society was established in 1863.

154. Albert Bill was presented in 1883

155. NWFP was separated from Punjab by the British in 1901. Lord Curzon was then the viceroy and GG of British India.

156. Mohammadan Educational Conference was

formed on 27 Dec. 1886 by Sir Syed.

157. Muhammadan Literacy Society of Calcutta founded in 1860.

158. "Indian Patriotic Association" was founded in 1861.

159. The coronation of Jalaluddin Feroz Shah was done in 1290 at the Kilokhari Apurna Palace built by Kaikubad.

160. At the time of his accession on the Delhi Sultanate, Alauddin Khalji assumed the title of Abul MUjaffar Sultan Alauddinia and Deen Mohammad Shah Khalil

161. Qutubuddin did not issue coins or got 'Khutba' read in his name after accession to Delhi throne.

162. Qutubuddin Aibak was buried at Lahore after his death.

163. Iltutmish organized the group of his 40 slaves which is famous in history as T urkan-i-Chahalgami.

164. Yalduz and Nasiruddin Qubacha were prominent rivals of Illutmish.

165. Iltutmish organized the 'Iqta army'.

166. Iltutmish issued the coins-'Taka' of silver and 'Jeetal' of COpper.

167. Iltutmish was the first Sultan who issued pure Arabic coins.

168. On 18th February, 1229, the representatives of the Caliph of Baghdad came to Delhi and they gave the Investiture of the Caliph to Iltutmish. The Caliph thus accepted him as the Sultan of Delhi. Now Delhi became a free state legitimately.

169. According to Barni, Balban organized his Court on the Iranian pattern.

170. Balban started the system of 'Sijda' and 'Paibos' during his reign.

171. Balban's theory of kingship was based upon-Power, Prestige and Justice. His main objective was to maintain his control upon the administrative officials.

172. The Mongol leader Changez Khan was known as the 'Curse of God'.

173. Gold coins were used and they were called 'Barah'.

174. Mixed metal coins were called Partab.

175. Kabir who adopted the Gyanashrayi branch of the Nirgun sect, was the disciple of Ramanand.

176. Sabad refer to the composition related to Yog Sadhana.

177. Guru Nanak was born in a small villageTalwandi near Lahore.

178. To reform a society ridden with ritualism and superstitious, he preached theNirguna sect.

179. The fifth Sikh Guru Arjundeo systematized the composition of Guru Nanak in 'GuruGranth Sahib'.

180. Malik Mohammad Jayasi earned greatnameand fame for his work Padmavat.

181. The first invasion of Babar on India was conducted in 1519. During this invasion, he conquered Bajaur and Bhera. He went back from here. When he left these two places were lost to the Moghuls.

182. Babar again invaded India in 1526, for the fifth time and he did not go back this time. He founded the Moghul Empire in India.

183. The first coronation of Aurangzeb was performed on 31 July, 1658 and the second coronation took place on 15 June, 1659.

184. Aurangzeb passed an order and prohibitedthe repairs of the temples by the Hindus.

185. Aurangzeb appointed Subedars and Muhatsibs to check the spread of education and Hinduism.

186. Aurangzeb again levied Zazia uponHindus.

187. Under Aurangzeb, the Hindu traders paid

188. 50k tax on goods while the Muslim traders were free from this tax.

189. Aurangzeb issued orders to prohibit the celebration of Holi, Diwali and Basant etc.in the Mughal Court.

190. Gokul and Raja Ram were the leaders ofJat revolt against Aurangzeb. After the death of Rajaram, his brother's son named Churaman continued the revolt. The Jat rebellion went on till the death of Aurangzeb and the Jats succeeded in establishing a free Jat state of Bharatpurnear Mathura.

191. In 1681, Akbar, the son of Aurangzeb revolted against him.

192. Vascode Gama came to India as therepresentative of the ruler of Portugal. He met Zamorin of Calicut and obtained trade facilities.

193. In 1717 the Mughal King Farrukh Siyar granted a Firman to the British giving themthe trade rights.

194. In 1692, the Nawab of Bengal issued an order to the French Company and they established a commercial Factory at Chandranagar.

195. After coming to India, the Dutch established their trade centres at Surat, Bharaunch, Cambay, Ahmedabad, Chinsura, Kasim Bazar, Patna, Balasore, Nagapattanam, Kochin, Masulipattanam and Agra.

196. The main aim of the Dutch was to trade with the Islands of south-east Asia. India was just a passage for them. This is why the Dutch faced no rivalry with other European companies.

197. In 1608, under the leadership of Captain Hawkins, the English fleet reached India.
198. Jinnah is a film about the life of the founder of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It was directed by Jamil Dehlavi; and written by Akbar S. Ahmed and Jamil Dehlavi. The film was released in 1998 in the United Kingdom and Pakistan.
199. On 9th July 1950, Pakistan joined IMF
200. Liaqat Nehru pact signed in 1950
201. Justice Muhammad Munir wrote the book "Jinnah to Zia"
202. The country's head visit to Pakistan first: Iran
203. Pakistan won T20 in 2009 and at that timeYounas Khan was Captain
204. Abul Fazal was the author of Ain-i-Akbariand Akbarnama.
205. Abul Fazal was the celebrated Mughal court poet, and Prime Minister during Akbar's reign.
206. Dara Shikoh Eldest son of Mughal emperor Shahjahan, he was killed by his brother Aurangzeb who usurped their father's throne.
207. Dalhousie introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse.
208. Petroleum is the largest-import item of Pakistan.
209. Largest industry of Pakistan is Textile Inudstry
210. Noor-ul-amin is the only Pakistan's VicePresident.
211. Ch. Pervez Elahi is the first Deputy Prime minister
212. Pakistan purchased Gawadar from Oman in1958
213. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in 1938
214. Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940 was seconded from Sindh Province by Abdullah Haroon
215. Congress launched "Quit India Movemenr against the British Government in 1942 and Quaid e Azam launched Divide and Quit.
216. Gandhi- Jinnah talks were held in 1944 to discuss the C.R Formula, prepared by Raj Gopal Acharia
217. Lord Wavell presided over the Simla Conference in 1945
218. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of Alt India Muslim League was Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad
219. The Hindu had launched Swadeshi Movemenr (to boycott English made goods) against Partition of Bengal 1905
220. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress ministries 1937, was compiled by Raja Muhammad Mehdi
221. Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy who made August Offer in 1940
222. The first Pakistani who became the judge of "International Court of Justice" was Sir Zafarullah Khan
223. Pakistan elected non-permanent member of United Nations Security Council for seven times at the time creation of Pakistan
224. The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir
225. Feroz Shah abolished 24 taxes disliked by people.
226. Feroz Shah Tughlaq following dictum ofQuran, levied only 4 taxes named Kharaj, Khums, Zazia and Zakat.
227. Feroz Shah brought the two Asokan pillars from Khijrabad and Meerut to Delhi.
228. During the period of Feroz Shah Tughlaq, the two books Fatwa-i-Jahandari and Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi were written by Barni.
229. Feroz Shah Tughlaq wrote his autobiography entitled Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi.
230. Feroz Shah Tughlaq established a new department of charity at Delhi known asDiwan-i-Khairat.
231. Feroz Shah's book 'Dalayat-i-Feroz Shahi'was a work translated into Persian
232. Taimur invaded India in 1398.
233. Sikandar Lodhi was the greatest of the Lodhi kings.
234. In the Sultanate period, the Wazir was the Prime Pakistan's city with the highest literacy rateis Islamabad
235. Allama Iqbal highly appreciated the dissolution of Caliphate and establishment of Grand National Assembly of Turkey
236. Basic Democracy system in Pakistan wasgiven by Gen Ayub Khan
237. Shah Jehan Mughal Emperors built the Jamia Masjid of Delhi
238. Nadir Shah attacked Delhi during the reign of Muhammad Shah
239. First five-year plans of Pakistan were approved by the Prime Minister Ali Khan in 1950 for the period of 1950-55.
240. Pakistan inspired by the Five-Year Plans of Soviet Union
241. Nidwatul Ulema (1884) was founded by Molvi Abdul Ghafoor Qasim Nativi. Nadvat-ul-Ulema was founded in 1894 and Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor was its founder.
242. Darul-ul Deoband (1867) was founded by Muhammad Qasim N...

inaugurated by Governor General Lord Lyton.

244. Present Sindhi alphabets made by Sir Barter Frere in 1883.
245. Anjuman-e-himayat-Islam was founded in 1884.
246. Sindh Madrasa built by Hassan Ali Afandi on 1st Sep. 1885.
247. DJ (Diwan Dayaram Jethmal) Science College was opened by Governor of Bombay Lord Reay on 17th Jan. 1887.
248. Islamia High School Peshawar was founded in 1890.
249. Muslim Aligargh University was established in 1920.
250. Treaty of Amritsar took place in 1876.
251. Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in 1845.
252. NWFP was given status of province in 1901.
253. Shakespeare (not William Shakespeare) was the governor of Banarus.
254. Mohammadan Political Association was formed in 1903.
255. Partition of Bengal announced on 1st Sept. 1905 & implemented on 16 Oct. 1905 by Lord Curzon.
256. Partition of Bengal annulled: 10th Dec. 1911 by Lord Hardinge.
257. Swadeshi movement was started against Partition of Bengal.
258. Bengal divided in East Bengal (Muslim Bengal) & West Bengal (Hindu Bengal) in July 1905 by Lord Curzon. Capital of Muslim Bengal was Dacca and that of Hindu Bengal was Calcutta.
259. The partition of Bengal was annulled on 12th Dec. 1911 by King George-V and Queen Marry.
260. The president of Simla Deputation (1st Oct. 1906) was Agha Khan III and secretary was Mohsanul Mulk.
261. Muslim League founded on 30 Dec. 1906 at Decca.
262. ML was formed in the annual session of Muslim Educational Conference in Decca with the proposal of Nawab Salimullah.
263. The HQ of ML was established at Lucknnow.
264. Initial membership of ML was 400.
265. Muhammad Ali Johr wrote the constitution of ML: The Green Book.
266. Inagural session of ML was presided by Nawab Samiullah.
267. Inagural address was delivered by Nawab Vikarul Mulk.
268. First session of ML was held on 30th Dec. 1907 at Karachi.
269. First session of ML held in Karachi 31st Dec. 1907 was presided over by Adamjee Pri Bhai of Bombay.
270. The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was Mehdi Ali Khan.
271. Original name of Waqaul Mulk was Molvi Muhammad Shah.
272. 1st President of ML was Agha Khan III. (upto 1913).
273. Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till 1913.
274. First VC of Aligarh University was Agha Khan 3.
275. Agha Khan III was born in Karachi and was buried in Egypt.
276. Real name of Agha Khan III was Sultan Muhammad Shah.
277. First secretary general of ML was Hussain Bilgrami.
278. 2nd President of ML was Sir Ali Muhammad Khan when Agha Khan III resigned in 1913.
279. Sir Mohammad Shafik was the second general secretary of Muslim League.
280. Syyed Amir Ali established ML London in 1908.
281. Quaid attended 1st time Muslim League session in 1912. (chk)
282. Quaid resigned from Imerial Legislative Council as a protest against Rowlatt Act in 1919.
283. Quaid became ML president 1919-1924 (chk it).
284. Quaid joined ML 10 Oct 1913.
285. Syed Amir Ali resigned from ML in 1913.
286. Quaid resigned from Congress and Home Rule League in Dec. 1920 (Nagpur Session) became ML president in 1916.
287. Quaid held joint membership of ML & Congress for 7 years i.e from 1913-1920
288. He presided the ML Lucknow session of 1916 and Delhi session of 1924, became permanent president of ML in 1934.
289. Lord Minto came to India as viceroy in 1915.
290. Minto Morley reforms 1909 introduced separate electorates.
291. Minto Morley reforms. Minto was Indian Viceroy and Morley was state secretary for India.
292. Montague Chemsford Reforms came in 1919.
293. ML demanded principle of self-rule for India in 1913.
294. Kanpur mosque incident took place in 1913.
295. Jillanwaila Bagh is in Amritsar. It was place where a number of Indian killed by the English on 13th April, 1919.
296. General Dair was the army commander of Amritsar during Jullianwala bagh slaughter (1919).

297. Lucknow Pact came in Nov. 1916.
298. Home Rule Movement was founded by Mrs. Annie Basent an English Parsi lady in 1916 after Lucknew pact.
299. Rowalt Act was passed in 1919.
300. Khilafat Movement started in 1919 and ended in March 1921.
301. All Indai Khilafat committee was founded in Bombay on 5th Juley 1919 and Seth Chuttani became its first president.
302. First meeting of All India Khilafat Movement was held on 23rd Nov. 1919 and was presided over by Molvi Fazal Haq of Bengal. Its headquarter was at Bombay.
303. Khilafat day was observed on 27th October, 1919.
304. Indian Khilafat Delegation met with Lloyd George.
305. Mopala uprising in Malabar 1921.
306. Chauri Chuara incident took place in 1922.
307. Non-cooperation movement was called off by Gandhi because of Chauri-Chaura incident 1922.
308. Shuddi and Sangathan movement was started at the end of Tahreek Khilafat.
309. Sangathan movement was started by Pandit Malavia.
310. Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.
311. Mustafa Kamal. first president of Turkey on 23rd Oct. 1923.
312. Atta Turk means the father of Turks.
313. Khilafat was abolished in 1924.
314. Last caliph of Turkish State was Abdul Majeed Afandi.
315. Hijrat Movement took place in 1924
316. Reshimi Roomal movement of 1915 started by Maulana Mehmood-ul-Hassan.
317. Lord Rippon is associated with the Hunter Commission.
318. Lord Dalhousie is associated with Wood's Dispatch.
319. Lord Cornwalls is associated with permanent settlement of Bengal.
320. Delhi proposals presented by Quaid-e-Azam in March 1927.
321. Nehru Report was produced by Motilal Nehru in 1928.
322. Shoaib Qureshi was one muslim member who took part in writing the Nehru Report.
323. 14 Points came in March 1929 from Delhi.
324. Simon Commission visited India in 1928 and consisted of 7 members.
325. British cabinet minister Cripps came to India in March 1942.
326. Civil Disobedience Movement starte Gandhi on 12th March, 1930.
327. Simon Commission submitted its rep 1930.
328. Ist Session of Round Table Conference 12Nov1930 to 19Jan1931. (Muhamma Johar participated in it, Congress was abs
329. Congress absent in 1st RTC, leaders we jail due to civil disobedience.
330. Leader in the 1st RTC was Agha Khan III.
331. Quaid attended RTC 1, not attended RTC After RTC 1, he renounced politics persued lawyership.
332. The PM of England during 1st Roundtable Ramshy Macdonald.
333. 2nd Session of RTC from 7Sep1931 31stSep1931. Gandhi represented Congres
334. Gandhi-Irwin pact was made on March 1931.
335. 3rd Session of RTC from 17Nov.1932 24Dec. 1932.
336. British opposition did not participate in RTC I
337. Communal award published in 1932.
338. White Paper of RTC published ig Marchi 193
339. Begum Shahnawaz attended one RTC.
340. Muhammad Ali Johar Started Comrade Hamdard (1912) from Calcutta.
341. Name of Bi-Aman was Abidi Begum. (or Afri Begum)
342. Muhammad Ali Johar bor in in1878 at Rampu and died at the age of 54 on 4ht Jan. 1931 a London and was buried in Bait-ul-Muqada: (Jerusalem).
343. Wife of Muhammad Ali Johar was Amjad Begum.
344. Moulana Shoukat Ali, the elder brother of Muhammad Ali was born in 1872 and died on 28th Nov. 1938 and buried at Jamia Mosque Delhi.
345. Zamindar (1903) started by Zafar Ali Khan from Lahore.
346. Daily Dawn (1942) by Quaid.
347. Daily Jang (1940) by Mir Khalilur Rehman.
348. Daily al-Halal by Abdeul Kalam.
349. Ch. Rehmat Ali is associated with Delhi Darbar.
350. IN 1908, Iqbal was awarded Ph.D from Munich University for Persian Philosophy.
351. Allama Iqbal born on 9th Nov. 1877 at Sialkot and died on 21st April, 1938
352. Allama Iqbal was tutored by Moulvi Syed Mir Hassan.
353. Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and chosen president of ML in 1930.

354. Jinnah means Lion.
355. Jinnah means Thinner. He was 5 feet, 11 ½ inches in height.
356. Quaid got education of law from Lincoln's Inn.
357. "Quaid" used by Molvi Mazharul Haq in newspaper Al-Aman.
358. Wife of Quaid was Ratan Bai.
359. Quid's father was Jinnah Poonja.
360. Jinnah Poonja was born in 1850 and married with Mithi Bai.
361. Poonja was grandfather of Quaid.
362. Jinnah joined Congress in 1906& in 1913 ML in London.
363. Quaid born on 25th Dec. 1876 and died on 11 Sep. 1948.
364. Jinnah joined ML on the insistence of Muhammad Ali Johar and Syed Wazir Hassan.
365. Jinnah got admission in at Gokal Das Teg primary school Bombay at the age of 10 he studied for 5 ½ months.
366. Jinnah went to London and got law degree at the age of 18 from LINCONINN.
367. Sir Dinsha was the father of Ratna (the wife of Jinnah).
368. Ratna embraced Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918. Before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th Feb. 1929 and was buried in Aram Bagh Bombay.
369. Dinna, the daughter of Jinnah was born on 14th August, 1919.
370. Dinna married a Parsi boy named Navel Wadya.
371. Jinnah left the lawyership after 23rd March, 1940 nd returned to India in April 1934.
372. Pakistan national movement was founded by Ch. Rahmat Ali.
373. Lilaquat Ali Khan Joined Muslim League in 1924.
374. Sindh separated from Bombay in 1935.
375. The system of Dyarchy (Two authorities) was in operation from 1921-1937.
376. Dyarchy introduced in 1919 reforms and removed in 1935 Act.
377. Dyarchy was introduced as a constitutional reform by E.S. Montague and Lord Chelmsford.
378. Dyarchy divided India into 8 major provinces (excluding Burma.)
379. Jinnah-Rajendra Prasal formula came in 1935.
380. Provincial elections held in 1937.
381. Pirpur Report about congress ministries came in 1938.
382. Shareef report about Bihar came in 1939.
383. Muslims observed "Day of Deliverance" on 22nd Dec. 1939.
384. A committee under the chairmanship of Raja Muhammad Mehdi was appointed to inquire into congress ministries.
385. August Offer was offered by Viceroy Lord Llinthgow in 1940.
386. Cripps visited India in 1942.
387. Quit India movement started in1942.
388. Simla conference (June, 1945) was presented by Lord Wavel.
389. Wavel plan was made in 1945.
390. In 1945, Labour Party came to power.
391. In 1945 elections ML won 428 out of 492 seats.
392. In 1946, Quaid decided to join Interim govt in India.
393. In interim government ML portfolio of Finance & Liaquat Ali was Finance Minister.
394. J.N.Mandal was the non-Muslim member who became a minister in interim govt. on ML behalf.
395. On the arrival of Simon Commission, ML was divided in to Muhammad Shafee & Quaid groups.
396. Unionist's Ministry was in Punjab.
397. Founder of Unionist Party in Punjab was Sir Fazle Hussain.
398. Sir Siney Rollet was the president of Rollet Committee whose objective was to check Home Rule Movement.
399. Real name of Gandhi was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi.
400. Burma separated from India in 1935 and was made independent in 1947.
401. Sindh assembly passed the resolution for the creation of Pakistan firstly on June 26, 1947.
402. Lahore Resolution was presented in 27th Session of Muslim League at Munto Park (now Iqbal Park) on 23rd March, 1940 by Fazal-al-Qaq of Bengal. Quaid presided the session.
403. The book 'last dominion' was written by Carthill.
404. "Divide and Quit" is written by Penderel Moon.
405. "Mission with Mountbatten" written by Campbell Johnson.
406. Liaquat Desai pact was concluded in 1946.
407. Cabinet mission announced cn 16th May, 1946.
408. Cabinet Mission consisted of 8 members.
409. ML accepted Cabinet Mission but Congress rejected it.
410. Muslim League observed direct action day on 16th August 1946.
411. On 18th July, 1947, British parliament passed Indian Independence Bill.

412. PM of England at the time of independence of Pakistan was Lord Cunet Attlee.
413. Radcliffe Award announced on 15th August 1947.
414. On April, 1947, All India State's Conference was held in Gawalior.
415. *Inquilab Zindabad* slogan was given by Mohammd Iqbal.
416. The Lahore Resolution was presented by Fazl-ul-Haq, then Chief Minister of Bengal on March 23, 1940 and Lahore Resolution was passed on March 24, 1940.
417. All-India Congress was established in 1885 and Quaid-e-Azam attended first time meeting of Congress in 1905 and Quaid-e- Azam joined in 1906.
418. Babar used Artillery for the first time in thebattle of Panipat.
419. Babar defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar in the battle of Khanva in 1527.
420. He scored a victory over Afghans in battle of 'Ghaghara' in 1529.
421. Babar declared the Chanderi war as Jehad and he constructed a minarate of the heads of the dead Rajputs.
422. Babar wrote his autobiography Tujuk-i- Babri in Turkish language.
423. Mirza Haider Speaks about numerous qualities of Babar in his book *Tarikh-i-Rashidi*.
424. Babar's daughter Gulbadan Begum enumerated the qualities of Babar in her book, Humayun Nama.
425. Babar wrote Risala-i-Validiya in Turkish poetry which was originally the work of Khwaja Obeidullah.
426. Babar learnt the use of artillery from Ustad Ali and Mustafa-his two Turkish officers.
427. The name of Humayun's mother was Maham Sultana.
428. In 1544 Humayun took shelter with Shah Tahmasp, the ruler of Iran.
429. In July 1555, Humayun again occupied the throne of Delhi.
430. Humayun died on 27 January, 1556 as a result of a sudden fall from the stairs of the Din-Panah Library.
431. Shershah Suri was a great conqueror. He fought and won a grim battle against Maldeo of Marwar.
432. Shershah Suri introduced currency reform, extended transport system by building, roads, most famous being present day G. T. Road and reformed revenue system by classifying agricultural land and introducing measurement of land.
433. During the administration of Sher Shah, the Diwan-i-Vizarat looked after the tax system and economy and maintained the accounts of the income and expenditure ofthe State.
434. The duty of Diwan-i-Ariz was to recruit the army, supply the food and look after education.
435. The duty of Diwan-i-Rasalat was to conduct correspondence with other States and to maintain contact with them.
436. Parliament of Oman is Consultative Assembly.
437. Parliament of Qatar is Advisory Council.
438. The duty of the Diwan-i-Insha was to write emperor's orders and records of accounts.
439. The credit to solve the early difficulties of Akbar and to safeguard the Mughal Empire goes to Bairam Khan.
440. From 1556 to 1560 the reins of Mughal administration remained in the hands to Bairam Khan.
441. At Tilwara, a war was fought between Bairam Khan and the army of Akbar. Bairam Khan was defeated.
442. In early days of his rule Akbar was under the influence of Harem particularty his foster another Maham Anga.
443. This is why some historian call the early years of Akbar as 'Purda-rule' or Petticoat government.
444. When Maham Anga died, the so-called short Petticoat government of Akbar's time ended.
445. In 1562 Akbar abolished the slavery system.
446. Akbar was the first Muslim ruler who got maximum success in Rajasthan.
447. Akbar's second attack on Gujarat is considered to be not only the fastest invasion of Akbar's time but the fastest in the history of the world of that age.
448. In 1595 during Akbar's time. Muzaffar Hussain was the Persian Governor of Qandahar.
449. Akbar's mother Hamida Bano Begum was a religious lady of a Sufi Shia family.
450. Raja Birbal died fighting on the royal side in the Afghan-Baluchi rebellion during Akbar's time.
451. In 1571 was built an Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri where every Thursday, religious deliberation were held.
452. Akbar was also impressed by Jainism. He invited the eminent Jain scholar Heer Vijay Suri from Tam Gachh in Gujarat to know about this religion.
453. Impressed by Zorastrianism, the holy fire was kept burning in Akbar's palace.
454. Following the tradition of Hindu kings, Akbar started appearing for Darshan of his people

455. In Akbar's time, the Prime Minister was known Wazir or Vakil-i-Mutlaq.
456. In Akbar's time, the Finance Minister was called Wazir or Deewan.
457. Mujaffar Khan was the first to be appointed as Wazir during Akbar's time.
458. The assistants of Deewan, known as Sahib-i-Taujeeh looked after the accounts of the Army.
459. Another assistant of Deewan, Deewan-i-Bayutoot, looked after the Industries of different kinds.
460. The officer who managed the royal treasury was known as Mushrif-i-Khazana.
461. Meer Sam an in Akbar's time, managed the affairs of the royal palace, Haram and kitchen.
462. In Akbar's time, Amal Guzar was the officer who collected the revenue from the districts.
463. Bitikchi prepared the data about the quality of land and its produce.
464. On the same basis, the Amal Guzar fixed the revenue.
465. Bitikchi was the second important officer in the Revenue department.
466. Studyof dictionaries is called Lexicography
467. Akabar introduced Mansabdari system with its ranks of Jat and Sawar based on decimal system.
468. According to Blochman, Zat was thedefinite number of soldiers, the Mansabdars had to keep with them.
469. According to Blochman the Sawar meant the definite number of cavalry.
470. Mulla Shah Mohammad translated in Persian Raj Tarangini of Kalhan.
471. Abul Fazal translated Panch Tantra in Persian.
472. Faizi translated the story of Nal Damayanti in Persian.
473. The history of Islam was compiled in Tarikh-i-Alfi. It is a famous book.
474. Akbar established a separate department of Painting, the chairman of this department was the famous painter Khwaja Abdus Samad.
475. Abdussamad was an inhabitant of Persia who came to India from Shiraz.
476. He was adorned with the title of Shirin Qalam for his attainments.
477. Mohammad Hussain, the famous author of Akbar's Court was adorned with the title of Zari Qalam.
478. Akbar built the Fort of Allahabad.
479. The first building of Akbar's time was Humayun's tomb at Delhi, built under the guidance of his step mother Haji Begum.
480. The main mason who built Humayun's tomb belonged to Iran and his name was Mirza Meerak Ghyas.
481. Akbar was born on Sunday. Hence Jahangir declared Sunday as a pious day.
482. Nur Jahan was an educated lady. She was especially interested in music, painting and poetry. She composed poetry in Persian.
483. The first Englishman to come to the Mughal Court was captain Hawkins.
484. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana was the guardian and tutor of Jahangir.
485. The English ambassador Sir Thomas Roe came to India during Jahangir's time.
486. The Jahangir's autobiography is Tujuk-i-Jahangiri.
487. Shahjahan was born on 5 January, 1592 at Lahore. The name of his mother was Jagat Gosain.
488. Two big rebellions broke out during Shahjahan's time. One was the revolt of the ruler of Bundel Khand named Jujhar Singh and the other was the revolt in south under the leadership of Khan-i-Jahan Lodhi.
489. The title of Malika-i-Zamani was conferred upon Arjumand Bano Begum.
490. The Quaid-i-Azam was born in Wazir Mension Karachi
491. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from theBritish service as a Judge
492. Gandhi-Jinnah Talks took place in 1944
493. Umar Marvi is a folk story of Sindh
494. Faiz Ahmad Faiz was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiracy case Benazir Govt, in 1996
495. National anthem of Pakistan was played for first time on 13th August, 1954 in front of Raza Shah Pahlavi of Iran.
496. Plan of division of Indo-Pakistan was announced on 3rd June, 1947.
497. Population of Pakistan at it birth was 32 million.
498. First head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947 was Ameer of Kuwait.
499. First president to visit was of Indonesia.
500. First opposition party of Pakistan Jinnah Awami league it was founded by Abudl Hameed Bhashwani in 1950.
501. Area of Pakistan 796,096 sq. km.
502. National anthem written by Hafiz Jalundri in Charage Sahar in *Sinf* of Makhmas.
503. Music of National anthem composed by Ahmed Ali Chagla.
504. Flag of Pakistan designed by Ameeruding Qadwani.
505. Ch. Kahliquzaman became president of Muslim League after Quaid.
506. Ayub khan laid down foundation stone of Quaid's Mosulem.

507. British Overseas Airways Corporation airline helped movement of 35000 people from Pakistan to India between Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, 1947? (The same airline also moved 7000 Muslim Govt. officials and the families from Delhi to Pakistan). British Overseas Airways Corporation
508. Pakistan's share 700 million was actually paid.
509. Unanimously elected Quaid as President of the Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly on Aug. 11, 1947
510. On 27th August, 1947 Pakistan was admitted as Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of UN
511. U.S. embassy in Karachi was established August 15, 1947
512. The first US ambassador to Pakistan, Paul H. Alling, was appointed on September 20, 1947.
513. At the time of the partition of India Clement Attlee was the British Prime Minister.
514. On Feb. 20, 1947 it was announced that June 1948 had been determined as the date of withdrawal of British power from India.
515. In 1947Secretary of State for India was Lord Listowel
516. Lord Wavell was the Viceroy of India from 1943 to 1947.
517. Mountbatten arrive in Delhi on March 22, 1947
518. Jinnah meet Lord Mountbatten first time on April 5, 1947
519. Lord Mountbatten announced the partition plan on June 3, 1947.
520. Mountbatten addressed the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 14th August, 1947
521. Indian Independence Bill moved in the British Parliament on July 4, 1947
522. Time of creation of Pakistan was 12 a.m. at the night between 14th and 15th August, 1947.
523. Mr. Zahoor Azar first time announced in English "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan?
524. Ghulam Mustafa Hamdani first time announced in Urdu "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan.
525. Egypt announced its recognition of Pakistan on 16th August, 1947
526. Pakistan applied for membership of UNO on 16th August, 1947
527. 8,500,000 (dubbed as "largest migration in history" by Information office Delhi) is the estimated number of people who migrated on partition of India in 1947.
528. The Pakistan Assembly pass the resolution for changing the name of West Punjab to Punjab on 07-01-1948
529. It was announced that Jinnah would be the Governor General of Pakistan on July 10, 1947
530. The last Governor of the undivided Punjab was Sir Evan Jenkins
531. RSS stand for Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh
532. Ghulam Muhammad was the Finance Minister in the first cabinet of the Dominion of Pakistan.
533. Liaquat Ali Khan moved in the Constituent Assembly that the title of "Quaid-e-Azam" be used for Jinnah in official correspondence on Aug. 12, 1947
534. Jinnah's name was read in Khutaba at the Pakistan colony mosque by the Sindh Education Minister Pir Illahi Bukhsh on Aug. 22, 1947
535. It was announced that Jinnah would act as Legal Guide to the Assembly in drafting the Constitution on Aug. 23, 1947
536. The announcement made from Delhi for setting up a Constituent Assembly for Pakistan on July 26, 1947
537. Jinnah reach Karachi to take part in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly on Aug. 7, 1947
538. 79 members in the first Constituent Assembly for Pakistan
539. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah took oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan on Aug. 15, 1947
540. Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, Justice Abdur Rasheed administered the oath of M.A. Jinnah.
541. Muhammad Ali Jinnah administered the oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan
542. Karachi was the venue of the oath taking ceremony of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan
543. Sir Francis Maudi took oath as First Governor of West Punjab
544. Sir Frederick Bourne took oath as the First Governor of East Bengal
545. George Cunningham took oath as First Governor of N.W.F.P.
546. Sheikh Ghulam Hussain took oath as the First Governor of Sindh
547. Geoffrey Prior took oath as Chief Commissioner Baluchistan
548. Last Governor of the undivided Punjab was Sir Even Jenkins
549. MA Khuro took oath as the Chief Minister of Sindh.
550. Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot took oath as chief Minister of West Punjab

551. General Frank Walter Messervy was the first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army, from 15-08-1947 to 10-02-1948
552. Rear Admiral James Wilfred was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy.
553. Air Marshal L. Parry Cane was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force.
554. Hafiz Abdul Majeed was appointed as Chief Secretary, West Punjab on 18th August, 1947.
555. Friday was declared as half working day on 22nd August, 1947
556. Iran & Pakistan established diplomatic relations on 22nd August, 1947
557. The Governor George Cunningham directed by the Government of Pakistan to dismiss the NWFP Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib on 22nd August, 1947
558. NWFP Muslim League head Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan was invited to form the NWFP Government after dismissal of the Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib
559. First Pakistani documentary film was shown in the cinemas in Karachi on 30-08-1947. It was about events from 2nd to 15th August, 1947
560. On 2nd September, 1947 the first Pakistani film was released. Its title was "Teri Yadd"
561. Actors Asha Bhonslay and Nasir Khan played the lead roles in the first Pakistani film.
562. Mrs. Tasaddaq Hussain was appointed as Head of the Pakistani delegation to the UN on 13th September, 1947
563. Paul H. Ealing was the first US ambassador to Pakistan (assumed charge on 23rd September, 1947)
564. Burma sent 4750 tons rice for making up shortage of food in East Bengal on Sept. 19, 1947.
565. Karachi was linked by air with all the provincial capitals on 6th October, 1947.
566. From 6th October, 1947 Postage Stamps were made available in Post Offices.
567. Sheikh Shabbir was appointed as the First Muslim Advocate General of the West Punjab.
568. Pakistan was admitted as member of the United Nations on 30th September, 1947.
569. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan was the Minister for Food and Agriculture in the first Cabinet of Pakistan.
570. Urdu restarted its publications from Karachi on October 15, 1947 as Pakistan's First National daily in Urdu
571. Qazi Issa was appointed Pakistan's ambassador to Iran.
572. H. Isphahani is the first Pakistan's ambassador to USA.
573. Indian Dy. Prime Minister in its very first cabinet after partition was Sardar Patel.
574. The Secretary of the Indian Ministry of States was V.P. Menon
575. Elections to First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan were held in 1946.
576. Pakistan's constituent assembly was made on July 20th, 1947.
577. 69 members were in the first constituent assembly of Pakistan.
578. 10 members were later added to the constituent assembly.
579. Quaid-e-Azam addressed to the constituent assembly for the first time on 11th August, 1947.
580. Pakistan's first cabinet was sworn in 15th August, 1947.
581. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar held the portfolio of Communications in the first cabinet of Pakistan.
582. Besides being PM of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan held the portfolios of Defense and Commonwealth.
583. First cabinet of Pakistan consisted of 7 members including Prime Minister.
584. Quaid had portfolio of State and Frontier region.
585. Zafarullah Khan had Foreign Affairs.
586. I.I.Chundrigar had Trade, Industry & Public Works.
587. Malik Ghulam Mohammad had Finance.
588. Raja Ghazanfar had Food, Agriculture and health.
589. Abdul Rab Nishtar had communication.
590. Fazal ur Rehman had Internal Affairs, Information & Education.
591. Objective Resolution was presented in the Constituent Assembly on 7th March 1949 by Liaquat Ali.
592. Mountbatten addressed the constituent assembly of Pakistan on 14th August, 1947.
593. Constituent Assembly declared Urdu & Bengali as official languages on 3rd Jan. 1954.
594. Election to the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took place in 1946
595. On 24th October, 1954, constituent assembly was dissolved by the governor general of Pakistan Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.
596. Pakistan became member of UNO on 30th Sep. 1947and the member of NAM in 1979.
597. Pakistan became member of World Bank in 1950.
598. Liaquat visited India in April 1950.
599. Referendum in NWFP was held on 6-17 July, 1947.

600. Azad Kashmir government was setup on 24 October 1947.
601. Basic democracy system came in May 1959.
602. 2nd Constitution made by Ayub came in March 1, 1962.
603. First martyr of Pakistan Khuwaja Mohammadd was Sharif of Ludhiana
604. Canal water Pact with India on 4th May, 1948.
605. The first governor of Bengal Province was Sir Fredrick Boran, second was Malik Feroz Khan Noon.
606. First CM of Bengal Province was Khuwaja Nazimuddin, the second CM was Noor-al-Amin.
607. Urdu made national language on 25th Feb. 1948
608. The second constituent assembly consisted of 80 members.
609. Jinnah visited East Pakistan as Governor General in March, 1948.
610. The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopted a resolution presented by the Government for formally proclaiming Karachi as Capital of the Dominion of Pakistan in May 1948.
611. First C.M of Sindh was Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro.
612. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro was dismissed in April, 1948.
613. E. De V. Moss was appointed as Chief Pakistan Refugee Commissioner.
614. The first Chief Minister of East Bengal wsas Khawajah Nazimuddin
615. Quaid-e-Azam died on Sept. 11, 1948 due to Cardiac Arrest
616. Jannah passed away at 72 at 10:20 p.m in G.G House Karachi and buried on 12th Sep. 1948 A.D.
617. Funeral prayer of Quaid was led by Shabir Ahmed Usmani.
618. 40 days of mourning was announced on Quaid's death.
619. Khawajah Nazimuddin was the successor of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General.
620. Jinnah had portfolio of Frontier States and Regions after him Liaquat Ali Khan took over this portfolio.
621. Objective Resolution presented by Liaquat Ali Khan on 13th March, 1949
622. Basic Principles Committee was set up by the Constituent Assembly to frame a draft Constitution.
623. Basic Principles Committee presented its report in September, 1950.
624. Planning Board turned into Planning Commission in1951.
625. Landlordism abolished in East Bengal in 195
626. Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA in1951.
627. Liaquat Ali Khan spend three weeks in USA
628. The title of the published collection of Liaqua speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to t West was "Pakistan, Heart of Asia
629. Conspiracy to overthrow Liaquat Governme come to light Rawalpindi in March 1951.
630. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated i Rawalpindi on 16th October, 1951.
631. Liaquat Ali Khan was buried in Karachi nea Quaid.
632. Liaquat Ali Khan born in Kernal (East Punjab) on 1st Oct. 1895.
633. Khawajah Nazimuddin replaced Liaquat Al Khan as Prime Minister.
634. Ghulam Muhammad replaced Nazimuddin as Governor General.
635. Jamilla was the first Muslim girl who hoisted Muslim League flag on the Punjab secretariat, Lahore (1946)
636. Rawalpindi became the temporary capital of Pakistan in 1960.
637. First commissioner of Sindh was Charles Napier.
638. Sindh assembly proclaimed Sindhi as official language of Sindh in 1972.
639. Baluchistan got status of province on 1st July, 1970.
640. Pakistan bought Gawader (1958) & Jiwani from Oman.
641. Pakistan came into being on 27 Ramzan, 1366 A.H Thursday.
642. Pakistan standard time was adopted on Oct.1, 1951.
643. Population Census were held in 1951, 61,72,81,98.
644. The only vice-president of Pakistan was Noorul Amin.
645. Father's name of Quaid was Jinnah Poonja
646. Father's name of Iqbal was Shaikh Noor Mohammad.
647. 27 Oct. 1947 was observed as "Black Day" as Indian forces landed in Azad Kashmir.
648. Sheikh Abdullah was called founder of National Conference.
649. Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on October 27, 1947.
650. Hari Singh was the maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.
651. Muslim population in Kashmir in 1947 was 78%.
652. UN commission members for India & Pakistan were 3 (later 5) visited in July, 1948.

653. Sir Owen Dixon was UN Representative for demilitarization of Kashmir.
654. National anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time on August 13, 1954.
655. Urdu made National Language in April 1954 it has 37 letters.
656. Birth place of Quaid was Wazir Mension.
657. House of Quaid was Mohata Palace.
658. Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in 1951.
659. Liaquat Nehru Pact was in April 1951.
660. 17th Oct. 1951 Liaquat was shot dead in Rawalpindi by Syed Akbar.
661. First Martial Law was imposed by Iskender Mirza (1958)
662. Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the first constituent assembly of Pakistan on October 24, 1954
663. The first Cabinet of Pakistan consisted of 7 members.
664. Finance Portfolio in the first Cabinet was held by Malik Ghulam Muhammad.
665. The Chief Minister of NWFP province refused to salute the Pakistani flag in 1947:
666. Muhammad Ali Chaudhry is the author of "Emergence of Pakistan"?
667. Pakistan issued its first coin on 3rd Jan. 1948.
668. Quaid inaugurated State Bank on 1st July'1948.
669. National Bank of Pakistan was formed in 1948.
670. First postal stamp issued in 1948.
671. Karachi radio station inaugurated by Liaquat on 14th August'1948.
672. Pakistan recognized China in 1949.
673. Lloyd Barrage was the old name of Sukkur Barrage
674. In April 2017 Nobel Laureate Pakistani Malala Yousaf Zai was designated as UN Messenger of Peace
675. Satpara Lake is located near Skardu
676. The Indus Waters Treaty between India and Pakistan was brokered by the World Bank
677. Govt. of India Act 1935 Act with some amendments, was adopted as the Interim working Constitution of Pakistan
678. S.H.O stands for Station House Officer
679. Abdul Rashid was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan
680. The Edhi foundation has the world's largest Ambulance Service
681. Chenab meets River Jhelum at Trimmu
682. In terms of area the biggest district of Punjab is Bahawalpur
683. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy won an Oscar Award for the second time for her documentary movie titled A Girl in the River
684. The first Nuclear Power Plant in Pakistan was established at Karachi
685. The first General Elections under the 1973 constitution were held in 1977
686. The book "Jinnah of Pakistan" is written by Stanley Wolpert
687. Pakistan won the "Blind Cricket World Cup" two times
688. Princely States Bahawalpur was the first to formally accede to Pakistan
689. "Hayat-e-Jawaid" written by Altaf Hussain Hali is on the life of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
690. Ms. Yasmin Lari, a recipient of Sitara-e-Imtiaz, is a famous name in the field of Architecture
691. First Census in Pakistan was held in 1951
692. Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park is one of the biggest projects for solar power generation in Pakistan is located in Bahawalpur?
693. Bradlaugh Hall has been the venue of some of the most important events in the history of Pakistan and India. It is located in Lahore?
694. Dawn is the oldest English language newspaper of Pakistan
695. According to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, the Prime Minister is elected by the National Assembly
696. Bangladesh separated from Pakistan in December 1971. Pakistan extend recognition of Bangladesh in February 1974
697. The land lying between river Ravi and river Chenab is called Rachna Doab
698. A.S. Bokhari was Pakistan's first Permanent Representative to the UN?
699. Sidhnai Headworks has been constructed on river Ravi
700. Rann of Kutch is situated South of Tharparkar
701. Gomal University is in Dera Ismail Khan
702. Pakistan became a member of International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1947
703. NAPA is an acronym for National Academy of Performing Arts
704. Khan Qurban Ali Khan was Punjab's first Inspector General, Police
705. In 1955 West Pakistan was established as One Unit in Pakistan?
706. Gen. Tikka Khan was the first Chief of Army Staff of the Pakistan Army
707. According to the 1973 Constitution, the President is the Head of the State. The Senate, National and Provincial Assemblies elect the President
708. After the creation of Pakistan, the first Radio Station was established at Karachi
709. After the incident of Urdu-Hindi controversy Sir

Syed Ahmad Khan predicted that the gulf between Muslims and Hindus would widen with the passage of time

710. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wrote the book 'The Myth of Independence'

711. Abul Kalam Azad is the author 'India Wins Freedom'

712. Ghulam Muhammad became the Governor General of Pakistan after Khawaja Nazimuddin

713. Sana Mir is the first Pakistan female Cricketer to take 100 wickets in ODI

714. Chagai district of Baluchistan contains huge deposits of Copper

715. Under the Indus Water Treaty the use of rivers Indus, Jhelum, Chenab was allocated to Pakistan

716. "No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law", is provided in Article 9 of the Constitution

717. The President under the 1973 Constitution is elected by two Houses of the Parliament and the four provincial Assemblies

718. Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister of India at the time of the 1965 War

719. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the author of the booklet "Causes of the Indian Revolt" (Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind)?

720. Pakistan's Peace Keeping troops have served under United Nations in Congo, Haiti & Sierra Leone

721. Pakistan China Boundary dispute was settled during the government of Ayub Khan

722. The first dry port in Pakistan was built in Lahore in: 1973

723. Music of Pakistan's National Anthem was composed by Ahmed Ali Chagla

724. The Objectives Resolution was presented by Liaquat Ali Khan

725. The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was founded in 1884 with the Objective To defend Islam against the onslaughts of the missionaries and provide western education along with religious instructions

726. Under the 1973 Constitution President can declare emergency

727. In River Indus of Pakistan are the endangered species Blind Dolphins found

728. The Lady Finger Peak is located in Pakistan

729. Lahore High Court was established in 1866

730. Architect Vedat Dalokay designed the Shah Faisal Masjid, Islamabad

731. The ancient site Kot Diji was the forerunner of the Indus Civilization

732. Ms Maleeha Lodhi is the first woman to be [...] Pakistan to the UN, New York?

733. Tashkent Pact was signed by Ayub Khan and Shastri on 10th January 1966

734. According to the Police Order 2002, the head of Police in a District is District Police Officer

735. The Line of Control came into existence in 1972

736. FIR stands for First Information Report

737. The Water dispute between Pakistan and India was ended by signing of Indus Water Treaty 1960

738. Article 10(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan requires that any person arrested shall be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest?

739. The mausoleum of Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti is located in Ajmer

740. Muhammad Waseem is the first Pakistani boxer to win WBC Silver Flyweight Championship in 2016

741. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy is famous for Documentary films

742. Abdul Sattar Edhi passed away on 8 July 2016

743. Pakistan nuclear tests were conducted in the province of Balochistan

744. Pakistan largest partner of Exports is USA

745. Muhammad Ali Bogra was PM of Pakistan at the formation of One Unit

746. Before becoming PM of Pakistan Feroz Khan Noon was governor of East Pakistan

747. Ch. Muhammad Ali gave 1956 Constitution to Pakistan

748. Fatima Jinnah contested Presidential Elections of 1965

749. Tomb of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located in Mithan Kot

750. Atta Ullah Shah Bokhari was leader of Tehreek-e-Ihrar

751. Hindukush range is located in the West of Pakistan

752. Juvenile prisoners are under the age of 18

753. Neelam Valley is in Azad Kashmir

754. Z.A Butto declared the Qadianis is Non Muslim:

755. NUML National University of Modern Language is in Islamabad

756. Mulana Muhammad Ali Johar published Comrade in 1911 which city Calcutta

757. 'Chauburji' in Lahore was built by Shah Jahan:

758. Clifton is a famous beach of Pakistan which is located near Karachi

759. Wallis Mathias was the first Non-Muslim Test Cricketer of Pakistan

by Ayub Khan

761. "Qissa Sohni Mahiwal" was written by Fazal Shah

762. Govt. of Pakistan named its Islamabad as its new Capital on Feb 24, 1960

763. Article 6 of the 1973 Constitution deals with High Treason

764. Muhammad Hanif is the author of the book titled "A Case of Exploding Mangoes"

765. The National Action Plan, announced on December 2014, contains 20 point pan to counter terrorism.

766. The famous Moti Masjid built in 1635 is located in Lahore

767. The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on 14 August 1973

768. The famous book "The Idea of Pakistan" is written by Stephen Cohen

769. Rank of Lieutenant General of the Pakistan Army is most senior

770. All India Muslim League was formulated in 1906

771. Mughal King Akbar made Lahore his capital for 14 years

772. The first constituent assembly of Pakistan had 69 seats?

773. Mushtaq Gurmani was the first chief Minister of West Pakistan

774. Sindh separated from Bombay in 1936

775. The Government of India Act 1935 was passed in Aug 1935. It was enforced in 1937

776. Takht-e-Bahi is an archaeological site of an ancient Buddhist monastery. It is it located in Mardan

777. Wakhan corridor is located in West

778. Attabad Lake was created in January 2010 by a landslide

779. G.T road was built by Sher Shah Suri. It is the abbreviation of Grand Trunk

780. Rani Kot Fort is the biggest fort of Pakistan

781. "Vande Matram", a Bengali poem, was written by Rabindranath Tagore

782. Margalla Hills, a hill range, is a part of Himalayas range

783. Junagadh was a princely British state whose Nawab acceded to the dominion of Pakistan. Now Junagadh is a city in India

784. Hamoodur Rahman Commission was the name of the commission which was formed after the debacle of East Pakistan

785. Sulah Hudabiyah was referred to as Fatah e Mubeen in Quran.

786. Iskandar Mirza was the last Governor General and first President of Pakistan

787. Zia ul Haq declared Martial Law on 5 July 1977 and dissolved the parliament under article 58 2 (b)

788. B.G Tilak, leaders of Congress, signed the Lucknow pact in 1916

789. Aurangzeb built the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore

790. General Yahya Khan introduced the LFO in 1970. What does LFO stands for Legal Framework Order

791. Pakistan's National Anthem was approved by the Government in 1954

792. The results of the election 1945-46 showed the Muslim League captured all the reserved seats for the Muslims at the Centre

793. Iskander Mirza was the first President of Pakistan

794. Ch. Muhammad Ali was the Prime Minister when Pakistan's first Constitution was framed

795. Baglihar Dam was constructed by India on Chenab in India occupied Kashmir

796. The mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam was designed by Yahya Merchant

797. Khaksar Movement established by Allama Mashriqi was based in Lahore

798. Badr-ud-Din Tayabji was the first Muslim leader to be selected as the President of the Indian National Congress

799. In 1931 Khaksar Movement was established

800. The First Anglo Mysore War was fought in the year 1767

801. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his Fourteen Points in 1929

802. Malakhra is a game played in Sindh

803. 'Rehman Baba' is the famous poet of Pashto

804. Turkish President Tayyip Erdogan addressed the Parliament of Pakistan thrice so far

805. 51 memorandum of understanding (MOUs) was signed by Pakistan and China for CPEC

806. Originally the CPEC was an economic corridor worth 46 billion dollars, which later was increased to 62 billion dollars.

807. Peace Angel 2014 Military exercise was conducted between Pakistan and China

808. Iran Pakistan pipeline is also known as Peace Pipeline

809. Peshawar Massacre took place on 16 Dec, 2014

810. Afghanistan Pakistan Action Plan for Peace and Solidarity APAPPS has been initiated by Pakistan

811. Benazir Income Support Program was initiated in 2008

812. The Protection against harassment of Women Act was passed in 2010

813. First Martial law was declared by Gen. Ayub in

1958

814. Basic Democrats were introduced by Ayub Khan to administer effectively
815. Pakistan Peoples Party was founded in 1967
816. Gilgit Baltistan was given the provincial status during the tenure of president Zardari
817. Settlement of Pak China Borer Dispute took place in 1963
818. During the 1965 war, the foreign minister of Pakistan was Z.A. Bhutto
819. A governor in Pakistan is the appointed head of government of a province. He is answerable to President
820. Baltit Fort is in Hunza Valley
821. C.J Sardar M. Iqbal was the first Federal Mohtasib Judge of Pakistan
822. The tomb of Baba Farid Ganj Shakar is in Pakpattan
823. State Bank was inaugurated by the Father of the nation in 1 June, 1948
824. Shah Nama was written by Hafeez Jullhandri
825. Namira Saleem is the first Pakistani woman to hoist flag on the north and South Pole
826. Nazir Sabir is the first Pakistani to climb Mountain Everest?
827. did Pakistan become Hockey Champion 3 times
828. Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot was the CM of Punjab after the Independence
829. Moraji Desai was the first Indian to receive Nishan e Pakistan
830. Ayub Khan was the only Field Marshal in the history of Pakistan
831. EBDO stand for Elective bodies disqualification order
832. In 1999 General Pervaiz Musharraf achieved rank as Chief Executive
833. Gandhi started quit India Movement in 1942
834. Before 1960, Supreme Court of Pakistan known as Federal Court
835. Vedat Dalokay made the map of Faisal Mosque
836. Godwin Austen is located in Pakistan
837. Noor Jehan (Singer of Pakistan) belonged to Kasur
838. "The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" was wrote by Allama Iqbal
839. According to area the biggest province of Pakistan is Balochistan
840. Balochistan is least populated province of Pakistan
841. Mohenjodaro is called Mound of dead
842. First international flight of PIA was in 1955
844. First Urdu newspaper of Pakistan was Imroz
845. Edhi belonged to which city Gujrat
846. Master plan of Islamabad was drawn by firm of Greek country
847. In 1949 July, Pakistan got Siachen under Karachi agreement.
848. Siachen is located in Baltistan.
849. Siachen is world's 2nd highest glacier.
850. 22 points of Ulema put on 24th Jan. 1951 by 31 Ulema.
851. BBC started its first Urdu service on 13th April, 1949.
852. In 1950, Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot founded Jinnah Muslim League party.
853. PIA was founded in 1954, started international service in 1955 to Jordan via Cairo.
854. Pakistan got status of Test Cricket in 1952.
855. Sui gas founded in 1952.
856. First five year plan launched in1955.
857. National Anthem first broadcasted on radio on 13 August, 1954.
858. Pakistan signed CENTO (Baghdad Pact) on 23 Sep. 1955.
859. West Pakistan declared "one unit" in 1955 by Mohammad Ali Bogra.
860. "One unit" repealed on 1st Jan. 1971.
861. First acting Governor General of Pakistan was Major General Sikandar Mirza 17th August 1955 to 16th Oct. 1955.
862. President Iskandar Mirza visited Afghanistan in 1956.
863. One unit bill passed during the period of Chaudhry Mohammad Ali 14th Oct. 1955 and cancelled on 25th March 1969 by Yahya.
864. During one unit first GG of West Pakistan was Nawab Mushtaque Ahmed Gormani and first CM was Dr. Khan Sahib In 1956.
865. Pakistan became Islamic Republic on 23rd March, 1956.
866. 1956 constitution was presented in assembly in Feb 29, 1956.
867. Martial law was imposed in Lahore in 1953.
868. Ch. Rehmat Ali is buried in Cambridge (London)
869. Pakistan joined SEATO in Sep. 1954.
870. In Sept. 1958 Gawadar was bought by Khan of Kalat at 40 lacs pounds from Oman
871. 1st Martial Law on 7 Oct. 1958
872. 2nd Martial Law on 26 March 1969
873. 3rd Martial Law on 7 July 1977
874. Ayub became first elected president on 17 Feb. 1960.
875. Ayub transferred capital from Karachi to [illegible] 1st August 1960.

...6. Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in Sep. 1960.
...7. Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on 21st May 1960.
...8. U2 incident happened in 1960.
...9. Ayub Khan appointed Ameer Muhammad Khan as Governor of West Pakistan.
...80. Ayub visited US & Queen Elizabeth visited Pakistan in 1961.
...81. Ayub Khan visited USSR on 3rd April, 1965, US in 1961.
...82. Pakistan Television started on 26 Nov. 1964.
...83. Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in 1962.
...884. Boundary agreement with China was signed in 1963.
885. Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in 1965.
886. Z.A Bhutto served as F.M in Ayub Govt.
887. Convention League was formed by Ayub.
888. 1965 war started from 6 to 22 Sept. 1965.
889. Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan since 1966.
890. Major Aziz Bhatti was martyred in 1965 war.
891. Tashkent Pact was signed by Ayub Khan & Shastri on 3 Jan., 1966 (USSR, Kosijin)
892. Fatima Jinnah died in 1967. She was born on 1st August, 1893.
893. Kashmir valley is between Big Hamalia and Little Hamalia.
894. Length of Indus from Hamalia to Arabian Sea is 1980 miles.
895. Ancient name of India was Arya Warat.
896. LFO was promulgated on 30th March, 1970 by Yahya Khan.
897. The post of C-in-C was converted into the post of Chief of Staff in 1970.
898. 2nd war between India & Pakistan: 3 to 17 Dec. 1971.
899. Last commander of Pakistan in East Pakistan Abdullah Khan Naizi.
900. PNSC established on 1st March 1979.
901. PTV started its color transmission on December 20th, 1976.
902. Pakistan signed PTBT in 1978.
903. Post of Commander-in-Chief changed to Chief of Staff in 1970.
904. Post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff was created in 1976.
905. East Pakistan became Bangladesh on 16 Dec. 1971.
906. Simla Agreement signed between Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on 2nd July'1972.
907. Nationalization of educational institutions & industries in 1972.
908. Nationalization of banks made in 1974.
909. Denationalization of banks made on Jan. 9, 1991 (First MCB).
910. Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation established on Dec. 20, 1972.
911. The constitution of 1973 was enforced on 1 March 1973.
912. PM under the 1973 constitution is the head of the cabinet.
913. The first general elections under the 1973 constitution were held in 1977.
914. First biogas plant established in 1974.
915. Colour transmission started on 20th Dec. 1976.
916. First electric train started in 1970.
917. Steel Mill founded in 1973 (with USSR aided) in Bin Qasim.
918. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in 1974.
919. Pakistan joined OIC in 1974, NAM in 1979, PTBT in 1978, SAARC in 1985.
920. Hudood ordinance enforced on 10 Feb. 1979.
921. Dr. Abdul Salam awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979.
922. Faiz Ahmed Faiz got Lenin Prize.
923. Zia successes ex-President Fazal Ellahi Choudhri.
924. In Dec. 1981, Ziaul Haq announced Majlis-e Shoora with 350 members.
925. Zakat & Ushr ordinance was promulgated in 1980.
926. Wafaqui Mohtasib was created in 1983.
927. 8th amendment introduced in 1985.
928. Gen. Zia lifted Martial Law on 30th December, 1985.
929. Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on 15th Sep. 1986.
930. Ojri camp tragedy occurred on 10 April 1988.
931. The Junejo government was dismissed on 29th May, 1988.
932. Zia died on 17 August, 1988.
933. US ambassador who died with Zia was Arnold Raphael.
934. Ghulam Ishaque Khan became president of Pakistan in 1988.
935. Pakistan's re-entry in Commonwealth in 1989.
936. First test tube baby at Lahore in 1989.
937. PTV2: 1992, PTV Morning: Jan 6, 1988, PTV: Sep. 2000.
938. Kargil Crisis in 1999.
939. Musharaf elected president (10th) on 20 June, 2001.
940. Durand Line agreement between Sir Martin Durand the FS of Britain and Amir and Rehman, the Afghan ruler November 12.

at Kabul (2050 km, 1300 miles)

941. HBFC was set up in Nov. 1952.

942. First satellite Badr-I launched on 16 July, 1990.

943. On 28 May, 1998 five blasts made at Chagi, the day is known as Yum-e-Takbir.

944. On 17 May, 1998 India blasted in Pokhran (Rajhistan).

945. Pakistan entered nuclear club on 28 May, 1998.

946. First bank of Pakistan is Habib Bank.

947. Defence day of Pakistan is celebrated on Sep. 6 since 1966.

948. Air Force day is 7th Sep.

949. Navy Day is 8th Sep.

950. Kashmir Day is 5th Feb.

951. Friday was declared holiday in Jan. 1977.

952. EBODO promulgated in 1959.

953. PRODA came in 1949-1954.

954. Wheat crisis occurred in 1952.

955. Number of basic democratic was 80,000.

956. Ghuauri is Surface to Surface missile.

957. Anza is Surface to Air missile.

958. Minimum age of senator is 30.

959. Minimum age of PM is 35.

960. Number of tribal areas is 11.

961. Pakistan Withdrew from SEATO in 1973.

962. Pakistan left CENTO in March 1979.

963. Nasir Shabir was first Pakistani to conquer Mount Everest.

964. Capital of was shifted from Karachi to Islamabad on 1 August 1960.

965. Indus Basin Treaty was concluded on 19th Sep 1960.

966. KANNUP was established in 1971.

967. Tashkent Declaration was signed on 10 Jan 1966.

968. Saudi King Shah Faisal visited Pakistan in the year of 1966 and 1974.

969. Pakistan was suspended from Commonwealth on 18 Oct 1999.

970. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad was finance minister before becoming governor general of Pakistan.

971. Badr I launched on 16th July 1990.

972. First Agriculture University was established in Faisalabasd.

973. Pakistan joined SEATO in 1954 but later withdrew from it in the year 1973.

974. Moraji Desai, former PM of India was the only Indian leader awarded the highest award of Pakistan for a civilian.

975. The upper Indus plain ends at Mithankot

976. The highest point above the sea level in Pakistan is K-2

977. K.2 is also called as Goodwin Austin is in Karakoram range

978. Nanga Parbat is located in Himalayas

979. Pamir range is called roof of the world

980. Which is the highest peak of Pakistan

981. K-2 is the second highest peak of the world

982. Karakoram Range separates China from Pakistan

983. Hindu Kush Range separates Pakistan from Afghanistan

984. Nanga Parbat is the highest peak of Himalayas range in Pakistan

985. The highest peak of Hindu Kush range is Tirich Mir

986. The longest glacier of Pakistan is Siachen

987. Chiantar glacier is located in the region of Chitral

988. The highest of Koh-e-Sulaiman range isTakhat-e Sulaiman

989. Siachen glacier is located in the region of Baltistan

990. Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of Karakoram

991. The highest glacier of Pakistan is Siachen

992. Babusar Pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit?

993. Malakand Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral?

994. Lawari Pass connects Dir and Chitral?

995. Bolan Pass connects Sindh Plain with Quetta?

996. Khyber Pass connects Peshawar with Afghanistan?

997. Kachura Lake is situated in Skardu

998. Kaliar Kahar Lake is situated in Chakwal

999. Sat Para lake is situated in Baltistan

1000. Keenjher Lake is located near Thatta (Sindh)?

1001. Manchhar Lake is found in: Dadu District

1002. The capital of Argentina is Buenos Aires.

1003. China is the world's largest emitter of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere?

1004. Thermocouple is an instrument based on thermo-electricity used for measuring temperatures.

1005. Thermometer is an apparatus used for measuring temperature.

1006. Largest constellation is Hydra.

1007. Fastest bird is Pregrine Falcon.

1008. Pakistan's plains are divided into two parts

1009. The upper Indus plain starts from Kalabagh

1010. The Border of Pakistan and India between Pakistan's Punjab and Indian Punjab is known as Radcliff line

1011. The upper Indus plain ends at Mithankot

1012. The lower Indus plain starts from

1013. Deltas plain of Pakistan starts from Thatta
1014. the total area of FATA is 27,220 sqkm
1015. 8th Gen Elections were held in Pakistan for 12th Constitution Assembly on 10th October 2002
1016. 58% area of Pakistan is covered by land plateaus
1017. 42% area of Pakistan is covered by plains and deserts.
1018. 17th amendment was passed which restored 58(2)B on 31st December 2003
1019. Thar Desert of Pakistan also lies in India
1020. the total area of Pakistan is 796,096 sq km
1021. Monsoon season in Pakistan starts in July and end in September
1022. Wakhan separates Pakistan from Central Asian States?
1023. Jacobabad is the hottest place in Pakistan?
1024. The Border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called Durand line
1025. Murree is the rainiest of Pakistan?
1026. The total area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 sq km
1027. Area around the rivers is known as Bela
1028. Boundary agreement was signed between Pakistan China in 1963
1029. Border agreement between Pakistan and India on Runn of Kuchh was signed in 1968
1030. Peshawar district and major part of Mardan district are consisted of Plain areas
1031. Bahawalpur is mostly consists of Desert
1032. Runn off Kuchh boundary line is called 24th Parallel line
1033. The total area of Sindh in 140,914 sqkm
1034. Cease-fire line came into existence in 1949
1035. the total length of Pak-India boundary line is 1610 kilometers
1036. Line of Control demarcated in 1972
1037. Jacobabad is the hottest place in Pakistan
1038. Murree is the rainiest of Pakistan
1039. The total length of coastline of Pakistan is 1046 km
1040. The total length of Pak-China boundary line is 595 kilometers
1041. Iran is located south west of Pakistan?
1042. the total length of Pak-Afghan boundary line is 2252 kilometers
1043. 5.2% area of Pakistan is covered by forests.
1044. Pakistan is connected through Silk Road with China
1045. the total length of Pak-Iran boundary line is 805 kilometers
1046. The first finance minister of Pakistanwas Ghulam Mohammad
1047. Famous Pakistani woman player Maria Toor is associated with the game of Squash
1048. The lowest point (below the sea level) of Pakistan is Indian Ocean
1049. The Constitution of the All India MuslimLeague was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by Mualana Muhammad AliJauhar
1050. Quaid said, Hindu India and Muslim Indiaparted India forever after Nehru Report
1051. In 1922, Manjho Daro historical site wasdiscovered
1052. Duration of National Anthem is 80 Seconds
1053. Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan led the Objective Resolution in constitutional Assembly
1054. The Tomb of Anarkali in Lahore is located in Department of Punjab Archives in Punjab Secretarial Lahore
1055. Thar is the largest desert of Pakistan?
1056. The highest point above the sea level in Pakistan is K-2
1057. China is located North and North East of Pakistan?
1058. Land situated between two rivers is known as Doab
1059. India is located East of Pakistan
1060. Afghanistan is located West of Pakistan?
1061. The climate of Pakistan is mostly referred as Hot and dry
1062. Which is located in South of Pakistan? Indian Ocean
1063. Province of the Pakistan there is no desert is KPK
1064. The total area of Punjab is 205344 sq
1065. The desert of Thar lies in Sindh
1066. Indus plain is divided into Four sections
1067. K-2 is also called as Goodwin Austin
1068. K-2 is present in Karakoram mountains range?
1069. Nanga Parbat is located in Himalayas
1070. The total area of Sindh is 140,914 sq km
1071. The total area of Baluchistan is 347,190 sq km
1072. The total area of KPK is 74,521 sq km
1073. The total area of Islamabad is 906 sq
1074. Pamir range is called roof of the world?
1075. Gomal Pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)?
1076. Oldest mountains of the world are present

in India and youngest mountains of the world are present in Pakistan

1077. Khan Kun Pass connects Chitral with Wahkan?

1078. K-2 is the highest peak of Pakistan?

1079. Khojak Pass connects QilaAbdullah with Cheman?

1080. K-2 is the second highest peak of the world?

1081. The total height of Khunjrab Pass is 4555 meters

1082. Babusar Pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit?

1083. Badawi Pass connects Dir with Kohistan district?

1084. Karakoram Pass is the highest Pass in Pakistan, situated at the height of 5575 meters?

1085. the total length of Khyber Pass is 56 Kilometers

1086. Malakand Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral?

1087. Lawari Pass connects Dir and Chitral?

1088. Bolan Pass connects Sindh Plain y,ith Quetta?

1089. Baroghil Pass connects Chitral with Wahkan?

1090. Muztagh Pass connects Baltistan and Yarkand (China)?

1091. Muztagh Pass is the highest Pass of Pakistan?

1092. Tochi Pass connects Bannu (Pakistan) and Ghazni (Afghanistan)?

1093. Dargai Pass connects Mardan with Malakand?

1094. Khyber Pass connects Peshawar with Afghanistan?

1095. Wullar Lake is a source of Jhelum

1096. Hina Lake is situated near Quetta

1097. Kalar Kahar Lake is situated in Salt Range

1098. Hub Lake is situated near Karachi

1099. Haleji Lake is situated in Sindh

1100. Kachura Lake is situated in Skardu

1101. Kallar Kahar Lake is situated in Chakwal

1102. Sat Para Lake is situated in Baltistan

1103. In Kaghan Valley Lalusar Lake is located?

1104. Keenjher Lake is located near Thatta (Sindh)?

1105. Mannchhar Lake is one of the largest fresh water lakes in South Asia

1106. Rawal Lake is situated in Islamabad

1107. Karakoram Range separates China from Pakistan?

1108. Name the range which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan? Hindu Kush Range

1109. The height of Tirich Mir peak is 76[illegible] meters

1110. The height of Nanga Parbat peak is 81[illegible] meters

1111. Nanga Parbat peak is called Ki[illegible] Mountain?

1112. the total height of K-2 peak is 8611 meter[illegible]

1113. 13% area of Mountain region is covered b[illegible] glaciers.

1114. In Pakistan Glaciers covers the area [illegible] 13680 sqkm

1115. Glacier which is located in Karakoram mountain range are Siachen, Hispar, Batura, Biafo and Chogo Lungma

1116. The highest peak of Himalayas range i[illegible] Pakistan is Nanga Parbat

1117. The highest peak of Karakoram Range i[illegible] K-2

1118. The height of Broad Peak is 8047 meters

1119. The highest peak of Hindu Kush range i[illegible] Tirich Mir

1120. The highest peak of Salt range is Sakasar

1121. Siachen is the longest glacier of Pakistan?

1122. Chiantar glacier is located in the region of Chitral

1123. Peaks in Pakistan higher than 8,000 meters are 5

1124. The highest of Koh-e-Sulaiman range i[illegible] Takhat-e-Sulaiman

1125. Siachen glacier is located in the region of Baltistan

1126. What is the total length of Siachen glacier? 72.5km

1127. Batura is the second largest glacier of Pakistan with the length of 64.5 km

1128. Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of Karakoram

1129. Name the highest glacier of Pakistan?Siachen

1130. Haleji Lake is called "Paradise of Birds"?

1131. Keenjhar Lake is the man made largest Lake of Pakistan?

1132. Manchhar Lake is the largest fresh water lake of Pakistan?

1133. Hammune Mashkhel Lake is located in theProvince of Baluchistan

1134. Phander Lake is located in the Province of KPK

1135. Manchhar Lake is found in Dadu District

1136. Famous Lake Saif-ul-Maluk is situated in Kaghan

1137. The largest Lake of Pakistan is Manchhar

1138. [illegible]

Trimmu Headworks

1139. Hingol is the longest river of Baluchistan Province?

1140. Soan and Haro are famous rivers of Potwar Plateau

1141. Indus River is called "Nile of Pakistan"?

1142. Mitthankot is the place where all rivers of Punjab enter into Indus?

1143. Ravi is the smallest river of Pakistan?

1144. the most polluted river of Pakistan is Ravi

1145. the longest river of Pakistan is Indus

1146. the total length of Indus River is 2896 km

1147. Dasht River is located in Baluchistan

1148. Gomal and Kuram rivers are in the Province of KPK

1149. Kabul River is located in the Province KPK

1150. The Gomal River falls in Indus River

1151. Wular Lake controls the flow of Jehlum River?

1152. the nearest city from where Indus begins its deltaic stage and breaks into many distributaries is Thatta

1153. From where Ravi River originates is Himachal Paradesh

1154. The total length of Jehlum River is 725km

1155. The total length of Ravi River is 715 km

1156. Harappa city is situated on the bank of Ravi River

1157. Panjkora River is located in the Province of KPK

1158. Bolan River is located in the Province of Baluchistan

1159. How many rivers are present in Pakistan? 24

1160. Zhob and Mula rivers are located in Baluchistan Plateau

1161. Which area has the biggest deposits of copper? Chagi

1162. Chaghi copper deposits are found in the province? Baluchistan

1163. Zain, Mari are famous for the Gas fields Sulphur is found in the areas of Pakistan? Koh-i-Sultan

1164. Dammel-Nissar area has high quality iron ore deposits?

1165. The first gas field discovered in Pakistan in 1952 was at Sui

1166. Sindh province is the largest producer of natural gas?

1167. Copper is used in the production of Electric wires

1168. The Potwar plateau is very rich in Oil and gas

1169.

Salt

1170. The deposits of copper, gold and silver have been discovered in late 90s at Saindak

1171. Khewra is famous for the minerals of Salt Makarwal coal field is located in Punjab

1172. Degari, Sharigh, Machh and Hami-Khost coal fields are located in Baluchistan

1173. Koh-i-Sultan is located in Baluchistan Saindak project is producing copper, silverand Gold

1174. Saindak project is producing copper, silver and gold with the help of China

1175. Thar coal deposits are the biggest deposits of coal in Pakistan?

1176. Gypsum mineral is used in cement industry and plaster of Paris?

1177. Hazara is famous for Bauxite?

1178. Sui (Baluchistan) is the biggest natural gas field of Pakistan?

1179. Uranium metal is found in Dera Ghazi Khan?

1180. Shanom Dam is being constructed in Northern Areas

1181. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage was constructed on River Indus

1182. The 'Basha Dam" on Indus River is being constructed in Northern Areas

1183. 'Hangol Dam' is located in Baluchistan

1184. Producing capacity of electricity of GhaziBarotha Dam is 1450 MW

1185. Trimmu Sidhnai canal takes water from Trimmu Barrage and discharges it into Ravi

1186. The Chashma Nuclear plant was built with the help of China

1187. Upper Chenab Canal takes off from the Head Marala

1188. the length of Tarbela reservoir is 40 km

1189. The Sidhnai Canals start from the left bank of the Ravi at Sidhnai

1190. The Chashma Nuclear II plant was built with the help of China

1191. Diamer Bhasha dam will produce electricity after completing 4500 MW

1192. The biggest earth filled dam in the world is Tarbela

1193. The potential capacity of hydroelectricity production from river Indus, Jhelum and Chenab is 30000 MW

1194. The installed capacity of Chashma Nuclear Plant is 325 MW

1195. Chashma Nuclear Plant was connected tonational grid in 2000

1196. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for the development of nuclear

Trimmu Headworks

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1195. Chashma Nuclear Plant was connected tonational grid in 2000

1196. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for the development of nuclear

1197. Tarbela dam has the largest electricity generating potential in the world?

1198. Warsak multi project was started in 1960

1199. When the Indus Water Treaty was signed? 19th September 1960

1200. The installed electric generating capacity of nuclear plants is 787 MW

1201. Transport sector is the biggest consumer of Petroleum Products in Pakistan?

1202. The origin of Upper Bari Doab Canal is Chenab

1203. Warsak Project is located on Kabul River

1204. Mangla dam is the second biggest dam in Pakistan?

1205. 1000 MW is the installed generation capacity of Mangla Dam?

1206. Longest tunnel of Pakistan is Khojak

1207. On Jhelum river Mangla Dam is built?

1208. The total generation capacity of Warsak Dam is 240 MW

1209. The storage capacity of TarbelaLake is11.1 million acre feet

1210. Tarbela Dam was constructed in 1976

1211. The length of Tarbela Dam is 2744 m

1212. Warsak Dam was completed in 1960

1213. Mangla Dam was completed in 1967

1214. The height of Mangla Dam is 110 meters

1215. The place from where upper Bari Doaab is originates is Rai Pur (India)

1216. Malakand Dargai is the oldest hydroelectricity project in Pakistan?

1217. Under Indus Water Treaty rivers given to India were Indus, Jhelum and Chenab

1218. Under Indus Water Treaty the rivers given to Pakistan are Indus Jhelum and Chenab Warsak dam is located on River Kabul

1219. Tarbela is the biggest earth filled dam of Pakistan?

1220. The height of Rawal Dam is 35 m

1221. Balloki Headworks was built on the river Ravi

1222. The Indus Water Treaty was mediated by World Bank

1223. 'Marala' Headworks has been constructed on River Chenab

1224. the share of Tarbela in the total hydroelectricity production of Pakistan is 70%

1225. Malakand Dargai Project started its operation in 1938

1226. the installed hydroelectricitygeneration capacity of Tarbela is 3478 MW

1227. the total length of seven canals built under Indus Water Treaty is 621 KM

1228. The origin of Upper Bari Doab Canal is Chenab

1229. The irrigation system of Baluchistan plateau is called Karez

1230. 4 headworks have been constructed on River Sutlej

1231. Sulemanki Headworks is constructed on the river River Sutlej

1232. Transport sector is the largest consumer of oiland oil products?

1233. The largest consumer of Gas is Power sector

1234. Chashma hydroelectricity projects generates 138MW

1235. The total area of Punjab is 205344 sqm

1236. The share of Punjab in the total population of Pakistan is 56.5%

1237. The newest district of Punjab is Chiniot

1238. On the West of Punjab the area is KPK

1239. The shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located at Mithankot

1240. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed wrote popular poetry in Seraiki and Punjabi

1241. Sher Shah Suri built G.T. Road?

1242. The bridge of boats on Indus is is located in Mithankot

1243. 36 districts are there in the Province of Punjab?

1244. Alexander the Great arrived in Taxila in 326 BC

1245. Fort Munro is located at Sulaiman Hills

1246. Derawar Fort is situated in Cholistan Desert

1247. The area of Cholistan desert is 22000 sq. km

1248. Taxila was known for throughout ancient world for its University

1249. Uch is famous for Tombs of Saints Who wrote Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas? Ghulam Rasool

1250. The Noor Mahal is located in Bahawalpur

1251. Gulzar Mahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat Khana are situated in Bahawalpur

1252. Derawar Fort is located near Bahawalpur

1253. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station. Its name is Fort Munro

1254. Yusuf Zulekha was written by Ghulam Rasul

1255. Victoria Hospital is in Bahawalpur

1256. The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is in Multan

1257. The head of the Suhrawardia Silsila is Rukn-e-Alam

1258. The Lal Suhanra National Park is located near Bahawalpur

1259. The Grand Trunk Road starts from Calcutta and ends at Kabul

1260. The density of population in Punjab is 353 per sq. Km

1261. There are 9 divisions in the Punjab

1262. Nishtar Hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan?

1263. Nishtar Hospital is situated in Multan

1264. The new name of Lyallpur is Faisalabad

1265. On the North of Punjab the area situated is Azad Kashmir

1266. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is constructed of Red Sandstone

1267. Wazir Khan's Mosque is situated in Peshawar

1268. The tomb of Jehangir is situated in Lahore

1269. Shah Jehan built tomb of Jehangir?

1270. Shalimar Garden is located in Lahore

1271. Shah Jehan built Shalimar Garden?

1272. Shalimar Garden was built in 1642

1273. The tomb of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain is in Lahore

1274. Poetry of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was in Punjabi

1275. the tomb of Qutub-ud-din Aibakis situated in Islamabad

1276. the old name of G.T. Road is Imperial Highway

1277. Qutub-ud-Din died by falling from his horse during a game of Polo?

1278. Qutub-ud-din was died at Lahore in 1210

1279. Chauburji is located in Lahore

1280. Haran Minar is located in Sheikhupura

1281. Sheikhupura was a Hunting pavilion

1282. Jehangir's Fort is located in Shahdara Lahore

1283. Guru Nanak was born in Nankana Sahib

1284. The name of Pakistan-India Border with Lahore is Wagah

1285. The shrine of shah Daula is situated in Gujrat

1286. The Rohtas Fort is located in the district of Lahore

1287. the total area of Sindh is 140,914 sqkm

1288. Kirthar Hills are located in the Sindh?

1289. Ranikot Fort is situated near Hyderabad

1290. Ranikot is the largest Fort of Pakistan?

1291. Indus Civilization is also known as Harrapan Civilization

1292. University of the Sindh is located at Larkana

1293. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage

1294. Keenjhar Lake is situated near Thatta

1295. Where the Sindh Provincial Museum is located Karachi

1296. Mohenjo-Daro means Mound of the Dead

1297. The Supper Highway start from Karachi andends at Hyderabad

1298. Thar Desert is called Friendly Desert?

1299. Sehwan Sharif is the shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated

1300. The largest Natural Lake in the subcontinent is Manchar Lake

1301. Mohenjo-Daro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the Upper Sindh

1302. Shrine of Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai is situated near Jacobabad

1303. Shah Abdul Lateef is author of the Risalo

1304. The Hindu Kush range separates Pakistan and Afghanistan?

1305. Kashmore city is on the border of Sindh and Punjab provinces?

1306. Tirich Mir the mountain of The Hindu Kush which separates Afghanistan and Tajikistan from Pakistan?

1307. Malakhra is a game

1308. The Indus River empties into the Arabian Sea

1309. Chitral is separated from the Tajikistan bythe narrow Wakhan corridor and from China by the Hunza region

1310. Archaeologists have identified some 400 Indus Civilization towns, scattered from Kabul to Delhi

1311. Phander Lake is located in the Province ofKPK

1312. Makli Hill is the World's largest necropolis (old graveyard)?

1313. Lowari Pass at 3,118 metres 10230 feet,above sea level, from Dir to Drosh is 74 km

1314. The most famous town of the Indus long civilization on the right bank of the Indus in Sindh is Mohenjo-Daro

1315. Kaghan valley is called "Pearl of the Himalaya"?

1316. The density of population in Sindh is 212 per Sq. Km

1317. The Malika Parbat is near Neelam Valley

1318. World's largest tribal society is Pathan

1319. Hub Lake is situated near Karachi

1320. Makli Hill is called little Mecca?

1321. the Cunningham clock tower is located in Peshawar

1322. Shah Jahan Mosque is situated in Thatta

1323. Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is in Peshawar

1324. Banbhore is famous for Sussi and Pannu

1325. Manchhar Lake is found in Dadu District

1326. Gomal Pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)?

1327. The earliest mosque in sub-continent is situated in Banbhore

1328. Keti Bundar is Coastal area

1329. Khan Kun Pass connects Chitral with Wahkan?

1330. The largest Lake of Pakistan is Manchhar

1331. The National Museum is located at Hyderabad

1332. Pakistan Forest institution is located inPeshawar

1333. Jamrud Fort is near Peshawar

1334. Jamrud is called gate way to Khyber Pass?

1335. 7 Divisions are in KPK?

1336. Warsak Dam is built on Kabul River

1337. Darra Adam Khel area is called gun factory of the tribal areas?

1338. Malakand Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral?

1339. Malakand Dargai Project started its operation in 1938

1340. Lawari Pass connects Dir and Chitral?

1341. Warsak Dam is near Peshawar

1342. TheGomal University is in D. I. Khan

1343. The monument at Chowk Yadgar, Peshawar, commemorates the heroes of

1344. 1965 Indo-Pakistan

1345. Akbar Fort is located in Hund

1346. Muslim Bagh which is famous for chromite

1347. The Malam Jabba is one of the important visiting points of Swat Valley

1348. The Lake Saif-ul-Malook is located nearKaghan

1349. Darra Adamkhel town is the toughest town in the world?

1350. Peshawar means City of flowers

1351. Chowk Yadgar is located at Peshawar

1352. Rivers flow in KPK Province are Eight

1353. The total area of Baluchistan is347045 sq. Km

1354. The area Baluchistan makes up 43 percent of Pakistan

1355. The share of Baluchistan in the total population of Pakistan is 6.6%

1356. Jonpur is the biggest forest reserve of SouthAsia and the 2nd of the world?

1357. The density of population in Baluchistan is18 per Sq. Km

1358. Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan?

1359. The oldest inhabitants of Baluchistan are Brahuis

1360. Quetta is the capital of Baluchistan?

1361. Pathans is the largest ethnic group in Baluchistan?

1362. The karez is a system of Undergroundwater

1363. Liyari River is situated in Baluchistan

1364. Quetta was almost completely destroyed in the great earthquakeon 31 May1935

1365. The Murdar Mountain is situated near Quetta

1366. Dasht River is located in the Province of Baluchistan

1367. Porali River is located in the Province of Baluchistan

1368. Hanna Lake is situated near Quetta

1369. Lake Pass is situated near Quetta

1370. Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his lastillness in 1948 at Ziarat

1371. In Ziarat Quaid-e-Azam stayed his last days at Residency

1372. Fort Munroe is situated on the crest of Sulaiman Mountains

1373. Kan Mehtarzai is the highest railway station in Asia?

1374. Gomal Pass is situated near Zhob valley?

1375. The Gomal Pass is one of the mostimportant prehistoric trade routes from subcontinent to Central Asia

1376. The Bolan Pass is situated in Baluchistan

1377. Khojak Pass is situated at Chaman?

1378. The length of Khojak Tunnel is 5.2 km

1379. Bolan Pass connects Sindh Plain with Quetta?

1380. Hammune Mashkhel Lake is located in the Province of Baluchistan

1381. Seven rivers flow in Baluchistan Province?

1382. The karez system for irrigation is being used in Baluchistan

1383. The important minerals of Baluchistan are coal, chrome, fluoride, sulphur, quartz and Marble

1384. Baluchistan area is called as Pakistan's fruit garden?

1385. Saindak Project is located in Baluchistan

1386. Gwadar is in Baluchistan

1387. The longest river of Baluchistan Province is Hingol

1388. Former Northern Areas were granted full autonomy and given the name "Gilgit-Baltistan"on 29th August 2009

1389. Mehdi Shah was elected first Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan

1390. Baltistan is on the "Roof of the World"

1391. Baltistan is called little Tibet?

1392. Baltistan Pakistani area is sandwiched between China and Indian-held Kashmir?
1393. Satpara Lake is near Skardu
1394. The capital of "Gilgit-Baltistan" is Gilgit
1395. About Punial place it is said "the place where heaven and earth meer?
1396. the deposits of precious and semi-precious stones such as rubles and garnets are found in Hunza
1397. The Polo game originated in the Northern Area
1398. In June, August and November, Polo tournaments are held in: Gilgit
1399. Peaks above 8000 meters situated in Gilgit-Baltistan are 5
1400. Nanga Parbat is one of the most dangerous mountains in the world situated in Gilgit Baltistan:
1401. Deosai Plains in Baltistan constitute the second-highest plateau in the world at 4,1115 meters (14500 feet)
1402. The total area of Gilgit-Baltistan is 72498 km^2
1403. 7 districts are there in Gilgit-Baltistan
1404. Karakoram Highway connects Pakistan with China
1405. The old name of Karakoram Highways is Silk road
1406. At the Pak-China border Karakoram
1407. Highway passes through Khunjerab Pass
1408. The Karakoram Highway starts from HasanAbdal
1409. Karakoram Highway ends at Kashgar
1410. Karakoram is a Turkish word meaning Crumbling rock
1411. 12 out of the world's highest 30 mountains are in Karakoram range
1412. Nanga Parbat's nickname is Killer Mountain
1413. The first Postal stamp was issued by Pakistan in July 1948
1414. the first private Airline of Pakistan is Hajvery Airline
1415. DR. Abdus Salam receive the Nobel Prize in 1979
1416. DR. Abdus Salam receive the Nobel Prize in Physics
1417. The largest university of Pakistan is Punjab University
1418. The largest province of Pakistan according to area is Baluchistan
1419. The largest province of Pakistan according to population is Punjab
library found in Pakistanis Punjab library
1421. The biggest railway workshop foundin Pakistan is Mughalpura
1422. The tallest building of Pakistan is MCB Building Karachi
1423. The President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan is Quaid-i-Azam
1424. The first Vice President of Pakistan is Nur-ul-Amin
1425. Pakistan's first cabinet sworn on August 15,1947
1426. Kan Mehtarzai is the highest Railway station inPakistan?
1427. The road which is highest at about 3000 m height is Sharah-i-Karakoram
1428. Siachin Glacier is the highest battle field in Pakistan as well as in the world?
1429. The first constructed Barrage of Pakistan is Sukkar Barrage
1430. the most populous city of KPK is Peshawar
1431. First Pakistani who received noble prize is Dr. Abdus Salam
1432. Bahawalpur state joined Pakistan first?
1433. the first Motorway of Pakistan is Islamabad-Lahore motorway
1434. Muztagh Pass is the highest Pass situated at a height of approximately 6000 metres?
1435. K-2 is the highest peak with a height of8616 m above sea level?
1436. First capital of Pakistan was Karachi
1437. First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan was constructed at Karachi nuclear power plant
1438. First natural gas reserves was discovered at Sui
1439. First natural gas reserves was discovered in1952
1440. Pakistan's first expedition land onAntarctica on January 15, 1991
1441. First Governor of State Bank of Pakistan is Zahid Hussain
1442. the first Chairman of the Senate is Habib-ullah Khan
1443. STN is the first Private T.V. Channel of Pakistan?
1444. First S.O.S. Village of Pakistan was established at Lahore
1445. The coldest place in Pakistan is Skardu
1446. The highest glacier found in Pakistan is Siachen
1447. The largest oil field found in Pakistan is Balkassar
1448. The biggest Park (area wise) in Pakistan is Ayub National Park
1449. Khojack is the longest railway tunnel found

in Pakistan?

1450. The Province which have longest coastline is Baluchistan

1451. The oldest forest of Pakistan is Junipur

1452. The largest museum of Pakistan is found in Karachi

1453. Shamma Khalid has been appointed as the first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan?

1454. The longest river of Pakistan is Indus

1455. The hottest place in Pakistan is Jacobabad

1456. In 1946, Liaqat Ali Khan Presented poor man budget.

1457. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was the chief editor of "Zamindar".

1458. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulak prepared the E points of Simla Depotation.

1459. Umpire Aleem Dar of Pakistan awarded 3 times ICC award.

1460. Diamer-Bhasha Dam is constructing on i river Indus in Gilgit-Baltistan. It will produce4,500 megawatts of electricity.

1461. 'Mohenjo-daro' (Mound of the Dead) is an archeological site situated in the Larkana District of Sindh, Pakistan

1462. "Harappa" is an archaeological site inPunjab, northeast Pakistan, about 35 km (22 miles) west of Sahiwal.

1463. Cease-fire line came into existence in 1949

1464. Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute in January, 1955

1465. Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non NATO in 2003

1466. Shaikh Ismail the saint, who first came in Lahore.

1467. The local govt. system underdevolution of power plan, 2001, inaugurated in August 14, 2001

1468. Pakistan got first loan from USA in 1952

1469. Quaid-e-Azam went into self-exile in London in1931

1470. Gandhi called Pakistan Resolution as a moral wrong

1471. 17 Mughal emperors ruled over sub-continent.

1472. Feroz Shah Tlighlaq constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water.

1473. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is the author of "Hunter par Hunter".,

1474. The Indian forces occupy the state of Jammu and Kashmir on Oct. 27,1947

1475. Defence Pact between USA and Pakistan took place in April,1954

1476. Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did his Ph.D from Leaven University of Belgium

1477. The Himalayan mountain system belongs to Fold Mountains

1478. Pakistan mainly import edible oil from Malaysia

1479. Dasht River flows in Baluchistan

1480. Author of the "Friends not Masters" is President Ayub Khan

1481. Shah Waliulllah was the father of Shah Abdul Aziz

1482. Shah Waliulllah wrote Hunatullah-ul-Baligha

1483. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the founder of the Aligarh Movement

1484. Syed Ahmad Shaheed launched the Jihad Movement in 1826

1485. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali wrote the pamphlet, Now or Never

1486. Haji Shariat Ullah founded the Faraizi Movement of Bengal

1487. Reconstruction of Religious thought in Islam book is written by Allama Iqbal

1488. Allama Iqbal demanded a separate homeland for the Muslim In 1930 Allahabad Muslim League session

1489. Shah Waliullah was the first who translated the Holy Quran into Persian

1490. MAO College receive university status in 1920

1491. Syed Amir Ali founded the Muhammadan Literary and Scientific Society in Calcutta in 1863

1492. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali coined the name 'Pakistan'

1493. Jinnah Joined the Muslim League in 1913.

1494. A.K Fazal Haq moved the Lahore Resolution

1495. Sir Syed Khan organized the

1496. Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886

1497. Agha Khan led the Simla delegation

1498. War of Independence of 1857 began at Meerut.

1499. Agha Khan was the first president of the Muslim League

1500. The main demand of the Simla Delegation is Separate electorate

1501. Why did the Congress ministries resign in 1939. To put pressure upon the British Govt.

1502. British politician Stafford Cripps who held talks with Indian leaders in March 1942

1503. Viceroy Wavel who made his 'August Offer' in 1940

1504. ... Simla Conference

of 1'945 break down. Allocation of Seats to Muslims

1505. Cripps Mission came to India In 1942.

1506. Gordaspur, Ferozpur Balla were the Muslim-majority areas of Punjab that were awarded to India by the 1947 Boundary Commission.

1507. Round Table Conferences held in London

1508. Hakim Ajmal Khan: Founder of the subcontinent's biggest College of Oriental MediCine (Tibbiya College). Hakim Ajmal Khan was one of the members of the Reception Committee of the All India Muslim League session held in Delhi in 1909, and later became its President. He took a prominent part in the Khilafat agitation during 1920-24.

1509. Hasan Ali Effendi was born in a poor family of a small village of Hala District in Sindh. By purely personal efforts he educated himself and chose law as a profession. In 1885, being inspired by Sir Syed's movement, he established the Sindh Madrasatullslam where the Quaid-i- Azam too was a student. He also established the first Muslim girls school of Sindh at Marriot Road in Karachi He is called the Sir Syed of Sindh".

1510. Police TrainingCollege in Sihala the only training school of Pakistan which has a forensic lab.

1511. The first women-police station was established in Islamabad on January 5, 1994

1512. The first women-police station was inaugurated by Prime Minister of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto

1513. Maj. Gen. G. Hutchir became first Inspector General of Punjab police in February 1861

1514. FIR stands for First Information Report

1515. SHO stands for Station House Officer

1516. Code name given to A.I.G in Police Department is Tepu

1517. Inspector General of Police is also known as Provincial Police Officer

1518. Federal Government shall establish National Police, Management Board.

1519. Member of Islamabad District Public Safety Commission for Islamabad Capital Territory shall be elected for three years

1520. Two women members are in Provincial Public Safety Commission.

1521. Z.A.Bhutto wrote the book *"Great Tragedy"*.

1522. The Senate or the Upper House of is the upper house of the bicameral Parliament of [illegible] held every three years for one half of the Senate and each Senator has a term of six years. If the office of the President of Pakistan becomes vacant, or the President is unable to perform his functions, the Chairman of the Senate acts as President until a President is elected.

1523. Senate of Pakistan is consisting of 104 members after the 18th amendment. The longest serving senator of Pakistan is Wasim Sajjad.

1524. The Pakistani National Assembly is the lower house of the bicameral Majlis-e-Shura, which also comprises the President of Pakistan and Senate (upper house). The National Assembly and the Senate both convene at Parliament House in Islamabad. The National Assembly is a democratically elected body consisting of a total of 342 members who are referred to as Members of the National Assembly (MNAs), of which 272 are directly elected members and 70 reserved seats for women and religious minorities. A political party must secure 172 seats to obtain and preserve a majority. Members are elected through the first-past-the-post system under universal adult suffrage, representing electoral districts known as National Assembly constituencies. According to the constitution, the 70 seats reserved for women and religious minorities are allocated to the political parties according to their proportional representation. Each National Assembly is formed for a five-year term, commencing from the date of the first sitting, after which it is automatically dissolved. The National Assembly can also be dissolved at any time by the President of Pakistan, upon the advice of the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

1525. The first airline of Pakistan is Orient Airline.

1526. One unit dissolved on 1 st July 1970

1527. Fraizi Movement was started by Haji Shariat Ullah in Bangal in 1828

1528. Qisas and Diyat ordinance enforced in Pakistan on October 13, 1990

1529. The first successful evening paper from Lahore is Sahafat

1530. Friday was declared for the first time as an official weekly holiday by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

1531. Satpara lake is located near Skardu.

1532. Pakistan got first loan from USA in 1952

1533. Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute on January, 1955.

1534. Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non NATO in 2003.

1535. Crumbling rock is the meaning of

Karakoram.

1536. Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League 1934

1537. The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on 16th May 1946

1538. The author of *"Hunter par Hunter"* is Maulana Zafar Ali khan

1539. The Indian forces occupy the state of Jammu and Kashmir on Oct. 27, 1947

1540. *"A New History of Indo-Pakistan"* is written by K. Ali

1541. First Islamic state was established in India in 1206

1542. The slave Dynasty was founded in India in 1206

1543. Qatub-u-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India in 1206

1544. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died during playing Polo Who was the first and the last woman ruler of Delhi. Razia Sultana

1545. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died in 1210

1546. Slave Dynasty in India was ended in 1290 Al Beruni came to India along with Mahmud of Ghazni

1547. First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India in 1498

1548. The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in 1526

1549. Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty

1550. The founder of the first Afghan dynasty in India was Bahlol Lodi

1551. First Battle of Panipat fought was in 1526

1552. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526 Mughal dynasty was rounded by Babur 1526

1553. Babar laid the foundation of Mughal empire in 1526 by defeating Ibrahim Lodi

1554. Second battle of Panipat was fought in 1556

1555. The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings

1556. War of Independence was fought in 1857

1557. MAO. College was established at Aligarhin 1877

1558. Sir Sayyed set MAO High School in Aligarhin 1875

1559. Lord Lytton inaugurated MAO. College in 1877

1560. Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan died on 27th March,1898

1561. Sir Syed Ahmad introduced Two-Nation Theory for the first time.

1562. Al Hilal was a newspaper started by AbulKalam Azad

an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D.Eisenhower.

1564. The 'Aid to Pakistan Consortium' meetsevery year in Paris.

1565. Allama Shabir Ahmad Usmani formed a party of Ulema called Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam

1566. Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in London in 1908

1567. Indian Council Act introduced in 1909

1568. Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay in 1909

1569. Delhi Darbar. King and Queen of British visit India; Partition of Bengal is annulled in1911

1570. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Calcutta on 14th January 1911

1571. "Al-Halal" Urdu newspaper was issued by Maulana Abu-Kalam-Azad in 1912

1572. Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in1913

1573. Incident of Kanpur occurred 133 Muslimswere killed in 1913

1574. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued"Handard" Urdu newspaper in 1913

1575. Dyarchy system meaning dual system of Government was introduced in 1919

1576. Khilafat Movement launched in subcontinent in 1919

1577. Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsarby General Dyer in 1919 Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introducedin subcontinent in 1919

1578. Rowlatt Act gave extraordinary power to government to suppress the freedom struggle in 1919

1579. 13th April. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Congress in 1920

1580. Jamia Milia Aligarh was established by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar in 1920

1581. MAO College of Aligarh got the status of University in 1920

1582. Hindu Mahsahaba was established in 1921

1583. Boycott of Simon Commission. broadcasting started in India in 1927

1584. Simon Commission came to India to report working of the reforms in 1928

1585. Death of Syed Ameer Ali in 1928

1586. Nehru Report was issued by Congress in 1928

1587. After rejecting Nehru Report Quaid-e-Azam gave his famous fourteen points in a meeting held in Delhi in 1929

1589. Viceroy Lord Wavell convened the 'Simla Conference' in 1945.

1590. Chowdhary Rahmat Ali conceived the idea of Pakistan.

1591. The Quite India Movement started at Bombay on Aug. 8, 1942

1592. Allama Iqbal gave his historical Presidential Address at Allahabad in 1930

1593. Civil Disobedience movement launched, Dandi March by Gandhi (April 6, 1930) Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931

1594. Under Gandhi-Irwin Pact Congress called off the agitation and agreed to participate in the second Round Table Conference in1931

1595. Death of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar on4th January 1931

1596. Wavell Plan envisaged constitution of executive council in such a way as to give representation to all major communities in India and Quit India movement launched in 1945

1597. Simla Conference was held between all parties of subcontinent at Simla in 1945

1598. Muslims celebrated "Victory Day on 11th January 1946

1599. British Cabinet Mission visit India; Interim government formed at the Centre in 1946

1600. When Pakistan Resolution was presented in 1940, Sardar Aurangzeb supported the same in a very effective way/manner

1601. The Lahore Resolution was supported by Qazi Muhammad Isa from the province of Balochistan

1602. Name the Sindhi leader who supported Pakistan's Resolution from the province of Sindh was Sir Abdullah Haroon

1603. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from the province I of Punjab supported the Pakistan's resolution.

1604. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact Proclaimed thesuspension of Civil Disobedience Movement

1605. Lahore Resolution is also known as Pakistan Resolution

1606. The Pakistan Resolution was moved on 23rd March, 1940

1607. In March, 1942 Stafford Cripps came to sub-continent Ill- with some proposals to solve constitutional problems. Wavel plan which was highly opposed by Quaid-e-Azam was presented in 1945.

1608. The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on 16th May 1946

1609. Communal Award envisaged communal representation for depressed classes besides Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs in 1932

1610. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali issued a Pamphlet "Now or Never" in 1933

1611. Pakistan National Movement was established by Ch. Refimat Ali in 1933

1612. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in 1817

1613. Ranjit Singh united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab.

1614. Syed Ahmad Shaheed wrote Sirat-i-Mustaqim in 1818

1615. Sher Shah's real name was in Farid

1616. The capital of the Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Delhi by Shahjahan Din-e-Iahi founded by Akbar in 1582

1617. East India Company established in 1600

1618. Bernier visited India during the reign of Shahjahan

1619. Fraizi Movement was started in Bangal in 1828

1620. During the Mughal period Portuguese traders first came to India.

1621. The first Indian ruler to organize Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the state was Akbar

1622. Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Balakot in 1831

1623. Urdu declared as official language in 1832

1624. Sayyid-ul-Akhbar started by Sayyid Muhammad Khan in 1837

1625. Death of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's father, Sayyid Muhammad Muttaqi in 1838

1626. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan appointed as Naib Munshi at Agra in 1839

1627. The most Significant battle in the establishment of British supremacy in India was that of Buxar

1628. The Governor of Bengal from 1760-65 was Warren Hastings

1629. The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings

1630. The Governor-General of Fort William became the Governor-General of India under the Charter Act of in 1833

1631. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan received the title ofJawad-ud-Daula Arit Jung from the Mughal court in 1842

1632. Death of Sayyid Muhammad Khan, brother of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1845

1633. Sir John Lawrence followed the policy of 'masterly inactivity' towards Afghanistan.

1634. On Shah Wali Ullah request Ahmad Shah Abdali attacked India and defeated Marhattas at Panipat.

1635. Religious scholar who translated Quran in Persian which was known as Fateh Rehman Fi Tarjman-al-Quran was Shah Wali Ullah

1636. Second Battle of Panipat was fought

between Hemubikal and Akbar in 1556

1637. Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani was born in 1564 Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi in 1555

1638. Battle of Haldighati was fought in 1576

1639. Shah Wali Ullah was the author of "Almos-ul-Mustafa", a commentary on the Book of Aadith "Mota".

1640. Haji Shariat Ullah religious scholar tried to eradicate different innovations from the religion.

1641. First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in 1846

1642. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge in 1846

1643. British Governemnt sold Kashmir to Galab Singh in 1846

1644. Doctrine of Lapse under which adoption of son by rulers in the absence of their naturalhairs was banned was introduced in Subcontinent in 1848

1645. East India Company occupied Punjab in 1849

1646. The most famous court-poet (in Hindi literature) of Akbar was Abdur-Rahim-Khan- i-Khanan

1647. Sher Shah is well-known for his administrative skill, especially his Land revenue system

648. After Shariat Ullah DadhuMian made the Faraizi Movement strong and popular.

649. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of Muhammed Shah

350. The Mughal emperor, who died to sudden fall from the staircase, was Humayun

51. Humayun lost his kingdom in Hindustan but retrieved it after about 15 years in exile.

52. The coin rupia was first issued by Sher Shah Suri

53. Haji Shariat Ullah was the founder of Faraizi Movement.

4. Sher Shah Suri was the ruler of medieval India who is credited with the building of the Grand Trunk Road.

5. Sher Shah as the Afghan ruler of India whose administrative system was emulated by the British.

. Din-e-llahi founded by Akbar in 1582

. East India Company established in 1600

. The most famous musician at the court of Akbar was Tansen. His original name was Ramtanu Pande

. The tomb of Babar is at Kabul

. The first census was conducted in India

1661. the monopoly of East India Company in trade brought under the control of the British Crown in 1773 A.D.

1662. Vasco da Gama came to India in1498

1663. William Hawkins Englishmen was honored by Jahangir with the title of 'Khan'.

1664. The battle of Dharmat was fought between Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh

1665. Tobacco was introduced for cultivation during the reign of Jahangir

1666. Jahangir was the first Mughal emperor to allow Britishers to establish trade links with India.

1667. British defeated Tippu Sultan in 1799

1668. Mujahideen Movement was launched under the leadership of Syed Ahmad Shaheed

1669. Syed Ahmad Shaheed alongwith Shah Ismail was martyred in a battle with Sikhs at Balakot

1670. Syed Ahmad Shaheed and Shah Ismailwere martyred in 1831

1671. Shah Wali Ullah was born in 1703

1672. Ahmad was the actual name of Shah Wali Ullah.

1673. Shah Wali Ullah wrote a letter to Najib-ud-Daula as king to give support and help to the Muslims against the tyrany of Sikhs and Marhattas.

1674. East India Company is formed in 1600 Anglo-Maratha War was fought in 1805

1675. Anglo-French War in India was fought in1748

1676. Beside emphasizing the need for carrying out Faraiz, Faraizi movement also paid attention to save Peasants from the tyranny of Hindu landlords.

1677. When the East India Company came into existence, England was ruled by the Tudors

1678. TipuSultan Indian king requested Napoleon for help to drive the British from India.

1679. Anglo-Sikh War was fought in 1846

1680. Sir Sayyed was born in Delhi on 17th October 1817

1681. Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan started government job in the Commissioner's office in 1837 as Naib Munshi

1682. Sir Sayyed was elevated to the position of Chief Judge in 1846

1683. Asar us-Sanadid book was written by Sir Sayyed in 1847.

1684. War of Independence was fought in 1857

1685. The British ascended the Indian throne

British East India Company was bolishedin 1858

1687. During the 1857 war Sir Sayyed wasworking in Bijnaur

1688. Sir Syed Ahmed set up first school at Moradabad in 1859

1689. Indian Legislative Councils Act was introduced which envisaged association of Indians with the administration at higher level in 1861

1690. Legislative Council Act, 1861 the first ever constitutional structure was formulated in1861

1691. Sir Syed set up a Scientific Society in Gazipur which translated the modem works from English to Urdu and Persian in 1864

1692. British Indian Association was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1866

1693. Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband began functioning in a small mosque at Deoband in 1867

1694. Hindu-Urdu Controversy began when 'Hindus demonstrated against Urdu and demanded its replacement with Hindi as official language in Banaras in 1867

1695. Mahatma Gandhi was bom in 1869

1696. Sir Syed Ahmad's joumay to London with his son in 1869

1697. In Tabeen al Kalam Sir Sayyed discussed in detail the similarities between Islam and Christianity.

1698. Foundation of Society for the Educational Progress of Indian Muslims in 1870

1699. Publication of Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1870

1700. In 1859 Sir Sayyed set a school where Persian and English was taught at Muradabad

1701. Foundation of Muhammadan College Committee in 1872

1702. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established MAO school at Aligarh in 1875

1703. The leader of the 1857 Revolt in Delhi was Bakht Khan

1704. Quit India Movement started after the failure of Cripps proposal

1705. Sir Sayyed was appointed the member of Imperial Council in 1877

1706. Sir Sayyed was given the tittle of Knight-hood by the British Government in 1888

1707. Loyal Mohammedan of India was written by, Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan

1708. Name the University of England which conferred a degree of LL.D on Sir Sayyed. Edinburg University

1709. When did Sir Sayyed established a Scientific Society in Ghazipur which translated ... Urdu and Persian in 1864

1710. Aligarh Institute Gazette was published both in English and Urdu languages by Scientific Society in in 1866

1711. Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan went to England with his son Syed Mehmud in 1869

1712. MAO. College was established in Aligarh in 1877

1713. Sir Sayyed set MAO. High School in Aligarh in 1875

1714. Qadianis were declared non-Muslims in 1974

1715. First Amendment was took place in constitution of 1973 in 1974

1716. Pakistan became the Chairman of OIC in 1974

1717. Five Thousand Years of Pakistan was written by REM Wheeler.

1718. The poem Shikwah and Jawab-e-Sikwah was written by Allama Iqbal.

1719. Struggle of Pakistan was written by I.H Qureshi.

1720. Sat Para Lake is located near Skardu

1721. Mahabat khan Mosque was destroyed by fire

1722. Gwadar became a part of Pakistan on September 9,1958.

1723. All India Muslim league was formulated on December 30, 1906 and first president was Sir Agha Khan.

1724. General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.

1725. Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justce was the first chief justice of Pakistan.

1726. Zafarullah Khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.

1727. Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology is located in Topi.

1728. Runn off Kuchh boundary line is called 24th Parallel line

1729. Monsoon season in Pakistan starts in July and end in September

1730. Shuja Nawaz is the author of the book, *Crossed Swords: Pakistan and Its Army*

1731. *Shahaab Nama* is written by Qudratullah Shahaab

1732. Water accord was signed between provinces in1991

1733. Margalla Hills of Islamabad are extension of Himalaya range.

1734. Koh-e-Sultan has 738 thousand tons sulphur reserves.

1735. Saindak. Koh-e-marani, Sibbi, Kallat have copper deposits.

1736. "Malakand Pass" connected Peshawar with Chitral.

1737. "Lowari Pass" is a high mountain pass thatconnects Chitral with Dir in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

1738. Liaquat - Nehru pact was announced atDelhi in April 1950

1739. Kafir Fort is located in the province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1740. Attock Oil Refinery is located at Morgah Rawalpindi.

1741. The border line between Pakistan and Afghanistan is Durand Line.

1742. Qila Kitas is near Choa Saidan Shah.

1743. Qila Darawar is near Bahawalpur.

1744. Umar Kot fort is in Sindh.

1745. The biggest mosque in Pakistan is Shah Faisal Mosque. Islamabad.

1746. Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly was passed the objective resolution on March 12, 1949

1747. First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was dissolved on October 24, 1954

1748. Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the first Constituent Assembly

1749. First Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on March 23, 1956

1750. Second Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on June 8, 1962

1751. Tbird Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on August 14, 1973

1752. Sakander Mirza imposed the first Martial Law on October 7, 1958

1753. Mian Abdur Rashid was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan?

1754. Benazir Bhutto was the first Women Prime Minister of Pakistan

1755. The first Nishan-e-Haider was won by Capt.Raja Sarwar

1756. Dr. Shahida Malik was the first Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army

1757. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah was the first Governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948

1758. Sir George Cunningham was the first Governor of NWFP from August 1947 to April 1948

1759. First Martial Law was imposed in October 1958

1760. First five year plan implemented in Pakistan From 1955 to 1960

1761. Iskandar Mirza was the first President of Pakistan

1762. Hafeez Kardar was the first Captain of Pakistan Cricket Team

1763. Syed Mehdi Shah was elected first C[illegible] Minister of Gilgit Baltistan

1764. first elections were held in "G[illegible] Baltistan"in 12th November 2009

1765. Second constitution assembly appro[illegible] first constitution of Pakistan

1766. The first Constituent Assembly Origi[illegible] consisted of 69 members subsequently [illegible] number of members was increased to 79

1767. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jin[illegible] elected as the first President of the Constitu[illegible] Assembly on August 11,1947

1768. **Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan** ([illegible] February 1905 – 13 June 1990) (forme[illegible] Sheila Irene Pant), DPhil, NI, was the [illegible] woman Governor of Sindh as well as [illegible] Chancellor of University of Karachi. She a[illegible] served as economic adviser to Jinna[illegible] Pakistan Movement Committee and la[illegible] became First Lady of Pakistan when h[illegible] husband Liaqat Khan Ali became Pakistan[illegible] first prime minister. As First Lady of Pakista[illegible] she launched programs for woman[illegible] development in the newly founded coun[illegible] Later, she would went on to start her career [illegible] stateswoman that would last a decade.

1769. **Chaudhry Sir Muhammad Zafarulla[illegible] Khan**, KCSI (6 February 1893 – 1 Septemb[illegible] 1985) was one of the leading Founding Fathe[illegible] of modern Pakistan, politician, statesma[illegible] diplomat, and international jurist. He was th[illegible] first foreign minister of Pakistan and the fir[illegible] Muslim, Asian and only Pakistani president fo[illegible] both the UN General Assembly and also th[illegible] International Court of Justice. He was a[illegible] delegate in 1930, 1931, and 1932 to the Round Table Conferences on Indian reforms i[illegible] London, England. In 1931–1932 he was president of the Muslim League, and he sat o[illegible] the British Viceroy's Executive Council as [illegible] Muslim member from 1935 to 1941. He led th[illegible] Indian delegation to the League of Nations i[illegible] 1939, and from 1941 to 1947 he served as [illegible] judge of the Federal Court of India.

1770. According to the constitution of Pakistan the Head of the Government is Prime Minister

1771. The Lower House of the Parliament is National Assembly

1772. The Upper House of the Parliament is Senate

1773. The Speaker is the Presiding head of the National Assembly

1774. The Presiding head of the Senate is Chairman

1775. The Constitutional Chief of a Province is called Governor

1776. The Administrative Chief of a Province is called Chief Minister
1777. The highest court of Pakistan is called Supreme Court
1778. The Pakistani Parliament consists ofBicameral
1779. Article 50 of the constitution established Bicameral Parliament?
1780. The tenure of the National Assembly is 5 years
1781. The Senate consists of 104 members
1782. Member of the National Assembly must be at least 25 years of age
1783. 18th amendment has ceased the powers of the President to dissolve the National Assembly
1784. Eighteenth amendment abolished 58 (2-B)article of the constitution
1785. The Senate is a continuous body.
1786. It's members are elected for a term of 6 years. Half of them (Senators) are retired after every 3 years
1787. The Governor may dissolve the Provincial Assembly at the advice of the Chief Minister
1788. The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in 1956
1789. Under the Constitution of 1956 Urdu and Bengali languages were declared as the national languages
1790. Members of a National Finance Commission is appointed by President
1791. The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was inaugurated on August 10,1947
1792. Total membership of the national assembly is 342
1793. A member of the Senate must be at least 30 years of age
1794. The Chairman of Senate is elected for a term of 3 years
1795. A Money Bill originates in The National Assembly
1796. Each Province has unicameral legislature
1797. Meetings of the Provincial Assembly are presided by Speaker
1798. The second draft of the basic principle committee was present to the constituent assembly by Prime Minister Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
1799. The first constituent assembly was dissolved by governor general Ghulam Muhammad
1800. One Unit came into force on 14th October1955
1801. The constitution of 1956 contained 234articles
1802. The constitution of 1956 provided for Parliamentary form of government
1803. The constitution of 1956 was abrogated on October 7, 1958
1804. The constitution of 1962 provided for unicameral parliament
1805. Ayub Khan resigned on 25111 March 1969
1806. ZA Bhutto promulgated an interim constitution on 12111 April 1972
1807. Zia-ul-Haq was replaced by Ghulam IshaqKhan
1808. General Pervez Musharaf is 10th President of Pakistan
1809. According to the original constitution of 1973, the system of government is Parliamentary system of government
1810. Under article 91 of the constitution election procedure for Prime Minister
1811. The basic institution under the 2nd Constitution (1962) was the Electoral College, consisting of 80000 People
1812. 5 years term of National Assembly under the Constitution of 1962
1813. Official language of Pakistan under 1962 Constitution was Bengali and Urdu
1814. The system of government introduced by the 1962 Constitution was Presidential
1815. The 1962 Constitution was abrogated in 1969
1816. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was the first and the only civil Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan? The Constitution making committee formed by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto consisted of 25 members of National Assembly
1817. Constitution of 1973 was approved by the National Assembly on 10th April, 1973
1818. According to the 1973 constitution the president is the head of the state, assisted by Prime Minister
1819. The age of the presidential candidate must not be less than 40 years
1820. The president is elected for a term of 5 years
1821. The president takes the oath of his office before the Chief Justice
1822. 8th amendment in the constitution has titled the balance of power in favour of President President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution in 1981
1823. President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly) in December 1981
1824. Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister of Pakistan as a result of October 1990 elections
1825. Pervaiz Musharraf took over the

government after removing Nawaz Sharif on 21 October, 1999

1826. According to constitution of 1973, Prime Minister is appointed by the National Constituent Assembly

1827. 10 members were later added to the Constituent Assembly

1828. Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time on 11 August

1829. The federal cabinet consists of federal ministers and State Minister 1947

1830. The Prime Minister emerged the real executive after the with drawl of 58(2) (b)

1831. Quaid-e-Azam was the first President of theConstituent Assembly

1832. Federal capital is represented by 4 senators

1833. Chief Minister is the executive head of theprovince

1834. As a result of 1997 elections Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister of Pakistan /

1835. Supreme Court is the highest court in Pakistan

1836. 1956 Constitution for the first time made itcompulsory for the head of state to be a Muslim

1837. 1st Constituent Assembly lasted for 7 years

1838. First Constitution (1956) was abrogated and Muhammad Ali Bogra who took over after the dismissal of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Oin

1839. Martial Law was proclaimed on 7 October, 1958

1840. Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954

1841. Markazi Majlis Ammal is an alliance of 6 Religious parties

1842. In federal government, the chief Executive of the federation shall be Prime Minister

1843. Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf presented his local government plan on August 14, 2000

1844. In a Pakistan federal system all citizenshave Single citizenship

1845. The Chief Justice of Pakistan is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

1846. In Pakistan, the federal legislative or Parliament is a Bicameral

1847. A Judge of the Supreme Court may hold office until he reaches at the age of 65

1848. A person is appointed judge of the Supreme Court if he has been a judge of a high court for at least 5 years

1849. 2nd Constituent Assembly passed Act of

1850. The chairman of the Islamic Ideology council is appointed by President

1851. One Unit merging all the provinces of West Pakistan into one unit

1852. After the elections of 1985 Muhammad Pakistan became member of UnitedNations on September 30,1947

1853. Khan Junejo was elected the Prime Minister of Pakistan

1854. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from appeals of High Court

1855. After the death of Zia-ul-Haq on 17th August, 1988 Ghulam Ishaq Khan was made the President of Pakistan

1856. Under article 209 of the Constitution a Supreme Judicial Council was established

1857. MRO was organized to oppose Zia-ul-Haq government

1858. Judges may be removed by Supreme Judicial Council

1859. Pakistan People's Party got majority in the elections of 1988

1860. Khawaja Nazim-ud-Oin was the second Governor-General of Pakistan

1861. Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed the Government of Benazir Bhutto in 1990

1862. Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan

1863. Islami Jamhoori Ittehad party won the elections of October 1990

1864. Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan

1865. Prime Minister is the chairman of the national economic council

1866. National People Party was led by Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi

1867. National finance commission is constituted by President of Pakistan

1868. F.M. Ayub Khan was the second President

1869. Basic democracies in Pakistan were inaugurated by Basic democracy order of1959

1870. F.M. Ayub Khan was the first elected President of Pakistan

1871. Governor-General dismissed the cabinet of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din on 17 April, 1953

1872. First Pakistan Constituent Assembly of Pakistan constituted on July 20, 1947

1873. The Chief Justice of the Federal Shariat Court is appointed maximum for a term of 4 years

1874. 69 members were there in the Constituent Assembly when it was set up

1875. According to the constitution of Pakistan. President is the Head of state

less than 45 years

1877. The President of Pakistan shall hold office for a term of 5 years

1878. Benazir Bhutto became first women Prime Minister of Pakistan first time on December 2,1988

1879. Benazir Bhutto remained in the office of Prime Minister first time from December 2, 1988 to August 6,1990

1880. A Judge of the Supreme Court addresses his resignation to the President

1881. Who removed Chief Minister? Provincial Assembly through a vote of no-confidence

1882. The provincial governor is appointed by President

1883. Major-GeneralIskander Mirza was the first President of Pakistan

1884. According to the third schedule the President of Pakistan shall take on oath before Chief Justice

1885. According to article 232 of Constitution, the President may issue a proclamation of emergency:

1886. Attorney general of Pakistan is appointed by the President

1887. Auditor General of Pakistan is appointed by President

1888. 18th amendment was passed on 19th April 2010

1889. Fameeda Mirza is the first female Speaker of National Assembly of Pakistan?

1890. Shahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan was a senior politician. He was founder of Islamia College Peshawar. He attended the round table conference as a Muslim delegate and took active part in the freedom movement.

1891. Imran Khan was born on 25 November 1952 is a retired Pakistani cricketer the captain of Pakistani team which won World Cup in 1992.

1892. Imran Khan established the Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Centre in 1996 and Mianwali's Namal College in 2008.

1893. Dr Muhammad Iqbal was born in Sialkot Neil Armstrong was born in Ohio USA

1894. PIA is international airline of Pakistan

1895. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan

1896. Markhor is the national animal of Pakistan

1897. Chakor is the national bird of Pakistan

1898. Sir Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan was the founder of the All India Muslim League

1899. Muhammad Ali Johar helped QUAID-E-AZAM in fourteen points

1900. How many members were nominated byMuslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946? 5

1901. One unit dissolved on 1st July 1970

1902. Fraizi Movement was started by Haji Shariat Ullah in Bangal in 1828

1903. the key issues for discussion in the 2nd Round Table Conference were Issue of Federation and minorities in the Sub-Continent

1904. HajiShari at Ullah a religious scholar tried to eradicate different innovations from the religion

1905. British Government issued White Paper on Constitutional Proposals in March, 1933

1906. Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League in 1934

1907. The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on 16th May 1946

1908. President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an interim constitution in 1981

1909. the old name of Pakpatan is Ajudhan

1910. Sir Fazal Hussain is the founder of Unionist Party

1911. On Dasht River Merani Dam is built

1912. Qisas and Diyat ordinance enforced in Pakistan in October 13, 1990

1913. Mahatma Gandhi said that Cripps Mission was a post- dated cheque of a crashing bank

1914. Rakaposhi mountain peak is located near Swat Valley

1915. Sachal Sarmast is the poet who had command over seven languages

1916. The reign of Muhammad bin Taghluq is said to mark the highest point of territorial expansion of the Sultanate

1917. the main reason behind Muslim League Failure in the Elections of 1937 was the organizational problems and opposition by locals.

1918. Quaid-e-Azam joined Al India Muslim League at the age of 37

1919. Ayub Khan has shortest tenure as Prime Minister

1920. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was founder of Zamindar

1921. Sir Stafford Cripps led the Cripps mission that visited India in 1942

1922. Juna Garh, Kashmir and Hyderabad states were caused a dispute between India and Pakistan.

1923. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman announced the Six Points

1924. Nizam was the title of the ruler of Hyderabad Deccan

1925. Objectives Resolution passed on 12 March 1949

1926. Urdu got its name from Turkish.
1927. Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad is first 'open' university of Pakistan
1928. ECO replaced the RCD in 1985
1929. Founding members of the RCD are Pakistan, Iran and Turkey
1930. Headquarters of the UNO is in New York.
1931. Name the treaty signed by India and Pakistan after the 1965 war? Tashkent Treaty
1932. Amir Khusrau wrote in Urdu language
1933. Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979.
1934. National Park Islamabad is the largest park in Pakistan
1935. Punjab Public Library is the largest Library in Pakistan
1936. Lahore museum is the largest Museum in Pakistan
1937. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the smallest province in respect of Area
1938. MCB Plaza is the tallest building in Pakistan
1939. Lahore is the largest railway station in Pakistan?
1940. Second OIC Summit held in 1974 in Lahore
1941. Karachi to Peshawar is the longest Railway line in Pakistan
1942. The biggest market of Pakistani exports is USA.
1943. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was also known as 'Frontier Gandhi'.
1944. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was famous as Badshah Khan
1945. On March 23, 2000 Pakistan had manufactured a modern tank liaison with China by name of Al-Khalid.
1946. Durand Line was drawn in 1893
1947. Zahid Hussain was the first Governor of Uranium State Bank
1948. Mongolia has world's 6% of reserves.
1949. Gen. Ayub Khan suspended Iskandar Mirza on 27th October 1958
1950. Where was the first annual session of Muslim League held? Karachi 1907
1951. The Qadianis were declared as minority in the National Assembly on 7th September1974.
1952. Sir Shafi was the Muslim League leader who opposed Jinnah's decision to boycott the Simon Commission of 1927?
1953. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Indian National Congress due to Non Cooperation Movement
1954. Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was enforced
1955. Pakistan first formally called as 'Islamic Republic' in 1956 Constitution
1956. Muhammad Khan Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on 23rd March1985.
1957. Pakistan's largest oil fields are located in District Badin.
1958. The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
1959. Gwadar became the part of Pakistan in 1958
1960. Balochistan was given status of Province in 1970
1961. Karakoram highway which was completed in 15 years was formally opened in 1978
1962. The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was Abdul Salam.
1963. Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972
1964. Shahnawaz: Begum Jahan was one of the most famous Muslim women politicians of her time in the sub-continent. She represented the Muslims of subcontinent at the all three Round Table Conferences in London in 1930-1932. She was a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and a Member of the All-India Muslim League Council. After independence she became a Member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.
1965. Shaukat Ali, was a devoted worker of freedom struggle who took a very active part in Khilafat movement. His mother Bi Amma was a great social worker. She organised a number of ladies meetings and led large women processions in connection with the movement.
1966. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, a veteran Muslim Leaguer, a member of Viceroy's Executive Council played important role in Pakistan movement.
1967. Syed Ali Imam was a great lawyer and statesman, Syed Ali Imam was one of the signatories to the Memorandum presented to Lord Minto, the then Viceroy of India, in 1906. In 1908, he presided over the Third Annual Session of the All India Muslim League held at Amritsar. He was the first Muslim to be appointed Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and later became President of the Nizam's Executive Council.
1968. Syed Amir Ali was one of the most eminent historians and scholars of Islamic learning. Syed Amir Ali founded Central National Muhammadan Association in 1879. In 1881, he was nominated to the Bengal Legislative Council and later to the Imperial Council. A jurist of international fame, Syed Amir Ali rose

Leaguer. He served as Honorary joint Secretary of the All-India Muslim League. He became a Minister in the Punjab Government and a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1946. After independence, he served as Minister in the Central Cabinet & later as Pakistan's Ambassador in Iran, Turkey, &as Pakistan's High Commissioner in India.

70. Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah was a distinguished statesman from Sindh Mr. Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah was an active member of Council of the All India Muslim League. He rose to the Chief Minister of the Province of Sindh in pre- partition India, and became the first Governor of Sindh Province after the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.

71. Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan, a close associate of Quaid-i-Azam, was working committee member of All India Muslim League and the first President of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Muslim League.

972. Khan Iftikhar Husain Muslim League Leader of Mamdot played an important role in organizing the Pakistan resolution session on March 23, 1940 in Lahore. After independence he became Chief Minister of Punjab.

973. Khwaja Nazimuddin: A senior politician, Khwaja Nazimuddin was a Member of the Muslim League Working Committee. In 1934 he was nominated to the Bengal Executive Council and became Home Minister. In 1937 he became the Interior Minister and then from 1943 to 1945 he was Chief Minister of Bengal. After independence he became the first Chief Minister of former East Pakistan and succeeded the Quaid-i-Azam as the second Governor General. After the death of Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951, he became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

1974. Zakir Hussain was the third President of India (1957-69) and died in office in May 3, 1969. He was also India's second Vice-President (1962-67).

1975. In 1994, Pakistan was the world champion of Cricket, Hockey and Squash and Snooker

1976. The total length of coastline of Pakistan is 1046.

1977. Cease Fire line came into existence in 1949.

1978. Pakistan can be divided into six natural regions.

1979. High of K2 is 8611 Meters.

1980. The coldest place in Pakistan is Sakardu.

1981. Most of the Hosiery Industry is located in Karachi.

1982. The Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the help of China at Taxila.

1983. The first Census in the subcontinent took place in the year 1901.

1984. Wheat is the major Kharif Crop of Pakistan.

1985. Kotli is the city of Azad Kashmir.

1986. The SOS village built in Faisalabad.

1987. Pakistan celebrated Quaid's year in 2001.

1988. Pakistani Cricketer Saeed Anwar declared to join Afghan Jehad.

1989. Maulana Shibly wrote books on Islamic History.

1990. The first translation of the Holy Quran was in Sindhi.

1991. Qutab Minar is in Delhi.

1992. Cholistan Desert is in Bahawalpur.

1993. Pakistan can be divided per climate into 4 regions.

1994. Hashim Shah wrote Sassi Punnu.

1995. The British Communal Award was announced in 1932.

1996. Land between two rivers is called Do, aba.

1997. Shah Jahan Constructed Jamia Masjid Thatta.

1998. Sindh River flows from Bolan River.

1999. Kohat is the oldest cantonment of Pakistan.

2000. Muslims were interested in the art of Calligraphy.

2001. The length of Durand Line is 2240 km.

2002. The length of Pakistan's common border with Iran is 805 km.

2003. Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is Sinkiang.

2004. Jinnah Barrage is originated on the river Sindh.

2005. The height of Tarbela Dam is 500 feet.

2006. Wah city of Pakistan is linked with cement, arms and ammunition industry.

2007. Sukkur barrage is completed in 1932.

2008. Simly Lake is near Islamabad.

2009. Tanda Dam is located in NWFP.

2010. Khanpur Dam irrigates Attock and Abbotabad.

2011. Sassi was born in Bhutta Wahan.

2012. Baba Farid Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in 1265.

2013. Nishtar hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan.

2014. Sahiwal is the new name of 'Montgomery'.

2015. Noor Mahal is located at Bahawalpur.

2016. The founder of Suharwardi silsila in Pakistan is Rukn-e-Alam.

2017. Baheshti Darwaza is located in Pakpattan.

2018. The tomb of Anarkali is situated in at Lahore.
2019. Shahjehan built Shalimar Garden.
2020. Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.
2021. Minar-e-Pakistan is also called Minto park
2022. Data Ganj Baksh is the author of Kashful Mahjoob.
2023. Badshaahi mosque was built in 1674.
2024. The construction of Islamabad began in 1952.
2025. Sher Shah built G.T. Road.
2026. Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.
2027. Karakoram highway passes through 3 ranges.
2028. Nanga Parbat is commonly known as Killer Mountain.
2029. Karakoram highway was completed in 1978.
2030. Karakoram was completed in the total period of 20 years.
2031. The word Karakoram means 'crumbling rock'.
2032. Karakoram is a Turkish word.
2033. Karakoram highway passes through khunjrab pass.
2034. Punial is said to be the place where 'heaven and earth meet'.
2035. Siachin glacier is located near Astor.
2036. Hunza is called real Shangrilla.
2037. Khyber Pass connects Gilgit with Chitral.
2038. Totally Punjab has 8 divisions.
2039. The contribution of forestry to the agriculture sector is 0.4%.
2040. The book "Jinna:h India, Partition, Independence" is written by Jaswant Singh.
2041. Mualana Muhammad Al Jauhar had convinced Quaid-e-Azam to join All India Muslim League
2042. Pathway to Pakistan' is the autobiography of Choudhry Khaliq uz Zaman
2043. Pakistan National Movement was launched from England in 1933 by Chaudhry Rehmat
2044. The British Indian Government announced the partition of Bengal In 1905 because of administrative Requirements
2045. Ali Sheikh Ahmed Shaheed was the founder of Jihad Movement
2046. Pakistan became the 54th Member of the International Labor Organization on 31. October 1947
2047. In 1956 Police College Sihala was established.
2048. Khojak tunnel is in Baluchistan
2049. Bolan (Sulaiman range) pass i Baluchistan.
2050. "Khaki Shadows" book was written by Arif.
2051. Pakistan's first expedition on land Antarctica on January 15, 1991.
2052. The first Pakistani Postal stamp issued in July 1948.
2053. Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar Munich University, Germany.
2054. "Jinnah of Pakistan" and "Zulfi of Pak was written by Stanely Wolpert.
2055. Radcliffe was a lawyer by profession.
2056. The national flag of Pakistan was desig by Amir ud din Kidwai.
2057. Habib Bank provided 80 million loans making the 1st budget of Pakistan.
2058. Chaghi is the biggest district and Kala largest Division of Pakistan.
2059. General Ayub khan is the first elec President
2060. Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi was the Pakistani Prime Minister, who visited in Chi
2061. Pakistan won gold medal for the first in Olympics 1960.
2062. The department of the Wazir was kno as the Diwan-i-Wizarat.
2063. Dabir-i-Khas was the chairman of correspondence department.
2064. Department of Diwan-i-Insha worked un
2065. Dabir-i-Khas who issued the ro Firmans(orders).
2066. The Treasurer was called Khajj a theChief Justice was called Qazi-i-Mamaliq
2067. The Chief of the Construction departm was called Mir-i-Imarat.
2068. The Public Hall of the Sultan was cal Durbar -i-Azam.
2069. The Sultan divided the empire in Iqtasorprovinces.
2070. Iqta was divided into samll shiks districts.
2071. Qutubuddin Aibak had built the mosq known as Quwwattul-Islam near the Delhi F of Rai Pithora.
2072. The famous mosque at Ajmer known Dhai Din Ka Jhopra was constructed Qutubuddin Aibak.
2073. Dhai Din Ka Jhopra was earlier a Sansk school which was built by Vigrahraj Bisaldeo.
2074. Alai Darwaza which is considered to be the most precious jewel of Islamic architecture was

2075. In the period of Sikander Lodhi, his Wazir built the Moth mosque.

2076. The mosque of Attala is one of the best buildings of Sharqi style.

2077. The Jhajhanri mosque at Jaunpur was built by Ibrahim Sharqi in about 1430.

2078. The most important mosque at Jaunpur known as Jamia mosque was built by Hussain Shah Sharqi.

2079. The mosque of Lal Darwaza at Jaunpur, was built in the middle of the 15th century.

2080. In Pakistan, the largest share of electricity comes from the source of Thermal energy

2081. Jalal ud din Feroz Shah Khalji granted to Alauddin Khalji, the post of Amir-I-Tujuk.

2082. During Alauddin's time approximately 75 to 80 per cent of the peasant's produce was charged as tax.

2083. Alauddin Khalji introduced market reforms and fixed the prices of various items andgoods.

2084. Munhiyan or detectives were appointed to keep a watch over the market and report the Sultan of the same.

2085. Barid-i-Mandi was an employee whoinformed the Sultan of the quality of the material sold in the market.

2086. 'Khams' was the war booty. The 4/5 of the loot was submitted to the royal treasury.

2087. Only 1/5 was distributed among the soldiers.

2088. Alauddin Khalji established a new department Diwan-i-Mustakharaj in order tocheck the corruption of Revenue department and to maintain control on the concerned officers.

2089. Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah rejected the rigid rules of Alauddin Khalji and pursued the policy of forgive and forget.

2090. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Ghazi was a Qaruna Turk.

2091. Muhammad Tughlaq has been called, an unfortunate idealist

2092. Due to shortage of money in the treasury and to meet the expenses of Imperialist policy, Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq issued token currency.

2093. Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq planned invasion of Khurasan and Iraq but did not carry it out.

2094. Diwan-i-Kohi was the name of agriculturedepartment organized by Mohammad-bin- Tughlaq.

2095. Swat city is known as Switzerland of Pakistan.

2096. Masjid Mahabat Khan is situated at Peshawar.

2097. Masjid Wazir Khan is situated at Lahore.

2098. The second constitution of Pakistan waspromulgated on 8 June 1962.

2099. The third constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on 14 August 1973.

2100. Lyallpurwas changed to Faisalabad in 1977 Swat is known as Switzerland of Pakistan.

2101. Montgomery is the old name of Sahiwal

2102. Pakistan became the 56th member of UNO on 30 September, 1947

2103. *A Short history of Pakistan* is written by I.H.Qureshi.

2104. Faiz Ahmed Faiz is the Pakistani poet who got 'Lenin Prize'.

2105. The poetry of Jalal-ud-Din was in Persian language.

2106. Aibak died while playing game, POLO. General Rommel is called 'desert fox'.

2107. Waris Shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.

2108. Maulvi Fazlul Haq wrote 'Muslim Sufferings under Congress Rule':

2109. Sindh Sagar is between the rivers of Indus and Jhelum.

2110. Nanga Parbat is commonly known as Killer mountain.

2111. Annual Census in Pakistan is carried out every 10th year.

2112. Shaheed Benazir Bhutto became first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan on December 2, 1988.

2113. *The Pakistan Issue* is written by Nazir Yar Jung.

2114. Muslim Nationalism in India is written by Malik Hafeez.

2115. Pathway to Pakistan is written by Ch Khaiquzzaman.

2116. The Indian Musalimans is written by W.W.Hunter.

2117. Evolution of Pakistan is written by Sharifuddin Pirzada.

2118. Mohd Ali Jinnah is written by G.Allana.

2119. Pakistan the Heart of Asia is written by Liaquat Ali Khan.

2120. Incomplete Partition is written by Alastair Lamb.

2121. Broad Peak I is in Karakoram range with height 26.470.

2122. Swat Valley is situated in the mountainrange of Hindukush

2123. Siachen glacier and Baltoro glacier are in Karakoram range.

2124. Hispar glacier is in Hunza

2125. Source River Jehlum is Verinag.

2126. Sialkot is the new name of Salwan Kot

2127. Kalanchi is the old name of Karachi (Sindh)?

2128. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the new name of NWFP?

2129. Fort Sandeman is the old name of Zhob?

2130. Neroon Kot is the name of Hyderabad at the time of Muhammad Bin Qasim?

2131. The old name of Lahore City is: Mahmoodpur

2132. Faiz Ahamd Faiz is the only recipient of Lenin peace Prize from Pakistan. But it is not true. Abdul Sattar Edhi also received Lenin peace Prize in 1988.

2133. First Law minister of Pakistan was Joginder Nath Mandal who went to India on official visit and never came back

2134. Khan Abdul Ghattar Khan was the only Pakistani (1890-1988) who got Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of India in 1987

2135. Pakistan joined UNESCO on 14th September 1949

2136. Muhammadan Educational Conference was established in 1886 by Sir Syed Ahmed

2137. Day of deliverance was observed on 22 Dec. 1939.

2138. Bat animals can hear ultrasonic sound.

2139. Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan presented 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmirdispute.

2140. Dalhousie introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse.

2141. Bairam Khan He was Akbar's uncle and also his tutor and was known as Khan-i-Khanan.

2142. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee Author of Vande Mataram, the national song of India, taken from his work Anand Math. He was a Bengali novelist.

2143. Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan served as the Governor of Sindh Province.

2144. As the founder and President of the All Pakistan Women's Association, Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan rendered valuable service to the cause of Muslim women.

2145. Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan also organized Pakistan Women's National Guards.

2146. Bi-Amma, is the mother of Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar and Maulana Shaukat Ali Khan

2147. National Arid and Land Development and Research Institute is located at Islamabad.

2148. Arid Zone Research Centre of PARC is situated at Quetta.

2149. Thar Coalfield is the biggest coalfield of Pakistan.

2150. An M-1 motorway is Islamabad-Peshawar.

2151. NEC (company) set up Pakistan's first T.V. station.

2152. 3 radio stations were working at the time of partition.

2153. Total length of Indus Highway is

2154. The new name of Debal is 'Bhanbhore'.

2155. Gharo Creek is a lake.

2156. Kalakot Fort is situated near Thatta.

2157. Ranjit Singh sold Kashmir for 75 Lakhs.

2158. Poonch, a state of Kashmir, fought with Dogra by obtaining arms from tribal areas.

2159. 10 seats are reserved for non-muslims in National Assembly.

2160. Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of Armed Forces.

2161. The religion of Tamil is Hinduism.

2162. There is only one female university in Pakistan.

2163. Kohat is the oldest cantonment of the country.

2164. Shalimar Garden was built in 1642 A.D.

2165. Faisalabad is commonly known as little Manchester.

2166. Harrappa is located at Sahiwal.

2167. The tomb of jehangir is located a Shahdara.

2168. Tomb of Noor Jehan is located at Lahore.

2169. Attock Fort was built byAkbar.

2170. Heer Ranjha was written by Waris Shah.

2171. Sohni Mahiwal was written by Hashim Shah.

2172. Sindh is called Bab-ul-Islam.

2173. Chack was the father of Raja Dahir.

2174. Keti Bunder is the name of a coastal area.

2175. French Beach is located at Karachi.

2176. Ranikot Fort is located near Hyderabad.

2177. Kotri barrage was built in 1955.

2178. Al Mawardi was born in Basra.

2179. Steel Mill is in Bin Qasim

2180. Old name of Jacobabad is Khangharh.

2181. Kot Digi Fort is in Khairpur district.

2182. Peshawar means city of flowers.

2183. Warsak dam (near Peshawar) is built on Kabul River.

2184. Tirich Mir mounts of Hindu Kash separate Afghanistan and Tajistan from Pak:

2185. Islamia College Peshawar was founded in 1914 by Sahibzada Abdul Qayum.

2186. Quaid Azam Medical College is in Bahawalpur.

2187. Choukundi toms are located near Karachi.
2188. Atock Fort was built by Akbar.
2189. The land b/w Indus & Jehlum river is called Thal Desert or Sindh Sagar Doab.
2190. Ruins of Harapa found in Sahiwal.
2191. Lahore Fort was built by Akbar.
2192. At Toonsa Sharif the borders of three provinces meet.
2193. With Gilgit & Baltistan the frontiers of three counties meet.
2194. Tochi pass connects Pak: with China.
2195. Pak: has 6 international airports.
2196. Pak: has 27 Radio Stations.
2197. Pak: railways factory is in Risalpur.
2198. Chitral is famous for gold.
2199. Port Qasim is the largest seaport of Pak: smallest is Gawadar
2200. The chairman of National Economic Council is PM.
2201. National flower of Pakistan is Jasmine.
2202. National bird of Pakistan is Chakore.
2203. National tree of Pakistan is Deodar.
2204. National animal of Pakistan is Markhor (a type of goat).
2205. National emblem of Pakistan is Cresent.
2206. National sport of Pakistan is land Hockey.
2207. Oldest cantonment of Pak: is Kohat.
2208. HQ of Pak: Army is at RawalPindi.
2209. HQ of Airforce is at Chaklala.
2210. HQ of Navy is at Islamabad.
2211. Islamabad is 8 miles from Rawalpindi.
2212. Photograph on the coin of one rupee is Quaid's photo.
2213. " ::two rupee is Badshahi Mosque (chk)
2214. " ten rupee note is Khyber Pass.
2215. " 5 rupee note is
2216. " 50 rupee note is
2217. " 100 is Quaid's Residecy, Ziarat Quetta.
2218. " 500 is Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.
2219. " 100 is Jehangir's Tomb.
2220. " 5000 is of Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.
2221. 4.8% of total area of Pak: is forests (standard is 25%)
2222. Hub dam and Thadho Dam are in Malir Karachi near Gadap Town.
2223. Map of Shah Faisal Mosque was made by Wahdat Diloky of Turkey.
2224. Largest radio station of Pak: is Islamabad.
2225. Tarbela dam is in Abot Abad.
2226. Raeewind is in Kasur.
2227. Baitul Maal established in 1992.
2228. General sales tax, under the constitution
2229. Pak: national flag was adopted on 11 August, 1947
2230. Jasmine adopted on July 5, 1961.
2231. National drink is Cane Juice.
2232. Railway stations in Pak: = 965.
2233. Rabi crops are grown b/w months of Oct-March.
2234. Under Indus Water Basin Treaty Pak: got Jehlum, Chenab & Indus. India got Ravi, Sutlaj.
2235. Chenab and Jehlum flow from Kashmir.
2236. Tirchmir is the highest peak of Hindukash.
2237. A bicameral legislature was proposed for the first time in 1973 constitution.
2238. Length of Pak-India border is 1,610 km.
2239. Length of Pak-Iran border is 805 km.
2240. Length of Pak-China border is 595 km.
2241. Length of Pak-Afghan border is 2052 km or 1300 miles.
2242. 5 rivers flow in Punjab Ravi, Sutlaj, Chenab, Indus & Beas.
2243. Warsak dam is on Kabul River.
2244. Rawal Dam is on Kurrang River.
2245. Khanpur dam is on Haro River.
2246. Tanda dam is in Baluchistan.
2247. Tarbela deam was completed in 1969.
2248. Length of Indus is 2900 km.
2249. Source of Indus is Mansoorowar Lake in Gilgit.
2250. Muztag pass connects Gilgit-Yarkand (China).
2251. Khankum Pass connects Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)
2252. The Shandur Pass connects Chitral and Gilgit.
2253. Khyber Pass connects Peshawar-Kabul
2254. Kulk pass connects Gilgit-China.
2255. Bolan pass connects Queta-Afghanistan.
2256. Tochi pass connects Pak:-China.
2257. Length of Silk Rourte (Korakorum Route) is 965 km.
2258. Geneva Pact was signed on 14th April, 1988.
2259. Simpla Pact was singed on 3rd July, 1972.
2260. Numb: of words in anthem=50.
2261. Numb: of lines in anthem=15.
2262. Numb: of ammendements made 17.
2263. Numb: of troops in a division are 12000 to 20,000.
2264. Numb: of troops in brigade is 4000 to 5000.
2265. Barrages built on Indus = 8.
2266. Tarbela dam is in NWFP (Abotabad) on Indus river.(Largest)

2267. Mangla dam is in AJK on Jehlum River(Highest)

2268. Warsak dam is in NWFP near Peshawar on Kabul river.

2269. Direct dialing system was introduced b/w Lahore and Rawalpindi for first time in 1964.

2270. Rivers of Pakistan— Punjab== Ravi+Chanab+Sutlaj.

2271. :::: Sindh ===Indus, Hub.

2272. NWFP==Kabul, Sawat, Zhob.

2273. Baluchistan==Bolan.

2274. Baluchistan is 43% of total Pak:.

2275. Geographical divisions of Pak: are 1.Northern Mountains, 2. Western off-shoots of Himalayas, 3. Baluchistan Plateau, 4. Potohar Plateau & Salt range, 5. Lower Indus Plain, 6. Thar desert.

2276. Pak: has 3 stock exchanges (confirm it).

2277. Broad Peak I is on Karokarum range.

2278. Colonel Sher Khan belonged to Sindh Regement.

2279. Kot Diji is a fort in Khairpur.

2280. Ancient mosque of Pak: is at Bhambhor.

2281. Time taken to sing National Anthem is 1 minute, 20 sec.

2282. Instruments used are 38.

2283. Texila is in Punjab

2284. Texila means "City of Cut Stone"

2285. Rashid Minhas martyred in August 1971.

2286. Mangla dam is on river Jehlum.

2287. Old name of Supreme Court is Federal Court.

2288. 10 persons have received Nishan-e-Hyder.

2289. Kharif (Summer Season) crops include— Cotton, rice, sugar cane, maize, Jaur and Bajra.

2290. Rabi (Winter OCT-March) crops are wheat, gram, barley and tobacco.

2291. Jhat Pat is the old name of Dera Allah Yar.

2292. There are 7 rivers in Baluchistan.

2293. Mast Tawakkal was the poet of Balochi.

2294. Khanpur dam is near Haripur.

2295. Skardu is also called "Little Tibet".

2296. Swat became part of Pakistan in 1969.

2297. The most precious gemstone "Emerald" are found in Swat.

2298. Gilgit is the capital of Northern Areas of Pak:

2299. Khushhal Khan belonged to English period.

2300. The alphabet of Pushto was prepared by Saifullah.

2301. First poet of Pushto was Amir Karor...

2303. Dera Adam khan is famous for Gun factory.

2304. Durand line is b/w Peshawar and Afghanistan.

2305. Pakistan Forest Institution is located in Peshawar.

2306. Bala Hassan Fort was built by Babrat at Peshawar.

2307. Saidu Sharif is a lake in KPK.

2308. British took Peshawar from Sikhs.

2309. Population-wise NWFP stands 3rd.

2310. Area-wise it is 4th.

2311. Lands down Bridge connect Sukkur with Rohri.

2312. Guddu Barrage was completed in 1932.

2313. Real name of Qalandar Lal Shahbaz is Shaikh Usman Marvindi.

2314. In 1973 constitution there are 290 articles.

2315. Pak: comprises of 61% of mountainous area.

2316. National Assembly has 342 seats & Senate has 100 seats with 14 for each province.

2317. Provincial Assembly seats Punjab=371, Sindh=168, NWFP=124, Baluchistan=65.

2318. Name of Ustad Bukhari is Syed Ahmed Shah.

2319. Real name of Shaikh Ayaz is Shaikh Mubarak.

2320. Barrages on Indus are Toonsa, Jinnah, Sukkur, Gudo, Kotri & Ghulam Mohd:.

2321. Ports and harbours are Kimari (Kar:), Bin Qasim (Kar:),

2322. Jinnah Naval Base (ormara), Gawadar (Baluc:), Panjgore (Baluch:).

2323. Deserts of Pak: Thar (Sindh), Thal (Punjab), Cholistan (Punjab).

2324. Famous glaciers are Siachen, Batura, Baltoro.

2325. K2 (Karakurum Range) with 8610 meters.

2326. Mountain Ranges are Himaliya, Koradoram, Hindu Kash, Sulaiman and Salt Range.

2327. Tomb of Babur is in Kabul.

2328. Real name of Noor Jahan (Wife of Jahangir) was Mehrun Nisa.

2329. NADRA was setup in Feb: 16, 2000.

2330. The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades (of Greek).

2331. National Institute of Oceanlogy Karachi =1982.

2332. Pak: test fired Ghauri missile in April 6,

First nuclear reactor was setup in Karachi.

Pak's first agriculture university setup in Faisalabad.

Chomas festival is held in Kalash valley near Chitral.

Nearest provincial capital from Islamabad is Peshawar.

Tomb of Hamayoon is in Delhi.

Tomb of Jahangir is at Lahore.

National Assembly has 60 women seats.

National anthem was written in 1954.

Gandhara civilization discovered from Texila.

Social Action Plan launched in 1992-93.

Rahmat Ali suggested name of Pakistan on 28th Jan: 1933 in "Now or Never" pamphlet in London.

4. Rehmat Ali was born in 1893 in a village Mohar district Hoshiyarpur (East Punjab).

5. Rahmat Ali died at the age of 58 in 1951 and was buried in Cambridge University.

6. Ancient name of Peshawar was Phushkalvati.

7. India framed its constitution in 1950.

8. Kara korum Highway (Silkroute) B/w Pak: & China was completed on 18th June, 1978.

9. Jamrood Fort (Peshawar) was built by General Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836.

50. Landi Khani is the end of the main line of Railway system of Pakistan.

51. Cholistan desert is in Bahawlpur district.

52. Harpa is in Sahiwal.

53. Bhambhore is in Thatta.

2354. Firdousi, the Persian poet (Shah Nama) was the member of Sultan Mehmood's court.

2355. Tomb of Baba Farid is in Pak Patan.

2356. Tomb of Sachal is in Ranipur.

2357. Nishtar Hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan and was built in 1953.

2358. A.H means Anne Hegirae (Latin Term) =13th Sep: 622 A.D.

2359. Nanga Parbat is situated in Himalayan.

2360. Total arable land of Pakistan is 27%.

2361. Pakistan is situated at the West End of the Indo Gangetic.

2362. Wakhan separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.

2363. Hindu-kush range is also known as Little Pamirs.

2364. Sub-Himalya is also known as Siwaliks.

2365. The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as Thal Desert.

2366. Takt-i-Suleman is the highest peak of Sulaiman Mountains.

2367. The length of Indus River is 2900 km.

2368. Six barrages are constructed on the River Indus.

2369. Hispar Glacies is located in Hunza.

2370. The famous Umar Kot fort was built in 1746.

2371. Katch and Gawadar are the districts of Makran Division.

2372. Punjgore is the district of Makran division.

2373. Meaning of Quetta is fort.

2374. Gomal River is in KPK.

Famous Personalities of Pakistan

- Aamer Sohail, Crickter
- Aamir Atlas Khan, Squash
- Aaqib Javed cricketer, coach
- Abdul Hafeez (A H) Kardar cricketer
- Abdul Qadir cricketer
- Abdul Razzaq cricketer
- Abdul Ra[illegible]aq, Crickter
- Abdul Maj[illegible] Bhurgri, hero of Sindhi computing
- Abdul Jabbar Bhatti, Colonel (retd), who became the fourth Pakistani to summit the world's highest peak, Mount Everest.
- Abdur Rahman Chughtai painter, designer of stamps.
- Abdur Rashid chief justice
- Abrar-ul-Haq singer, musician
- Abul A'la Maududi journalist, theologian, philosopher, scholar (born in India)
- Adeeb Rizvi Medicine
- Adil Najam, founding Dean of the Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Studies at Boston University; former Vice Chancellor of the Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS)
- Agha Shahi former foreign affairs minister
- Agha Shorish Kashmiri, Journalist & Politician
- Ahmed Ali writer, critic, translator, diplomat, scholar
- Ahmed Hussain A. Kazi lawyer, economist
- Ahmed Hussain A. Kazi, former Chairman Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
- Ahmed Rashid journalist
- Ahmed Saeed Nagi painter
- Aisam-ul-Haq Qureshi, Tennis
- Ajab Gul actor
- Ajaz Anwar painter
- Ajmal Mian former chief justice
- Akhtar Hameed Khan
- Alam Lohar singer
- Ali Zafar musician, composer, songwriter, singer
- Allama Mashriqi, , Politician
- Allama Usmani religious scholar, author, political leader.
- Altaf Hussain founder, leader Muttahida Quami Movement
- Amanat Ali singer
- Amin Guljee sculptor
- Amina Wali, Skiing
- Aminah Haq actress
- Amir Khan, Boxer

- Amir Mehdi, Mountaineer
- Amjad Farooq Alvi businessman, entrepreneur, computer programmer, inventor, IT Industrialist
- Anil Dalpat, Crickter
- Anna Molka Ahmed artist
- Anna Molka Ahmed artist
- Anoushey Ashraf actress
- Ansar Abbasi journalist
- Ansar Burney human rights activist
- Anwar Ali, former Chairman of the PAEC
- Anwar Naseem biotechnologist
- Anwar Naseem, Advisor Science COMSTECH, Chairman National Commission on Biotechnology Pakistan, Founding president of FABA
- Ardeshir Cowasjee columnist
- Asad Umar
- Ashraf Aman, Mountaineer
- Ashraf Jehan, the first female judge of Sharia Court
- Asma Jahangir lawyer, advocate
- Atif Aslam singer, actor
- Attash Durrani, PhD, scholar, linguist, Director, Center of Excellence for Urdu Informatics, Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Ayesha Jalal sociologist, historian
- Ayub Khan former president, first military dictator
- Ayub Khan Ommaya, neurosurgeon & inventor of the Ommaya reservoir.
- Aziz Ahmed former foreign minister
- Babar Ali actor
- Badshah Munir Bukhari linguist, teacher, writer
- Bashir Mirza artist
- Basit Ali, Hockey, Hockey
- Benazir Bhutto former prime minister
- Bhawani Shankar Chowdhry
- Carla Khan, Squash
- Chaudhry Afzal Haq, Politician
- Chaudhry Faisal Mushtaq, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Roots Millennium Schools, Executive Director of Roots School System, Pakistan, recipient of
- Chaudhry Fazal Ellahi former president
- Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman, Politician
- Chaudhry Rehmat Ali, coined the word "Pakistan"
- Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain former prime minister
- Chaudhry Zahoor Elahi politician
- Cornelius, Robert Cornelius legal philosopher and judge
- Danish Kaneria, Crickter
- Danish Rahi design thinker, philosopher, humanitarian
- Datuk Rahman Anwar Syed, entomologist responsible for discovering the biological method of oil palm pollination.
- Deepak Perwani fashion designer
- Dorab Framrose Patel, jurist, & lawmaker
- Dr Ali Sajid, PhD engineering management, scholar at the George Washington University
- Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan nuclear scientist
- Dr. Abdullah Sadiq, nuclear physicist and AS-ICTP laureate
- Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri social analyst, development practitioner
- Dr. AJ Khan, Principal of Ayub Medical College, Bolan Medical College, Frontier Medical College, Former Minister of Population
- Dr. Arif Alvi, Chairman of Pakistan Dental Federation
- Dr. Ashiq Hussain, neuroscientist known for his scientific research on the olfactory system and ageing associated neurodegenerative diseases.
- Dr. Bernadette Louise Dean, former Principal of Kinnaird College for Women
- Dr. Hasnat Khan, heart surgeon, head of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences; also worked in Chelsea, London
- Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad, nuclear physicist and former Chairman of the PAEC
- Dr. Mohammad Zubair Khan

Kathleen Marble Professor of Astrophysics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and 2010 MacArthur Fellow; part of the team that made the first direct gravitational wave observation

- Dr. Rashid Kausar, PhD, Michigan State University, scholar, motivational speaker, management consultant, Prof at Rector, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.
- Dr. Roger H. Armour, inventor of the hand-held ophthalmoscope
- Dr. Samar Mubarakmand, nuclear physicist, Chairman of the National Engineering and Scientific Commission (NESCOM).
- Dr. Sania Nishtar, cardiologist, health policy expert and minister
- Dr. Shahid Masood journalist
- Faisal Iqbal, Crickter
- Farooq Leghari former president
- Fawad Alam, Crickter
- Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry former president
- Fazal Mahmood, Crickter
- Feroz Khan Noon politician
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan former president
- Ghulam Mustafa Bashir, Shooting
- Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi former acting prime minister
- Gohar Ayub politician
- Gulgee, Ismail artist
- Hadiqa Kiani singer, songwriter
- Hafeez A. Pasha economist
- Hameed Nizami journalist
- Hanif Mohammad, Crickter
- Hanif Muhammad Crickter popularly known as "Little Master"
- Haris Bandey Swimming
- Haroon Rahim, Tennis
- Hashim Khan, Squash, 8 time British champion
- Hassan Sadpara, Mountaineer
- Hassan Sardar, Hockey
- Hina Rabbani Khar politician, foreign affairs minister

photographer

- Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy former prime minister
- Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar former prime minister
- Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry jurist
- Imran Abbas, Crickter
- Imran Khan, cricketer & politician
- Imran Nazir, Crickter
- Inzamam-ul-Haq, Crickter
- Iqbal Ali Lakhani industrialist
- Ishrat Husain banker & economist
- Ishrat-ul-Ibad Khan politician
- Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, PhD, scholar, critic, Vice Chancellor, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan
- Iskander Mirza former president
- Islahuddin, Hockey
- Jack Britto, Hockey
- Jacqueline Maria Dias
- Jahangir Khan, Squash, 6 time world champion, 10 time British champion
- Jamsheed Marker diplomat
- Jansher Khan, Squash, Squash, 8 time world champion, 6 time British champion
- Javed Burki, Crickter
- Javed Ghamdi Islamic Scholar
- Javed Miandad, Crickter
- Javed Sheikh actor, producer, director
- Jogendra Nath Mandal politician & legislator
- Junaid Jamshed musician, religious scholar
- Junaid Khan, Crickter
- Kamiar Rokni fashion designer
- Kamran Akmal cricketer
- Kamran Akmal, Crickter
- Kamran Khan journalist
- Khalid Hasan journalist, writer
- Khalid Masud scholar
- Khan Mohammad, Crickter
- Khurram Hussain Agha snooker player
- Khurshid Ahmad, scholar
- Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri politician, diplomat, foreign minister
- Laila Shahzada, artists
- Leon Menezes, Professor of Practice, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi
- Lianna Swan one of the seven representatives of Pakistan in the Rio Olympics 2016, and currently holds eleven national records
- Liaquat Ali Khan former prime minister, leading founding father
- Mahbub ul Haq, Dr. Game theorist, economist & an international development, co-creator of the Human Development Index (HDI)
- Mahmud Ali, leader in the Pakistan Movement, statesman and journalist
- Majeed Amjad poet
- Majid Khan, Crickter
- Malala Yousafzai activist for female education and the youngest-ever Nobel Prize laureate
- Maliha Lodhi journalist, academic, ambassador
- Malik Ghulam Muhammad former governor-general
- Malik Meraj Khalid former prime minister
- Mansoor Zaman squash player
- Mary Emily Gonsalves, Sitara-e-Imtiaz
- Master Taj-ud-Din Ansari, Politician
- Maulana Mohammad Ali, Politician
- Maulvi Haibatullah Akhunzada Taliban Leader
- Mehboob Ali Athlete
- Mehmood Sham columnist
- Mehreen Raheel actress
- Mian Abdul Rashid, Sir, first Chief Justiceof Pakistan, legal philosopher, founding father of Pakistan, & a jurist
- Mian Habib Ullah businessman, politician, diplomat
- Mian Iftikharuddin political leader
- Mian Muhammad Mansha industrialist
- Mian Muhammad Shafi, Sir, politician
- Minhal Sohail, the first time, a Pakistani female shooter enter the realm of Olympics 2016.
- Mirza Ather Baig novelist, playwright, storywriter
- Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad (February 28, 1913 – July 23, 2002), Executive Director of the World Bank for Pakistan and the Middle East
- Misbah-ul-Haq, Crickter
- Moeenuddin Ahmad Qureshi former interim prime minister, economist
- Mohammad Abdul Ahed architect, painter
- Mohammad Amir, Crickter
- Mohammad Asif, Crickter
- Mohammad Umar Taj, Crickter
- Mohammad Yousuf (Yousuf Youhana) cricketer
- Mohammad Zahid, Hockey
- Mohammed Hanif writer, journalist
- Mohammed Yousuf, Snooker
- Mohsin Hamid English Writer
- Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, Politician, sister of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, dental surgeon, biographer, stateswoman
- Moin Akhter, actor
- Moin Khan, cricketer
- Mr. Munir Ahmad Khan, nuclear physicist, former Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), 1972–1991, Chairman, IAEA Board of Governors, 1986–87
- Muhammad Afzal Zullah former,chief justice
- Muhammad Ali Bogra former prime minister
- Muhammad Asif, Snooker
- Muhammad Essa football player
- Muhammad Hafeez Cricketer
- Muhammad Ilyas Qadri scholar
- Muhammad Khan Junejo former prime minister
- Muhammad Mian Soomro politician, former prime minister, former president
- Muhammad Munir former chief justice
- Muhammad Rafiq Tarar former president
- Muhammad Raziuddin Siddiqui, Dr., Professor

theoretical physicist & mathematician

- Muhammad Shahabuddin former chief justice
- Muhammad Waseem Khan Boxer
- Muhammed Suhail Zubairy, professor in the Department of Physics and Astronomy at the Texas A&M University, USI;holder of Munnerlyn-Heep Chair in Quantum Optics
- Mumtaz Shahnawaz diplomat & writer.
- Munir Ahmad Khan nuclear engineer, scientist
- Munir Sadiq, Sailing
- Mushahid Hussain Syed politician, political journalist
- Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani, Politician
- Mushtaq Ahmad Yusufi Urdu satirical & humour writer
- Mushtaq Ahmed, Crickter
- Najma Parveen Athlete
- Najmuddin Shaikh former diplomat, former foreign secretary
- Namira Salim explorer and artist Nergis Mavalvala astrophysicist
- Naseebo Lal, singer
- Naseem Hameed athletics
- Naseer Bunda, hockey
- Nasir Jamshed, Crickter
- Naveed Zaidi, Dr. organic chemist & a scientist
- Naveen Perwani snooker player
- Naveen Perwani, Snooker
- Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, Politician
- Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Ahrari leader
- Naweed Syed, Dr., scientist
- Nazir Sabir, Mountaineer
- Nisar Bazmi composer
- Noon Meem Rashed, Nazar Muhammad Rashed poet
- Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan musician
- Parveen Shakir poet, teacher
- Patras Bokhari Syed Ahmed Shah Urdu humourist, educator, essayist, broadcaster and diplomat
- Pervez Hoodbhoy, nuclear physicist
- Pirzada Qasim, PhD, scholar, Vice Chancellor, University of Karachi, Karachi
- Professor Dr. Muhammad Suhail Zubairy laser physicist
- Prof Dr Ahmad Hasan Dani, PhD, HEC Distinguished National Professor and Professor Emeritus, Quaid-e-Azam University; historian and archaeologist
- Prof Dr Tariq Rahman, PhD, linguistic historian, HEC Distinguished National Professor and Emeritus Professor, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan
- Prof. Dr. Alamgir Hashmi, Doctorate of Letters, literary scholar, historian, critic, translator
- Prof. Dr. Atta ur Rahman, PhD in organic chemistry, awarded a Doctorate of Science by the University of Cambridge in 1987
- Prof. Dr. Ayub K. Ommaya, professor of neurosurgery at the Royal College of Surgeons of England; expert in traumatic brain injuries; inventor of the Ommaya reservoir, which is used to provide chemotherapy directly to brain tumors
- Prof. Dr. Javaid Laghari, aerospace engineer, former Chairman of Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan.
- Prof. Dr. Shahid Hussain Bokhari, computer and aerospace engineer
- Prof. Dr. Umar Saif, computer engineer, PhD, University of Cambridge, 2001
- Prof. Oswin Mascarenhas
- Professor Dr. Abdus Salam, Nobel laureate in physics 1979, science advisor to the Government of Pakistan (1960–1974), founding director of Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO), received the Sitara-e-Pakistan for contribution to science in Pakistan (1959) and founded the International Center for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy which was renamed as the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (AS-ICTP) in honour of Salam in 1997.
- Professor Dr. Ayub K. Ommaya neurosurgeon, inventor
- Professor Dr. Shahid Hussain Bokhari researcher & computing
- Professor Matin Ahmed Khan, marketing expert and management educator
- Prop. Dr. Ihsan Ali Sitara-i-Imtiaz Vice-Chancellor of Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan
- Qamar Zaman squash player
- Qamar Zaman, British champion
- Rahim Shah singer
- Rana Bhagwandas Jurist
- Rashid Latif, Crickter
- Rashid Rana artist
- Riaz Khokhar former secretary
- Rohail Hyatt musician, producer, songwriter
- Rubina Gillani
- Sabiha Sumar filmmaker
- Sadequain, Ahmed Naqvi Syed, artist
- Saeed Ajmal, Crickter
- Saeed Anwar cricketer
- Sahabzada Yaqub Khan minister of foreign affairs
- Sahib of Manki Sharif, Politician
- Sajjad Ali Shah former chief justice
- Sajjida Shah, Crickter
- Saleh Mohammed, Snooker
- Salimuzzaman Siddiqui scientist in Natural Product Chemistry. He is credited for pioneering the isolation of unique chemical compounds from the Neem
- Salman Humayun, PhD, public policy expert and currently the executive director of Institute of Social and Policy Sciences
- Samar Khan: Cyclist and athlete
- Samina Baig, Mountaineer
- Samiullah (Flying Horse) field hockey player
- Sana Mir [illegible]

- Saqlain Mushtaq, Crickter
- Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Politician
- Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, Politician
- Sardar Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Province of Punjab and senior statesman
- Sarfraz Ahmed, Crickter
- Sarfraz Nawaz, Crickter
- Shabbir Sharif Shaheed Army officer
- Shad Begum, social worker
- Shah Hussain Shah, Judo
- Shah Mehmood Qureshi politician, diplomat
- Shaharyar Khan Chairman Pakistan Cricket Board
- Shahbaz Ahmad, Hockey
- Shahbaz Ahmed field hockey player
- Shahid Afridi, Crickter
- Shahid Ali Khan, Hockey
- Shahid Khan Afridi, Crickter
- Shahnaz Sheikh, Hockey
- Shahzada Mohiuddin, Politician
- Shakir Ali artists
- Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy journalist, filmmaker & activist.
- Shaukat Aziz economist, former prime minister
- Shazli Tahir, Sailing
- Shehzad Roy singer
- Sheikh Hissam-ud-Din, Politician
- Shoaib Akhtar, Crickter
- Shoaib Malik, Crickter
- Sohail Abbas, Hockey
- Sohail Rana composer
- Sohail Tanvir, Crickter
- Sohail Warraich television anchor, journalist
- Surendar Valasai journalist
- Syed Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari, leader of Majlis-e-Ahrar-e-Islam
- Syed Nawab Haider Naqvi
- Tahir Zaman, Hockey
- Taimur Hussain, Golf
- Tamizuddin Khan Maulvi, or M. T. Khan President (speaker) of Pakistan's Constituent Assembly
- Tariq Bajwa, Governor State Bank of Pakistan
- Tina Sani, singer
- Umar Akmal, Crickter
- Umar Gul, Crickter
- Ustad Allah Baksh artist and painter
- Vaneeza Ahmad historian, archaeologist
- Waqar Younis, Crickter
- Wasif Ali Wasif, teacher, writer, poet
- Wasim Akram, Crickter
- Yasir Hameed, Crickter
- Yasir Shah, Crickter
- Yasmeen Lari architect
- Younis Khan, Crickter
- Younus Changezi politician
- Yousaf Khan actor
- Yousaf Raza Gillani politician, prime minister
- Zafarullah Khan Jamali former prime minister
- Zafarullah Khan, Chaudhry Sir Muhammad, politician, diplomat, international jurist, & scholar
- Zaheer Abbas, Crickter
- Zahid Ahmed artist, writer
- Zahid Fazal, Crickter
- Zahid Shah cricketer
- Zahoor ul Akhlaq painting, sculpture, design & architecture
- Zamir Jafri poet
- Zohaib Hasan singer, musician
- Zubeida Agha artist

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ENGLISH

CORRECT/INCORRECT

Sentence Correction

Directions: In this part questions test your recognition of correct grammatical usage and your sense of clear and economical writing style. Choose answers according to the norms of standard written English for grammar, word choice, and sentence construction. Your selected answer should express the intended meaning of the original sentence as clearly and precisely as possible, while avoiding ambiguous, awkward, or unnecessarily wordy constructions.

Most Popular Question Areas

The Sentence Correction section primarily tests six major categories of standard written English:

a) Pronoun Errors
b) Subject & Verb Agreement
c) Modifiers
d) Parallelism
e) Verb Tense
f) Faulty Use of Words

a) Pronoun Errors

A pronoun is a word that stands for a noun, known as the antecedent of the pronoun. Pronouns must agree with their antecedent in both number (singular or plural) and person (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.).

Example: Naurin is waiting to pick up her dry leaning.

he pronoun Her refers to the noun Naurin.

e most common pronouns in standard English lude:

Singular:

I, me she, her he, him it
anyone either each
many a nothing one another
everything mine
his, hers this that

Plural:

we, us they them these
those
some that both
ourselves any many
few several others

Both Singular and Plural:

any none all
most more
who which what you

Singular:

I, me she, her he, him
it anyone either
each many a nothing
one another
everything mine his, hers this
that

Plural:

we, us they them these
those
some that both
ourselves any many few
several others

Both Singular and Plural:

any none all most more who which
what you

Basic Pronoun Rules

1) Pronouns should be singular when referring to one noun and plural when referring to nouns joined by and.

Example: Roohi and Ali believe they won the lottery.

The plural pronoun they refer to the compound subject Roohi and Ali.

2) A pronoun should be singular when it refers to two nouns joined by *or* or *nor*.

Incorrect: Neither Roohi nor Ali believes they won the lottery.

Correct: Neither Roohi nor Ali believes she won the lottery.

3) A pronoun should refer to one and only one noun or compound noun. This is the most common error in test questions. If a pronoun follows two nouns, it is often unclear which of the nouns the pronoun refers to.

Incorrect: The destabilization of the economy has left unstable stocks in the hands of frightened investors. It is imperative that they be more tightly controlled.

Should the unstable stocks be controlled or the frightened investors? Either interpretation is possible from the structure of the sentence.

Correct: The destabilization of the economy has left unstable stocks in the hands of frightened investors. It is imperative that the unstable stocks be more tightly controlled.

Incorrect: In Europe, they use perfume judiciously.

This construction is incorrect because the pronoun does not have an antecedent. The sentence needs a noun, rather than a pronoun.

Correct: In Europe, women use perfume judiciously.

Correct: European women use perfume judiciously.

4) A pronoun must also agree with its antecedent in person.

Incorrect: One enters the university with no friends. Then comes the stress of classes, choosing a major and qualifying for financial aid. No wonder you long to quit school!

The subject of the sentence changed from one (third person) to you (second person).

Correct: One enters the university with no friends. Then comes the stress of classes, choosing a major and qualifying for financial aid. No wonder one longs to quit school!

Correct: You enter the university with no friends. Then comes the stress of classes, choosing a major and qualifying for financial aid. No wonder you long to quit school!

b) Subject & Verb Agreement

1) The subject and verb must agree in number and person.

Both of the following sentences are correct:

- We have surpassed our wildest expectations
- She has surpassed her wildest expectations.

2) Intervening phrases and clauses do not affect the subject-verb agreement.

Correct: Only one of the classes was cancelled.

Incorrect: Only one of the classes were cancelled.

The subject "one" is singular and requires a singular verb. The intervening phrase "of the classes" does not alter the number or person of the verb.

3) When the subject and verb are reversed, they must still agree in both number and person.

Both of the following sentences are correct:

- Attached are copies of my travel receipts.
- Copies of my receipts are attached.

c) Modifiers

1) A modifier should be placed as close as possible to what it modifies.

Incorrect: Following are some useful tips for protecting your home from the police.

Correct: Following are some useful tips from the police for protecting your home.

In the first statement, the placement of the modifier implies that the police are a threat to your home.

2) When a phrase begins a sentence, make sure it modifies the subject of the sentence.

Incorrect: Coming from the mall, a few houses with Christmas lights caught my eye.

Correct: Coming from the mall, I saw Christmas

lights on a few houses.

d) Parallelism

1) When two adjectives modify the same noun, they should have similar forms.

Incorrect: The exercise program was rigorous and a challenge.

Correct: The exercise program was rigorous and challenging.

2) When a series of clauses is listed, the verbs in each clause must have the same form.

Incorrect: During her trip to Acapulco, Javaid will talk to the hotel about job opportunities, offer to work for minimum wage and trying to learn how to speak better Spanish.

Correct: During her trip to Acapulco, Javaid will talk to the hotel about job opportunities, offer to work for minimum wage and try to learn how to speak better Spanish.

3) Both halves of a sentence should have the same structure.

Incorrect: To acknowledge Divine wisdom is taking the first step to nirvana.

Correct: Acknowledging Divine wisdom is taking the first step to nirvana.

Correct: To acknowledge Divine wisdom is to take the first step to nirvana.

e) Verb Tense

1) **Present Tense.**

a) Used to express the present

Salim studies all the time.

b) Used to present general truths

During war time, people are more patriotic.

c) Used with will or shall to express the future

She will go to Europe next summer.

2) **Past Tense**

a) Used to express the past

She went to Europe last summer.

3) **Past Participle**

a) Used to form the present perfect tense, indicating that an action was started in the past and its effects are continuing in the present.

She has prepared thoroughly for her trip to Europe.

b) Used to form the past perfect tense indicates that an action was completed another action.

She had prepared thoroughly for he Europe.

c) Used to form the future perfect tense, indicates that an action will be completed another future action.

She will have prepared thoroughly travelling to Europe.

4) **Present Participle (-ing forms of verbs)**

a) Used to form the present progressive which indicates that an action is ongoing.

She is preparing thoroughly for her Europe.

b) Used to form the past progressive tense, indicates that an action was in progress in past.

She was preparing for her trip to Europe.

c) Used to form the future progressive te which indicates that an action will be in progress the future.

She will be preparing thoroughly for her to Europe.

5) **Passive Voice**

The passive voice removes the subject fro the sentence by combining the verb "to be" and the past participle of the main verb. The active voic is always preferred.

Passive: A decision was made.

Active: The group made a decision.

f) Incorrect Word Use

The test writers tend to use the same idio and usage errors on every exam. Here are the concepts tested most often:

1) Commonly misused words and phrases. The words and phrases in the left column are NOT correct in standard English. They should be replaced with the correct word or phrase in the right column:

Incorrect	Correct
Alot	A lot
Being that	Since

Conform with	Conform to
Consensus of opinion	Consensus
Different than	Different from
Doubt whether	Doubt that
Identical to	Identical with
Independent from	Independent of
In contrast of	In contrast to
Not only...... and	Not only.... but also
On account of	Because
The fact that	Because
Irregardless	Regardless
Retroactive from	Retroactive to
The reason is because	The reason why
As to whether	Whether

2) Commonly confused words:

a) **<u>Accept/Except</u>**: Accept means "to agree to" or "to receive", while except means "to object to" or "to leave out."

We will accept (receive) your manuscript for review.

No parking is allowed, except (leave out) on holidays.

b) **<u>Account for</u>**:

When explaining something, the correct idiom is account for:

We had to account for all the missing money.

When receiving blame or credit, the correct idiom is account to:

You will have to account to the state for your crimes. .

c) **<u>Adapted to/for/from</u>**:

Adapted to means "naturally suited for."

The flamingo is adapted to the tropical temperatures.

Adapted for means "created to be suited for."

For any directive to be successful, it must be adapted for the continually changing economy.

Adapted from means "changed to be suited for."

Billy Joel's' latest release is adapted from the 1993 soundtrack from Cats.

d) **<u>Affect/Effect</u>**:

Effect is a noun meaning "a result."

Increased spending money will be the effect of the proposed tax decrease.

Affect is a verb meaning "to influence."

The accident affected their plans for a leisurely drive.

e) **<u>All ready vs. Already</u>**:

All ready means "everything is ready."

The supplies are all ready to be packed in their boxes.

Already means "earlier."

Susan already visited the mall.

f) **<u>Among/Between</u>**:

"Between" should be used when referring to two things, and "among" should be used when referring to more than two things.

The bride must choose between two gorgeous gowns.

The guilt is spread evenly among the three thieves.

g) **<u>Beside/Besides</u>**:

Adding an s to beside completely changes its meaning: Beside means "next to," while besides means "in addition."

Jill sat beside (next to) Kyle at the movie.

Besides (in addition), the salary offered was less than desirable.

h) **<u>Correspond to / correspond with</u>**:

Correspond to means "in agreement with":

The punishment does not correspond to the severity of the offence.

Correspond with means "to exchange letters":

Dana corresponded with many of the most desirable stars in Hollywood.

i) **<u>Double negatives</u>**:

<u>Incorrect</u>: Scarcely nothing was left after the picnic.

<u>Correct</u>: Scarcely anything was left after the picnic.

j) <u>Farther/Further</u>: Use farther when referring to distance, and use further when referring to degree.

They went no further (degree) than making veiled threats.

Shawn drove farther (distance) than Dave to reach the picnic.

k) <u>Fewer/Less</u>: Use fewer when referring to a number of items. Use less when referring to a continuous quantity.

We had fewer choices in the deli.

The cost was less than what Carrie expected.

l) <u>One another/Each other</u>:

"Each other" should be used when referring to two things, and "one another" should be used when referring to more than two things.

The six cast members congratulated one another on opening night.

Bridget and Carla congratulated each other on their college acceptances.

m) <u>Regard vs. Regards</u>: Unless giving best wishes to someone, use regard.

<u>Incorrect</u>: In regards to your request, we are happy to comply .

<u>Correct</u>: In regard to your letter, we are happy to comply.

n) <u>Speak to/with</u>:

To speak to someone is to tell them something:

We spoke to Jan about her planned trip abroad.

To speak with someone is to discuss something with them.

Sara spoke with Jan several weeks ago.

o) <u>Whether vs. If</u>: "Whether" introduces a choice, while "if" introduces a condition.. A common mistake is to use "if" to present a choice.

<u>Incorrect</u>: He asked if we wanted to accompany him.

<u>Correct</u>: He asked whether we wanted to accompany him.

Tips & Strategies for Sentence Correction Questions

1) Read the entire original sentence carefully and identify whether an error is present. Always save time reading Choice A, as it's the same as the underlined portion of the text.

2) If no error is present, determine whether the sentence:

a) is grammatically correct

b) is properly structured

c) uses correct diction

3) If you find an error, scan the answer choices that makes the necessary corrections.

4) If you cannot find an error, scan the answer choices for differences. Sometimes you will discover an error that you overlooked.

5) Eliminate a choice as soon as you find an error in it.

6) Pay special attention to typical traps:

a) long modifying phrases or clauses that follow the subject

b) clauses in commas between the subject and verb

c) subjects joined by either/or or neither/nor

d) sentences in which the verb precedes the subject

e) collective nouns, particularly majority, system, data and committee

f) errors in parallelism and logical structure

7) Check for multiple errors. The correct answer choice will fix ALL of them.

8) On verb tense questions, the -ing form is usually wrong.

9) If you get stuck, use your "ear" to detect grammatical mistakes. If your native language is English, you learned to speak before you learned to write. If something doesn't sound correct to you, it probably isn't.

Ten Sentence Correction Questions (and Explanations)

1. Most teenagers struggle to be free both of parental domination but also from premature responsibilities.

(a) Most teenagers struggle to be free both of parental domination and also from premature responsibilities.

(b) Most teenagers struggle to be free both of parental domination and also

of premature responsibilities.

(c) Most teenagers struggle to be free both of parental domination and of premature responsibilities as well.

(d) Most teenagers struggle to be free of parental domination and their premature responsibilities as well.

2. The president of the Women's Freedom Association tried to convince her peers they should join forces to prevent discrimination in the workplace rather than continuing to be underpaid.

(a) The president of the Women's Freedom Association tried to convince her peers that they should join forces to prevent discrimination in the workplace rather than continue to be underpaid.

(b) The president of the Women's Freedom Association tried to convince her peers about joining forces to prevent discrimination in the workplace instead of continuing to be underpaid.

(c) The president of the Women's Freedom Association tried to convince her peers for the joining of forces to prevent discrimination in the workplace rather than continue to be underpaid.

(d) The president of the Women's Freedom Association tried to convince her peers to join forces to prevent discrimination in the workplace rather than continuing to be underpaid.

3. Although Taniya is as gifted as, if not more gifted than many of her literary peers, she is extremely modest and her romance novel is unpublished.

(a) Although Taniya is as gifted, if not more gifted, than many of her colleagues, she is extremely modest with her romance novel remaining unpublished.

(b) Although Taniya is as gifted as, if not more gifted than, many of her colleagues, she is extremely modest and will not publish her romance novel.

(c) ... gifted than her colleagues, Taniya is extremely modest and will not publish her romance novel.

(d) Being as gifted as, or more gifted than, many of her colleagues, Taniya is extremely modest and her romance novel is unpublished.

4. Although the human resource manager agreed to an abbreviated holiday schedule, he said that it must be posted on the corporate web site so that both management and labour will know what everyone is assigned to do.

(a) Although the human resource manager agreed to an abbreviated holiday schedule, he said that it must be posted on the corporate web site so that both management and labour will know what everyone is

(b) Although the human resource manager agreed to an abbreviated holiday schedule, he said it had to be posted on the corporate web site so that both management and labour knows what everyone is

(c) Although the human resource manager agreed to an abbreviated holiday schedule, he said that they would have to post the assignments on the corporate web site so that management and labour knew what everyone was.

(d) Although the human resource manager agreed to an abbreviated holiday schedule, he said that the schedule would have to be posted on the corporate web site so that both management and labour would know what everyone was

5. With just several quick strokes of the brush, the cherubic infants were drawn by the painter, capturing their natural beauty.

(a) With just several quick strokes of the brush, the painter sketched the cherubic infants, capturing their natural beauty.

(b) With just several quick strokes of the brush, the painter captured the natural beauty of the cherubic infants, sketching them.

(c) With just several quick strokes of the

brush, the painter sketched the cherubic infants and also capturing their natural beauty.

(d) With just several quick strokes of the brush, the cherubic infants and their natural beauty were sketched by the painter.

6. The Gamma Xi fraternity has accused the Delta Lambda fraternity of using dirty tricks by planting a spy on the Gamma Xi's rush committee and then used the information to sabotage_the Gamma Xi's recruitment efforts.

(a) The Gamma Xi fraternity has accused the Delta Lambda fraternity of using dirty tricks by planting a spy on the Gamma Xi's rush committee and then used the information they had obtained to sabotage

(b) The Gamma Xi fraternity has accused the Delta Lambda fraternity of using dirty tricks by planting a spy on the Gamma Xi's rush committee and then of using the information they had obtained to sabotage

(c) The Gamma Xi fraternity has accused the Delta Lambda fraternity of using dirty tricks by planting a spy on the Gamma Xi's rush committee and then using the information obtained to sabotage

(d) The Gamma Xi fraternity has accused the Delta Lambda fraternity of using dirty tricks by planting a spy on the Gamma Xi's rush committee and then to have used the information obtained to sabotage

7. Regarding the legalization of medicinal marijuana, the Governor is not concerned so much by its potential impact on elderly cancer patients but instead_by its potential nationwide impact on innocent schoolchildren.

(a) Regarding the legalization of medicinal marijuana, the Governor is not concerned so much by its potential impact on elderly cancer patients so much as by its potential nationwide impact on innocent schoolchildren.

(b) Regarding the legalization of medicinal marijuana, the Governor is not concerned so much by its potential impact on elderly cancer patients rather by its potential nationwide impact on innocent schoolchildren.

(c) Regarding the legalization of medicinal marijuana, the Governor is not concerned so much by its potential impact on elderly cancer patients but rather by its potential nationwide impact on innocent schoolchildren.

(d) Regarding the legalization of medicinal marijuana, the Governor is not concerned so much by its potential impact on elderly cancer patients as

8. Stacey, along with her three closest girlfriends, are travelling to Europe, Asia and Africa during the summer of 2008.

(a) Stacey, along with her three closest girlfriends, is travelling to Europe, Asia and Africa during the summer of 2008.

(b) Stacey, in addition to her three closest girlfriends, are travelling to Europe, Asia and Africa during the summer of 2008.

(c) Stacey, as well as her three closest girlfriends, are travelling to Europe, Asia and Africa during the summer of 2008.

(d) Stacey and her three closest girlfriends is travelling to Europe, Asia and Africa during the summer of 2008.

9. In comparison with the films produced by the classic 40's directors, today's filmmakers have produced nothing worth watching.

(a) In comparison with the films produced by the classic 40's directors, the films from today's filmmakers are containing nothing worth watching.

(b) Compared to that of the classic 40's filmmakers, today's filmmakers have produced nothing worth watching.

(c) Compared to those produced by the classic 40's filmmakers, the films of today's directors are not worth watching.

...have produced nothing worth watching.

10. Having discovered the gifted artist Thomas to be suffering from AIDS, it is now thought that this was a major cause of his depression and erratic work schedule.

(a) To have discovered the gifted artist Thomas to be suffering from AIDS, it is now thought that this was a major cause of his depression and erratic work schedule.

(b) Since historians have discovered that the gifted artist Thomas suffered from AIDS, it is now thought that this was a major cause of his depression and erratic work schedule.

(c) Since the suffering of AIDS by the gifted artist Thomas was discovered by historians, it is now thought that this was a major cause of his depression and erratic work schedule.

(d) Due to the fact that the gifted artist Thomas was suffering from AIDS, was discovered by historians, it is now thought that this was a major cause of his depression and erratic work schedule.

Solutions to Sentence Correction Questions

1. Choice c is correct. The phrase "but also" implies a contrast, but the original does not contain a contrast. Choice c contains the simple conjunction "and", which correctly joins the parallel ideas. The other answer choices include "also", which is superfluous.

2. Choice a is correct. The error in the original sentence is faulty parallelism. Only Choice a has both elements in the same form, "join rather than

continue". Choice b is incorrect because it uses the incorrect phrase "convince about".

3. Choice b is correct. The first part of the sentence is correct (from "although" to "colleagues"). The error is the use of the word "and", which does not logically connect the writer's modesty to her failure to get published. Choice b supplies the connection.

4. Choice A is correct. The original statement is correct, while each of the answer choices contain errors in verb tense or subject/verb agreement.

5. Choice a is correct. The original sentence contains a misplaced modifier. Choice a places the modifier closer to the element it modifies. The remaining choices make unnecessary changes that result in awkward sentences.

6. Choice b is correct. The phrase "of using" is parallel to the phrases "of using" and" by planting" in the original statement. Choice b also uses the past perfect "had obtained" to correctly express that the spying was a past action that occurred before the fraternity rushing.

7. Choice d is correct, as it provides the correct structure "not so much by....as by....".

8. Choice a is correct. Stacey is the singular subject of the sentence, which requires a singular verb. The phrase about her closest friends is parenthetical and does not affect the singular verb.

9. Choice c is correct, as it contains correct parallelism (aligning films from the 40's with films from today). Choice a achieves parallelism, but includes an incorrect verb.

10. Choice b is correct. The introductory phrase must modify the people who made the discovery. "It" is impersonal and not the correct subject. Choice c is a distant second choice, but its structure is awkward and inferior to Choice b.

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FILL IN THE BLANKS
(with Suitable/Appropriate Prepositions)

General Exercise

1. We waited for nearly an hour and ____ the end we went without her.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

2. How do you feel ____ their coming?
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

3. What did you think ____ the film? I did not like it much.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

4. There is an eraser ____ the end of my pencil.
(a) in (b) of
(c) on (d) about

5. We were exhausted ____ the end of the journey.
(a) in (b) by
(c) about (d) of

6. They could not decide which one they liked and ____ the end they didn't bother.
(a) of (b) at
(c) in (d) about

7. They argue everything ____ the bitter end.
(a) to (b) about
(c) in (d) of

8. I paid the fees ____ the end of the course.
(a) in (b) at
(c) about (d) of

9. Did you hear ____ the accident last night?
(a) of (b) on
(c) in (d) about

10. Does this song remind you ____ anything?
(a) of (b) about
(c) at (d) in

11. The neighbours complained ____ how loud our music was.
(a) of (b) at
(c) on (d) about

12. The town is 100 metres ____ sea level.
(a) of (b) on
(c) above (d) at

13. He complained ____ chest pains and went to hospital.
(a) at (b) of
(c) on (d) overover

14. Didn't they warn you ____ trying that?
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) on

15. Who? I have never heard ____ him.
(a) at (b) of
(c) on (d) about

16. My house is ____ the end of the street.
(a) at (b) on
(c) of (d) about

17. We have not decided, but we're thinking ____ buying a new car.
(a) at (b) of
(c) about (d) on

18. Good idea - I wish I had thought ____ it.
(a) at (b) of
(c) on (d) under

19. You have to be ____ 18 to see this film.
(a) at (b) over
(c) of (d) on

20. They get killed ____ the end of the film.
(a) of (b) on
(c) at (d) with

21. The bridge goes ____ the river.
(a) over (b) at
(c) of (d) on

22. They live in a flat ____ the shop.
(a) about (b) over
(c) none of these (d) both of these4

23. There were ____ 10,000 people at the concert.
(a) over (b) at
(c) of (d) on

24. They were driving at ____ 100 miles an hour.
(a) at (b) over
(c) of (d) on

25. ____ the time I get to Phoenix, she'll be getting up.
(a) by (b) at

(c) of (d) on

26. It's open from 7am _____ 5pm.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on

27. There's a lot of cloud _____ the south of the country.
(a) of (b) at
(c) on (d) over

28. The temperature is just _____ freezing.
(a) at (b) of
(c) above (d) on

29. Her test was _____ average.
(a) at (b) above
(c) of (d) on

30. I will keep phoning _____ you pay me.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on

31. It must be finished _____ Friday afternoon.
(a) by (b) of
(c) at (d) on

32. She will be staying at the hotel _____ Friday.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on

33. She will be here at five, ____ which time you mustn't leave the room.
(a) at (b) of
(c) until (d) on

34. The people in the flat _____ are always arguing.
(a) at (b) on
(c) above (d) of

35. I will be ready _____ the time you get here.
(a) at (b) by
(c) of (d) on

36. I will stay here _____ five o'clock.
(a) until (b) of
(c) at (d) on

37. I will have it ready _____ four o'clock at the latest.
(a) at (b) on
(c) of (d) by

38. We would better wait _____ Wasif is here.
(a) until (b) of
(c) at (d) on

39. She had promised to be back _____ five o'clock.
(a) at (b) by
(c) of (d) on

40. The application must be in _____ the 1st.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) on

41. Don not move _____ I tell you.
(b) until

42. Once he starts a decorating job he would not stop _____ it's finished.
(a) until (b) at
(c) of (d) on

43. They do nothing _____ complain all the time.
(a) except (b) at
(c) of (d) on

44. I did everything _____ the last exercise.
(a) except (b) except for
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b

45. She will be here at five, ____ which time I expect you to have finished the work.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) on

46. He is not very friendly _____ when he wants something.
(a) at (b) except
(c) of (d) on

47. There was complete silence _____ the sound of someone coughing.
(a) for (b) of
(c) at (d) on

48. The weather was awful _____ in the south.
(a) at (b) on
(c) of (d) except

49. I have no answer to the criticism, _____ to blame the short-sighted management.
(a) at (b) except
(c) of (d) on

50. I am going there _____ learn the language.
(a) to (b) at
(c) of (d) on

51. They have no one to blame for the trouble _____ themselves.
(a) except (b) except for
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b

52. New lightweight materials have replaced traditional ones _____ certain special uses.
(a) except for (b) on
(c) of (d) about

53. I can not remember anything _____ the pain after the operation.
(a) except for (b) except
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

54. I went there _____ a holiday.
(a) of (b) on
(c) for (d) about

55. Everyone was there _____ Wasif.
(a) except for (b) except
(c) not a nor b (d) both a and b

56. I wear glasses _____ reading.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) for

57. Shall we stop _____ a break?

(a) except (b) except for
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

58. He was stabbed ____ the back and died before the ambulance arrived.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

59. It will take us a long time ____ make a decision.
(a) about (b) to
(c) in (d) of

60. It took me ages to find a space ____ park my car.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

61. I have not got enough money ____ buy it.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in

62. I need some time ____ think it over.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

63. She went into hospital ____ kidney surgery.
(a) about (b) for
(c) of (d) in

64. The bank is ____ front of my house.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

65. The kitchen is ____ the back of the house.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

66. We waited ____ the back of the queue.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of

67. We sat ____ the back of the classroom.
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) in

68. He tried to push in, but he was sent ____ the back of the queue.
(a) at (b) in
(c) about (d) of

69. The story was ____ the front page of all the newspapers.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) at

70. Come over ____ have dinner.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

71. The restaurant is ____ the sea front.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in

72. The car ____ front is slowing down.
(a) in (b) on
(c) about (d) of

73. The soldiers were sent ____ the front to fight.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) to

74. The film was different ____ what I had been expecting.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) of

75. I did not get on with them ____ the word go.
(a) about (b) from
(c) of (d) in

76. His success was due ____ the support he got from the team.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in

77. Have you heard ____ the company you applied to for a job?
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of

78. He is suffering ____ prostate cancer.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) from

79. It was translated ____ Italian to English.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of

80. She is incapable ____ lying.
(a) of (b) of
(c) about (d) in

81. It was kind ____ you to help.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) of

82. Unfortunately, we had to cancel it owing ____ the bad weather.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) to

83. What did you make ____ the lecture?
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d)

84. He was accused ____ theft.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of

85. As ____ me; I will be happy to lend a hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) for (d) of

86. It differs ____ their last suggestion.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) of

87. I am ____ favour the idea- I think it will work well.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in

88. What is the cause ____ the problem?
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

89. I would like to thank you ____ behalf of all of us.
(a) on (b) in

(c) about (d) of

0. He is jealous ____ her success.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

91. Everything is ____ control there is no need to worry.
(a) about (b) under
(c) in (d) of

92. I need it by Friday ____ the latest.
(a) at (b) in
(c) about (d) of

93. They are associated ____ our company.
(a) about (b) with
(c) in (d) of

94. She has nothing ____ common with them.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

95. You have finished ____ last at last.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

96. I am afraid ____ spiders.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d)

97. I am worried ____ the exam.
(a) in (b) about
(c) on (d) of

98. He looks upset, I think he took the criticism ____ heart.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

99. I am envious ____ them.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on

100. There was a decrease ____ 10% last year.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

101. I was confused ____ what she said.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

102. I was shocked ____ their behaviour.
(a) in (b) by
(c) about (d) of

103. Fruit is good ____ you.
(a) about (b) in
(c) for (d) of

104. She is was very good ____ us.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) to

105. I am not very keen ____ maths.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of

106. She is hungry ____ success.
(a) about (b) for
(c) in (d) of

107. I am tired ____ studying all the time.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

108. I was happy ____ them.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) for

109. I was sickened ____ the sight.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of

110. She is not capable ____ behaving like that.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on

111. Smoking is bad ____ your health.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

112. I was angry ____ the way they reacted.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

113. What was the cause ____ the problem?
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

114. She was dressed ____ black.
(a) in (b) on
(c) about (d) of

115. I came near ____ hit them.
(a) to (b) of
(c) about (d) in

116. The decrease ____ demand has caused a huge drop in their profits.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

117. I am no good ____ word games.
(a) in (b) at
(c) about (d) of

118. I am sick ____ all this stress.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in

119. The storm did a lot of damage ____ the roof.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) to

120. I am scared ____ heights.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

121. They were congratulated for their success ____ tracking him down.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

122. There has been a fall ____ prices.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

123. He has a difficult relationship ____ them.
(a) about (b) in

(c) with (d) of

124. I have thought a lot ____ them recently.
(a) on (b) of
(c) in (d) about

125. I can not tell the difference ____ them.
(a) about (b) in
(c) between (d) of

126. His attitude ____ his work is very negative.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

127. The train got ____ at nine o'clock.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

128. Everyone was listening ____ the news.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

129. Did they give you the reasons ____ their decision?
(a) about (b) in
(c) for (d) of

130. It depends ____ you.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

131. They laughed ____ him.
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) in

132. What is he talking ____?
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of

133. Who is she speaking ____?
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in

134. Can we rely ____ them?
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

135. I chatted ____ them yesterday.
(a) to (b) with
(c) not a nor b (d) both a and b

136. I could not cope ____ it.
(a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of

137. The report focuses ____ social problems.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

138. I fear ____ his health.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) for

139. They apologized ____ the mistake.
(a) about (b) of
(c) for (d) in

140. He confided ____ me.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

141. They decided ____ the grey sofa.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

142. She suffers ____ a heart disease.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) on

143. The teacher set some homework ____ the end of the lesson.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

144. I am good ____ tennis.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of

145. We arrived ____ the station an hour late.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of

146. He is interested ____ history.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

147. Please do not interfere ____ my personal affairs.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

148. Green pepper is very rich ____ vitamin C.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

149. He was embarrassed because everybody was laughing ____ him.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

150. She cares ____ the environment.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

151. I know nothing ____ the matter.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

152. He is married ____ Sonia.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in

153. He does not care ____ losing his job.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

154. I never listen ____ the radio.
(a) to (b) of
(c) about (d) in

155. Do not take any notice ____ him.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

156. I am fed up ____ his mess.
(a) with (b) of
(c) about (d) in

157. He is tired ____ their complaints.
(a) about (b) of
(c) on (d) in

158. She will be there ____ you.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

159. The trouble ____ him is that he never knows when to keep quiet.
(a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of

160. Shall I ask ____ the bill?
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) for

161. I had to borrow fifty rupees ____ Iqra for the taxi.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) of

162. Everybody blamed him ____ the accident.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

163. Congratulations ____ your engagement.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

164. Could you explain that point ____ me again?
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

165. I prefer spring ____ summer.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

166. She spent a fortune ____ that painting.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

167. What is up ____ them?
(a) with (b) in
(c) about (d) of

168. The matter is ____ the jurisdiction of the courts, so they will decide what to do.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

169. Have you spoken ____ him yet?
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

170. Everybody started shouting and the meeting got ____ of hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

171. It is famous ____ its seafood.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

172. It can only be seen from directly ____.
(a) about (b) of
(c) above (d) in

173. The results can be seen in the graph given ____.
(a) below (b) in
(c) about (d) of

174. She is obsessed ____ her project.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of

175. She is sick ____ her job.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

176. The mission is ____ United Nations control.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

177. The company has been ____ fire from investors because of its poor performance this year.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

178. The results were ____ average.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

179. What is the matter ____ her?
(a) about (b) of
(c) with (d) on

180. She is feeling a bit ____ par.
(a) below (b) under
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

181. They manufacture it ____ licence from the parent company.
(a) about (b) in
(c) under (d) of

182. That reminds me ____ when I was at university.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

183. It took me ages to get all my documents and papers ____ order.
(a) in (b) about
(c) of (d) on

184. Their share price fell to ____ ten rupees yesterday.
(a) under (b) below
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

185. I could not find the solution ____ the problem.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

186. Their boss has them all completely ____ her thumb. They are really scared of her.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

187. In the ____ example, you can see how it works.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

188. They walked ____ the bridge.
(a) about (b) in
(c) over (d) of

189. ____ all, you should make sure there are no typos.

(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

190. The goods that had not been claimed were sold ____ the Police Property Act.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

191. He was in prison for ____ three years.
(a) about (b) over
(c) of (d) in

192. They have closed ____ 50 newspapers this year.
(a) over (b) in
(c) about (d) of

193. The light is ____ our heads.
(a) above (b) over
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

194. It looks very good when seen from ____.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

195. I saw Saad last week; ____ the way have you heard that he is getting married?
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) by

196. It is ____ order but delivery can take up to 28 days.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

197. It is only ____ the end of the book that we find out who the father really was.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

198. They were driving too fast - ____ 180 kph.
(a) above (b) over
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

199. ____ the years, things got better.
(a) over (b) in
(c) about (d) of

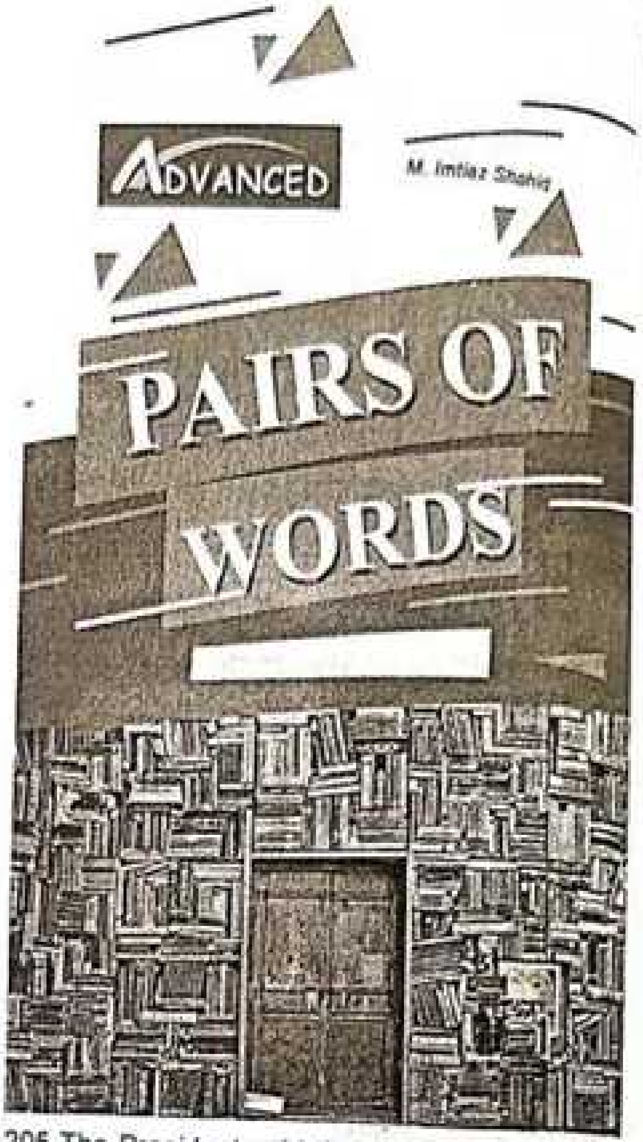
200. Rizwana was standing ____ the front of the queue.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of

201. You should not take what she says ____ heart and upset yourself.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of

202. She learnt the poem ____ heart.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of

203. The parcel was delivered ____ hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) by (d) of

204. Osama called Ahmad ____ short.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of



205. The President said that he had ____ no time lied during his presidency.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) at

206. I thought it would take ages, but I did it ____ no time at all.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

207. He will be with you ____ a moment.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on

208. I was robbed ____ my way home.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of

209. I could not get in because there were so many people ____ the way.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

210. She is away ____ business.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

211. The new store opens ____ business in March.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

...e situation is ____ control.

(a) under (b) in

(c) about (d) of

...ould not dream ____ speaking to her like ...t.

(a) of (b) on

(c) about (d) in

...he manager likes to be ____ control.

(a) about (b) of

(c) in (d) on

...he ran to the station and managed to get ...ere ____ time.

(a) about (b) on

(c) of (d) in

216. Nadia will take it ____ the bitter end.

(a) about (b) in

(c) of (d) to

217. They finished the work ____ no time.

(a) in (b) of

(c) about (d) on

218. I am sure that ____ the time you get home, I will have done it.

(a) about (b) in

(c) by (d) of

Answer Key

	b	29.	b	57.	c	85.	c	113.	b	141.	b	169.	c	197.	d
	c	30.	b	58.	b	86.	c	114.	a	142.	c	170.	c	198.	c
	b	31.	a	59.	b	87.	a	115.	a	143.	d	171.	a	199.	a
	c	32.	b	60.	a	88.	b	116.	a	144.	c	172.	c	200.	c
	b	33.	c	61.	b	89.	a	117.	b	145.	c	173.	a	201.	a
	c	34.	c	62.	c	90.	b	118.	a	146.	c	174.	a	202.	a
	a	35.	b	63.	b	91.	b	119.	d	147.	b	175.	d	203.	c
	b	36.	a	64.	a	92.	a	120.	c	148.	c	176.	a	204.	a
	d	37.	d	65.	d	93.	b	121.	c	149.	d	177.	a	205.	d
	a	38.	a	66.	c	94.	a	122.	d	150.	a	178.	c	206.	a
	d	39.	b	67.	b	95.	d	123.	c	151.	a	179.	c	207.	b
	c	40.	a	68.	a	96.	a	124.	d	152.	b	180.	c	208.	a
	b	41.	b	69.	d	97.	b	125.	c	153.	a	181.	c	209.	a
	a	42.	a	70.	c	98.	a	126.	a	154.	a	182.	b	210.	c
	b	43.	a	71.	b	99.	a	127.	c	155.	c	183.	a	211.	a
	a	44.	d	72.	a	100.	d	128.	a	156.	a	184.	c	212.	a
	c	45.	a	73.	d	101.	a	129.	c	157.	b	185.	c	213.	a
	b	46.	b	74.	c	102.	b	130.	c	158.	a	186.	a	214.	c
	b	47.	a	75.	b	103.	c	131.	b	159.	c	187.	c	215.	d
	c	48.	d	76.	b	104.	d	132.	c	160.	d	188.	c	216.	d
	a	49.	b	77.	a	105.	a	133.	b	161.	c	189.	c	217.	a
	d	50.	a	78.	d	106.	b	134.	a	162.	a	190.	a	218.	c
	a	51.	d	79.	a	107.	c	135.	d	163.	c	191.	b		
	b	52.	a	80.	b	108.	d	136.	c	164.	c	192.	a		
	a	53.	c	81.	a	109.	a	137.	c	165.	a	193.	c		
	b	54.	c	82.	d	110.	a	138.	d	166.	c	194.	c		
27.	d	55.	d	83.	c	111.	a	139.	c	167.	a	195.	d		
28.	c	56.	d	84.	d	112.	a	140.	b	168.	a	196.	c		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

PUNCTUATION

Steps

1. End your sentences with a period (**full stop**), question mark, or exclamation point (**exclamation mark** or **shout mark**).
    - Use the **period (full stop)** to denote a full stop at the end of a statement. The period (.) is one of the most commonly used punctuation marks.
        - *The accessibility of the computer has increased tremendously over the past several years.*
    - **The question mark (?)**, used at the end of a sentence, suggests an interrogatory remark or inquiry.
        - *What has humanity done about the growing concern of global warming?*
    - The **exclamation point (exclamation mark, shout mark)(!)** suggests excitement or emphasis in a sentence.
        - *I can't believe how difficult the exam was!*
2. Use the semicolon and colon properly.
    - The **semicolon** (;) has a few uses.
        - Use a semicolon to **separate two related but independent clauses**. Note that, if the two clauses are very wordy or complex, it is better to use a period instead.
            - *People continue to worry about the future; our failure to conserve resources has put the world at risk.*
        - Use a semicolon to **separate a complex series of items**, especially those that contain commas.
            - *I went to the show with Jake, my close friend; his friend, Jane; and her best friend, Jenna.*
    - The **colon** (:) has multiple uses.
        - Use the colon to **introduce a list**. Be careful not to use a colon when denoting a regular **series**. Usually, the word *following* suggests the use of a colon. Use only after a noun.
            - *The professor has given me three options: to retake the exam, to accept the extra credit assignment, or to fail the class.*
            - **INCORRECT** - *The Easter basket contained: Easter eggs, chocolate rabbits, and other candy.*
3. Understand the differences between a hyphen and a dash.
    - The **hyphen** (-) was once a common punctuation mark on typewriters, when a long word might have been split between two lines. The hyphen is still used in a number of other areas:

- Use a hyphen when **adding a prefix** to some words. The purpose of this hyphen is to make the word easier to read. If you were to leave the hyphen out of a word like *re-examine*, it would be *reexamine*, which would be harder to read. Understand that some words do not require a hyphen to separate the prefix from the word, such as *restate*, *pretest*, and *undo*. Let a dictionary be your guide for when to use the hyphen after a prefix.
  - *Cara is his ex-girlfriend.*
- Use hyphens when creating **compound words** from separate words.
  - *The up-to-date newspaper reporters were quick to jump on the latest scandal.*
- Use a hyphen when **writing numbers out as words.** Separate the two words of any number under one hundred with a hyphen.
  - *There are fifty-two playing cards in a deck.* ("The amount is one hundred and eighty." is a common error; "and" between numbers denotes a decimal point).
    - Be careful with spelling out numbers above one hundred—if the number is used as an adjective, it is completely hyphenated, since all compound adjectives are hyphenated (*I have one-hundred tapes*). Otherwise, a hyphen should only occur if a number <100 occurs within the larger number, e.g., *He lived to be one hundred twenty-one.*

o The **dash** (-- or —) should be used when making a brief interruption within a statement, a sudden change of thought, an additional comment, or a dramatic qualification. It can also be used to add a parenthetical statement, such as for further clarification, but should still be relevant to the sentence. Otherwise, use parentheses. Keep in mind that the rest of the sentence should still flow naturally. Try to remove the statement within the dash from the sentence; if the sentence appears disjointed or does not make sense then you may need to revise. There should be spaces before and after the dash in British English.

- *An introductory clause is a brief phrase that comes—yes, you guessed it—at the beginning of a sentence.*
- *This is the end of our sentence—or so we thought.*

4. Use the double quotation mark and single quotation mark/apostrophe for different purposes.

o The **double quotation** (") encloses a direct quotation, whether made by a person or taken from a piece of literature.

- *"I can't wait to see him perform!" John exclaimed.*
- *According to the article, the value of the dollar in developing nations is "strongly influenced by its aesthetic value, rather than its face value."*

o The **single quotation mark** or **apostrophe** (') has a variety of uses.

- Use the apostrophe together with the letter *s* to **indicate possession**. Be aware of the difference in using an apostrophe with singular or plural nouns. A singular noun will use **'s**, whereas the plural version of that singular noun will use **s'**. Also, be mindful of nouns that are always considered to be plural, such as *children* and *people* — here, you should use **'s**. Be aware of pronouns that are already possessive and do not require apostrophes, such as *hers* and *its* (*it's* is used only for the contraction of *it* and *is*). *Their* is possessive without apostrophe or *s*, except as a predicate adjective, where it becomes *theirs*.
  - *The hamster's water tube needs to be refilled.*
    - A singular noun with possession.

- *In the pet store, the hamsters' bedding needed to be changed.*
    - A pluralized singular noun with possession.
- *These children's test scores are the highest in the nation.*
    - A plural noun with possession.
- Use the apostrophe to combine two words to make a **contraction**. For example, *cannot* becomes *can't*, *you are* becomes *you're*, and *they have* becomes *they've*.
- Use the single quotation mark within a regular quotation to indicate a **quotation within a quotation**.
    - *Ali said, "Anna told me, 'I wasn't sure if you wanted to come!'"*
- Note that an apostrophe is **not** used with 's' to make a plural noun from singular. This is a very common mistake and should be avoided.
    - **CORRECT** - apple → apples
    - **INCORRECT** - apple → apple's

5. Indicate a break or pause within a sentence with the **comma (,)**. This is another commonly used punctuation mark. There are several instances where you might use a comma:
    - Use the comma when denoting an **appositive**, or a break within a sentence that supplements and adds information to the subject.
        - *Bill Gates, CEO of Microsoft, is the developer of the operating system known as Windows.*
    - Use the comma when **denoting a series**. This is a set of three or more "list" items within a sentence. To save space in newspapers, some writers may omit the last comma.
        - *The fruit basket contained apples, bananas, and oranges.*
        - *The computer store was filled with video games, computer hardware and other electronic paraphernalia.*
    - Use a comma if your subject has **two or more adjectives** describing it. This is somewhat similar to a series, except that it is **incorrect** to place a comma after the final adjective.
        - **INCORRECT** - *The powerful, resonating, sound caught our attention.*
        - **CORRECT** - *The powerful, resonating sound caught our attention.*
    - Use a comma when referring to a **city and state**. It is also necessary to use a comma to separate the city and state from the rest of the sentence.
        - *I am originally from Freehold, NJ.*
        - *Los Angeles, CA, is one of the largest cities in the United States.*
    - Use a comma to **separate an introductory phrase** (which is usually one or more prepositional phrases) from the rest of the sentence. An introductory phrase briefly introduces the sentence, but is not part of the sentence's subject or predicate, and it therefore should be separated from the main clause by a comma.
        - *After the show, John and I went out to dinner.*
        - *On the back of my couch, my cat's claws have slowly been carving a large hole.*
    - Use the comma to **separate two independent clauses**. Having two independent clauses in a sentence simply means that

sentence contains two independent clauses that are separated by a conjunction (such as *and, as, but, for, nor, so,* or *yet*), place a comma before the conjunction.

- **Ryan went to the beach yesterday**, but **he forgot his sunscreen**.
- *Water bills usually rise during the summer, as people are thirstier during hot and humid days.*

- Use a comma when making a **direct address**. When calling one's attention by name, separate the person's name and the rest of the statement with a comma. Note that this kind of comma is used rarely in writing, because this is something that we do normally while speaking.
  - *Amber, could you come here for a moment?*
- Use a comma to separate **direct quotations**. A comma should come after the last word before a quotation *that is being introduced*. It is not necessary to use a comma in an indirect quote. A comma is usually not necessary if you are not quoting an entire statement.
  - *While I was at his house, John asked me if I wanted anything to eat.*
    - An indirect quotation that does not require a comma.
  - *While I was at his house, John asked, "Do you want anything to eat?"*
    - A direct quotation.
  - *According to the client, the lawyer was "lazy and incompetent."*
    - A partial direct quotation that does not require a comma.

6. Understand the difference between parentheses, brackets, and braces.
   - Use **parentheses** (**( )**) to clarify, to place an afterthought, or to add a personal comment. Be sure to include the period *after* the closing parenthesis.
     - *Steve Case (AOL's former CEO) resigned from the Time-Warner board of directors in 2005.*
       - Used for clarification. Here, commas can replace the parentheses.
     - *You will need a flashlight for the camping trip (don't forget the batteries!).*
       - An afterthought. Note that the period (full stop) follows the last parentheses — *not before the first*. Also note that replacing the parentheses with a comma may not be entirely suitable here, and is better off with a period or a semicolon. And that if the parenthetical thought is an "independent" one, perhaps it should be a sentence in itself. In the above example: "...the camping trip. (Don't forget the batteries!)"
     - *Most grammarians believe that parentheses and commas are always interchangeable. (I disagree.)*
       - A personal comment.
   - Use **brackets** (**[ ]**) to signify an editor's note in a regular piece of writing. You can also use brackets to clarify or to revise a direct quote so that it appeals to your own writing. Brackets are often used to encompass the word "sic" (Latin for *thus*), suggesting that the previous word or phrase was written "as is", with the error intended to be displayed.
     - *"[The blast] was absolutely devastating", said Susan Smith, a local bystander at the scene of the incident.*

- *"It was absolutely devastating!"* – the actual quote by Susan Smith.
- *The English professor's report read, "Their [sic] are too many problems in any [sic] department."*

- **Braces** ({ }) are most widely used in denoting a numeric set in mathematics. Though generally uncommon, braces can also be used in regular writing to indicate a set of equal, independent choices.
  - { 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 }
  - *Choose your favourite utensil { fork, knife, spoon } and bring it to me.*

Tips

- If you write in a professional capacity, be sure to follow any guidelines or style guides provided by your employer. In some cases, their rules can be at odds with what you read here or elsewhere, but their rules always take precedence. For example, some companies use serial commas (a, b, and c) and others do not (a, b and c).
- Many grammar experts believe that parentheses and commas are often interchangeable when setting off information. While this is sometimes true, there are some cases where a set of parentheses might be more suitable, such as in indicating one's personal thought.
- Although dashes and parentheses have similar uses, remember that parentheses indicate a stronger "side notion" than dashes.
- There are exceptions to the hyphen-dash rule. In making compound words, when one of the words is itself composed of two words, use an *en dash* (–) rather than a hyphen, as in, "He took the Paris–New York route." En dashes are also used between numbers, as in page numbers or years, to denote a range. ("A discussion on personal finance is found in pages 45–62.")
- The placement of punctuation marks before or after a closing quotation mark varies. American English leaves the punctuation mark inside the quotation if it is part of the quotation, "like so." (Commas and periods (full stops) are always put inside the quotation marks for a sentence in American English, regardless of whether the quotation has punctuation at the end. Other types of punctuation marks are put outside the quotation if they are not part of the quotation.) British English tends to leave the punctuation mark outside the quotation, "like so".
  - At times, British English will switch back and forth between the inside and outside, depending on the context. For example, interrogative quotations may keep the question mark inside the quotation, as in, "Do you like this question?"
- In formal writing, try to avoid excessive use of question marks and exclamation points. Most of your sentences should be declarative statements.
- Dashes are usually considered to be informal. You might want to replace the use of a dash with a set of parentheses, or even commas. Similarly, limit the frequency of dash use in your writing: they should be reserved to emphasize a couple of important points.
- If you decide against the serial comma in your work, make sure that the meaning of the sentence can stand without its use. Think about the classic example of a sentence in which the serial comma is needed: "My heroes are my parents, Mother Teresa and the Pope."
- If you find that a sentence seems to drag on, find a way to add a comma or two, so that it is easier on the reader's eyes. If a sentence becomes too long, then consider splitting it into two or more sentences.
- Never be afraid to have short sentences in your writing by splitting up long sentences that contain several points. Your reader will appreciate writing that is clear and concise with briefer statements, as opposed to a one-page paragraph with twenty words per sentence.

USE OF CAPITALS

Words which begin with Capitals

(a) The first word of every sentence.

(b) The first word of every line of poetry.

(c) All proper nouns.

(d) Titles of persons, books, newspapers, magazines, poems etc.
The Finance Minister, the Qur'an, the Pakistan Times.
(e) Names of months, days, festivals etc.
(f) All important events.
War of Independence, French Revolution.
(g) All words used for God.
Lord, from Him we come, to Him we go.
(h) Names of languages.
English, Persian, Arabic.
(i) Single letters used as abbreviation.
B.A., L.L.B., M.A., M.Ed.

...tions: In this section four sentences a, b, c and d are given. Candidate is to find ...orrectly punctuated sentence.

(a) "In June 2002; president bush said we will fight against terrorism at the end, of the last drop of our bloods'
(b) "In June 2002, president bush said we will fight against terrorism at the end of the last drop of our bloods.
(c) In June 2002, President Bush said: "We will fight against the terrorism at the end of last drop of our bloods."
(d) In June 2002, President Bush said: we will fight against terrorism at the end of the last drop of our bloods.

(a) "But it is in his description of high 'life below stairs that Shamaila excels
(b) "But it is in his description of high 'life below stairs' that Shamaila excels"
(c) "But it is his descriptions of high life below stairs that Shamaila excels'"
(d) "But it is his descriptions of high life below stairs that Shamaila excels"

(a) John Pope is eighteen century poet..
(b) John Pope is eighteen century-poet.
(c) 'John Pope is an eighteen century poet
(d) 'John Pope is an eighteen century poet?

... (a) America will leave Iraq and Afghanistan half heartedly.
(b) America, will leave Iraq, and Afghanistan half heartedly.
(c) America will leave Iraq and Afghanistan half-heartedly.
(d) America will leave, Iraq and Afghanistan half heartedly

(b) Yes! sir, I will do it immediately.
(c) Yes, sir; I will do it immediately.
(d) Yes, sir, I will do it immediately.

6. (a) Alas, His father has died.
(b) Alas! His father has died.
(c) Alas his father has died.
(d) Alas; His father has died.

7. (a) O dear! Come to me.
(b) O dear come to me.
(c) O! dear Come to me.
(d) O dear: Come to me.

8. (a) Hurrah! I got first position in B.A examination.
(b) Hurrah I got first position in B.A examination!
(c) Hurrah: I got first position in B.A examination.
(d) Hurrah I got first position in B.A examination.

9. (a) God, save my parents!
(b) God save my parents.
(c) God; save my parents!
(d) God save my parents!

10. (a) O God, Mighty ruler.
(b) O God! Mighty ruler.
(c) O! God Mighty ruler.
(d) O God Mighty ruler!

11. (a) Shakespeares Hamlet is the play of all ages.
(b) Shakespeare Hamlet is the play of all ages.
(c) Shakespeares' Hamlet is the play of all ages.
(d) Shakespeare's Hamlet is the play of all ages.

12. (a) I didn't' notice the absence of my friend Shaista.
(b) I didn't noticed the absence of my friend Shaista.
(c) I didnt notice the absence of my friend Shaista.
(d) I didn't notice the absence of my ...

13. (a) President will reach at Lahore on 7 o' clock.
(b) President will reach at Lahore on 7 o clock.
(c) President will reach at Lahore on 7' o clock.
(d) President will reach at Lahore on 7' o' clock.

14. (a) Aslam was at 6s and 7s while choosing subject in B.A.
(b) Aslam was at 6s and 7's while choosing subjects in B.A.
(c) Aslam was at 6's and 7's while choosing subjects in B.A.
(d) Aslam was at 6's and 7s while choosing subjects in B.A.

15. (a) This jewellery belongs to 13A.C
(b) This jewellery belongs to 13A.C.
(c) This jewellery belongs to 13AC.
(d) This jewellery belongs to 13.A.C.

16. (a) He admitted at last; "Honesty is the best Policy."
(b) He admitted at last Honesty is the best policy.
(c) He admitted at last "Honesty is the best Policy."
(d) He admitted at last - "Honesty is the best Policy."

17. (a) He has learnt from his hasty works that; "Haste makes waste."
(b) He has learnt from his hasty works that "Haste makes waste."
(c) He has learnt from his hasty works that; Haste makes waste.
(d) He has learnt from his hasty works Haste makes waste.

18. (a) In fact: he is not appropriated for this job.
(b) In fact, he is not appropriated for this job.
(c) In fact he is not appropriated, for this job.
(d) In fact he is not appropriate for this job.

19. (a) Spain is a beautiful country, the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
(b) Spain is a beautiful country the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
(c) Spain is a beautiful country; the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
(d) Spain is a beautiful country: the beaches ,are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.

20. (a) She was, as a matter of fac mainly interested in showing o her vocabulary.
(b) She was, as a matter of fac mainly interested in showing o her vocabulary.
(c) She was, as a matter of fac mainly interested in showing o her vocabulary
(d) She was: as a matter of fac mainly interested in showing o her vocabulary.

21. (a) I often go to the seashore and collect rocks there.
(b) 'I often go to the seashore, and collect rocks there.
(c) I often go to the. seashore and collect rocks, there.
(d) I often go to the seashore, and collect rocks there.

22. (a) Did you know that Agha Gul the novelist and poet, was also a film critic?
(b) Did you know that, Agha Gul the novelist and poet was also a film critic?
(c) Did you know that Agha Gul, the novelist and poet, was also a film critic?
(d) Did you know that Agha Gul,; the novelist and poet; was also a film critic?

23. (a) :When Javaid asked, "will you return: my book?"
(b) "When," Javaid asked "will you return my book?"
(c) "When," Javaid asked, "will you return my book?"
(d) "When Javaid asked "will you return my book?"

24. (a) Sana: Faiza; Rashida: Salma and Huma have reached to Lahore.
(b) Sana; Faiza; Rashida; Salma and Huma have reached to Lahore.
(c) Sana, Faiza, Rashida, Salma and Huma have reached to Lahore.
(d) Sana Faiza Rashida Salma and Huma, have reached to Lahore.

25. (a) In fact he is not appropriate for this job.
(b) In fact, he is not appropriated for this job.
(c) In fact: he is not appropriate for this job.
(d) In fact he is not appropriate for this job.

26. (a) Oil which is lighter than water rises

(b) Oil; which is lighter than water: rises to the surface.

(c) Oil, which is lighter than water, rises to the surface.

(d) Oil, which is lighter than water; rises to the surface.

27. (a) Madame Noor Jehan was, an attractive gracious lady.

(b) Madame, Noor Jehan, was, an attractive gracious lady.

(c) Madame Noor Jehan was an attractive gracious lady.

(d) Madame Noor Jehan was an attractive, gracious lady.

28. (a) Nice is a word with many meanings; and some of them are contradictory.

(b) Nice is a word with many meanings;, and some of them are: contradictory.

(c) Nice is a word with many meanings and some of them are contradictory.

(d) Nice is a word with many meanings, and some of them are contradictory.

29. (a) Taxicabs, that are dirty are illegal in some cities.

(b) Taxicabs that are dirty are illegal, in some cities.

(c) Taxicabs that are dirty are illegal in some cities.

(d) Taxicabs that are dirty, are illegal in some cities.

30. (a) The closet contained worn clothes, old shoes, and dirty hats.

(b) The closet contained worn: clothes old shoes; and dirty hats.

(c) The closet contained worn clothes old shoes and dirty hats.

(d) The closet contained, worn clothes, old shoes, and dirty hats.

31. (a) The uninvited guest wore a dark brown, tweed, suit.

(b) The uninvited guest, wore a dark brown tweed suit.

(c) The uninvited guest wore a dark brown tweed suit.

(d) The uninvited guest wore; a dark brown tweed suit.

32. (a) After surviving this ordeal the trapper, felt relieved.

(b) After surviving this ordeal the trapper felt relieved.

(c) After surviving this ordeal, the trapper felt relieved.

(d) After surviving this ordeal' the trapper felt relieved.

33. (a) Mark Twain"s early novels: I believe stand the test of time.

(b) Mark Twain's early novels, I believe stand the test of time.

(c) Mark Twain's early novels, I believe, stand the test of time.

(d) Mark Twain's early novels; I believe stand the test of time.

34. (a) September 9 2001 will never be forgotten.

(b) September 9, 2001, will never be forgotten.

(c) September 9, 2001 will never be forgotten.

(d) September: 9; 2001 will never be forgotten.

35. (a) The field was safe enough; wasn't it?

(b) The field was safe enough: wasn't it?

(c) The field was safe enough' wasn't it?

(d) The field was safe enough, wasn't it?

36. (a) He replied "I have no idea what you mean.

(b) He replied "I have no idea what you mean."

(c) He replied, "I have no idea what you mean."

(d) He replied 'I have no idea what you mean."

37. (a) After a good washing and grooming; the pup looked like a new dog.

(b) After a good washing and grooming: the pup looked like a new dog.

(c) After a good washing and grooming, the pup looked like a new dog.

(d) After a good washing and grooming the pup looked, like a new dog.

38. (a) The potion contained fruit, biscuits and glue.

(b) The potion contained fruit; biscuits and glue.

(c), The potion contained fruit: biscuits and glue.

(d) The potion contained fruit' biscuits and glue.

39. (a) I hope that someday he will learn how to be polite.

(b) I hope, that someday he will learn how to be polite.
(c) I hope, that someday; he will learn how to be polite.
(d) I hope that someday he will learn' how to be polite.

40. (a) He wanted to know when you will be here?
(b) He wanted to know, when you will be here.
(c) He wanted to know when you will be here.
(d) He wanted to know; when you will be here?

41. (a) "Well," she said, "you certainly didn't waste any time."
(b) Well" she said "you certainly didn't waste any time."
(c) "Well" she said "you certainly didn't waste any time."
(d) "Well," she said "you certainly didn't waste any time.

42. (a) "Is it almost over? he asked.
(b) "Is it almost over. he asked.
(c) "Is it almost over?" he asked.
(d) "Is it almost over he asked.

43. (a) "I have had it up to here she screamed.
(b) I have had it up to here" she screamed.
(c) "I have had it up to here!" she screamed.
(d) "I have had it up to here? she screamed.

44. (a) The song asks, "Would you like to swing on a star?"
(b) The song asks, Would you like to swing on a star?"
(c) The song asks, "Would you like to swing on a star."
(d) The song asks, 'Would you like to swing on a star?

45. (a) "May I see your I.D. card" the clerk asked.
(b) "May I see your I.D. card? the clerk asked.
(c) "May I see your I.D. card!" the clerk asked.
(d) May I see your I.D. card?" the clerk asked.

46. (a) Correct me if I am wrong. she said.
(b) "Correct me if I am wrong." she said.
(c) Correct me if I am wrong" she said.
(d) 'Correct me if I am wrong." said.

47. (a) I can't think of what to say.
(b) I cant think of what to say.
(c) I can't think of what: to say.
(d) I can't think of what to say?

48. (a) Hina thinks he said that he wo go to the movie with her.
(b) Hina thinks he said that he wo to to the movie, with her.
(c) Hina thinks he said that "he wo to to the movie with her."
(d) Hina thinks he said that he wo to to the movie with her."

49. (a) Her husbands wallet was full curious; little items.
(b) Her husband's wallet was full curious, little items.
(c) Her husbands wallet was full curious little items.
(d) Her husbands wallet was full curious, little items.

50. (a) I went to my mother-in-law hou for dinner, last night.
(b) I went to my mother-in-law hous for 'dinner' last night.
(c) I went to my mother-in-law hous for dinner' last night.
(d) I went to my mother-in-law house for dinner last night.

51. (a) You may not enter Mr. Harris' office without his permission.
(b) You may not enter Mr Harris office without his permission.
(c) You may not enter Mr. Harris office without his permission.
(d) You may not enter Mr. Harris office; without his permission.

52. (a) The womens dresses are on the second floor.
(b) The women's dresses are on the second floor.
(c) The womens dresses are on the second floor.
(d) The womens dresses are' on the second floor.

53. (a) Its a shame that had to happen'.
(b) Its' a shame that had to, happen.
(c) It's a shame that had to happen.
(d) 'Its a shame that had to happen.

54. (a) It's hard to believe that winter is almost here.
(b) Its hard to believe that winter' is almost here.
(c) Its hard to believe that winter is

(d) Its hard to believe that 'winter is almost here.

(a) Her mother and father business went bankrupt.'

(b) Her mother' and father's business went bankrupt.

(c) Her mother and father business' went bankrupt.

(d) Her mother and father' business went bankrupt.

(a) It is his word' against mine.
(b) It is his word against mine.
(c) It is his' word against mine.
(d) It is his' word against' mine.

(a) The movie had its desired effect.
(b) The movie had its' desired effect.
(c) The movie' had it's desired effect.
(d) The movie had it's desired effect.

(a) Where would I find the' mens room?

(b) Where would I find the mens room?

(c) Where would I find the men's room?

(d) Where would' I find the mens room?

(a) Both brothers-in-law's jobs required physical labour.

(b) Both brother-in-law jobs' required physical labour.

(c) Both brother-in-law jobs required' physical labour.

(d) Both brother-in-law jobs required physical' labour.

(a) It's beauty is unsurpassed.
(b) Its beauty' is unsurpassed.
(c) Its beauty is' unsurpassed.
(d) Its beauty is unsurpassed'.

1. (a) You're right to privacy will not be abused.

(b) Your right to privacy will not be abused.

(c) You're right to privacy' will not be abused.

(d) Your right to privacy will' not be abused.

2. (a) She jumped from a two-story building.

(b) She jumped, from a two story building.

(c) She jumped from. a two story-building.

(d) She jumped from a two story building?

63. (a) You must let down your guard

(b) You must let down your guard.

(c) You must let down your guard,

(d) You must let down your guard?

64. (a) You certainly have a go get it nature.

(b) You certainly have a go get it nature

(c) You certainly have a go-get-it nature.

(d) You certainly have a-go-get-it nature.

65. (a) We offer around the clock coverage

(b) We offer around-the-clock coverage.

(c) We offer around the Clock-coverage.

(d) We-offer around the clock coverage.

66. (a) Look left and right before you cross the street.

(b) Look left-and-right before you cross the street.

(c) Look left and right, before you cross the street.

(d) Look left and right; before you cross the street.

67. (a) The left-handed pitcher threw fastballs at almost 100 miles per hour.

(b) The left handed pitcher threw fastballs, at almost 100 miles per hour.

(c) The left handed pitcher threw fastballs at-almost 100 miles per hour

(d) The left handed pitcher threw fastballs at almost 100 miles, per hour.

68. (a) The delicious, gooey frosting melted before we could refrigerate the cake.

(b) The delicious gooey frosting, melted before we could refrigerate the cake

(c) The delicious gooey frosting melted, before we could refrigerate the cake.

(d) The delicious gooey frosting melted before we, could refrigerate the cake.

69. (a) This is seventh-grade reading material.

(b) This is seventh grade reading material.

(c) This is seventh grade, reading material.

(d) This is seventh grade; reading material.

70. (a) This is a one-family dwelling.
(b) This is a one family-dwelling.
(c) This is a one family dwelling
(d) This is a one family dwelling?

71. (a) Do you think; he has above average intelligence?
(b) Do you think: he has above average intelligence?
(c) Do you think he has above-average intelligence?
(d) Do you think he has above average intelligence.

72. (a) She owns income-producing property.
(b) She owns income producing property.
(c) She owns income producing-property.
(d) She owns income producing property

73. (a) That is a well-written letter.
(b) That is a well, written letter.
(c) That is a well written letter
(d) That is-a well written letter?

74. (a) If you are not satisfied, we will give you your-money back.
(b) If you are not satisfied, we will give you your money back.
(c) If you are not satisfied, we will give you your money back
(d) If you are not satisfied we will give you your money back.

75. (a) This product comes with a money back-guarantee.
(b) This product comes with a money-back guarantee.
(c) This product comes with a-money back guarantee.
(d) This product comes with-a money back guarantee.

76. (a) Please let up on your criticisms about my writing.
(b) Please let-up on your criticisms about my writing.
(c) Please let up-on your criticisms about my writing.
(d) Please let up on your criticisms about my writing

77. (a) The small plastic-lid seems to be missing.
(b) The small plastic lid seems to be missing.
(c) The small plastic lid seems to be missing
(d) The small plastic lid seems to be missing?

78. (a) What kindly-looking eyes my grandfather had.
(b) What kindly looking eyes my grand-father had.
(c) What kindly looking eyes, my grandfather had.
(d) What kindly looking eyes my grandfather had

79. (a) The tree was firmly planted in the ground.
(b) The tree was firmly planted in the ground
(c) The tree was firmly planted in the ground?
(d) The tree was firmly-planted in the ground.

80. (a) Your award is richly-deserved.
(b) Your award is richly deserved.
(c) Your award is-richly-deserved.
(d) Your award-is richly-deserved.

81. (a) I lived on Bolan Street a few years ago.
(b) I lived on Bolan-Street a few years ago.
(c) I lived on Bolan Street a few years ago.
(d) I lived on Bolan street a few years ago

82. (a) Do not swim in that river because of the swift current.
(b) Do not swim in that river Because of the swift current.
(c) Do not swim in that River because Of the swift current.
(d) Do not swim in that river because of The swift current.

83. (a) "Stop it!" she screamed. "Don't ever do that again."
(b) "Stop it! she screamed. "Don't ever do that again."
(c) "Stop it!" she screamed. Don't ever do that again."
(d) "Stop it!" she screamed. "Don't ever do that again.

84. (a) The west Has a milder climate than the east.
(b) The west has A milder climate than the east.
(c) The west has a Milder climate than the east.
(d) The West has a milder climate than the East.

85. (a) ...

(b) You must take the following courses: history, geometry, and French.

(c) You must Take the following courses: history, geometry, and french.

(d) You must take The following courses: history, geometry, and french.

(a) My major requires that I take Calculus 1, history, and French.

(b) My major requires that I take calculus 1, History, and French.

(c) My major requires that I take Calculus 1, history, and French.

(d) My major requires that I take Calculus 1, History, and french.

(a) I am asking if you would like to rollerblade together tomorrow?

(b) I am asking if you would like to rollerblade together tomorrow.

(c) I am asking, if you would like to rollerblade together tomorrow?

(d) I am asking; if you would like to rollerblade together tomorrow?

5. (a) Yes, Jamil you were right about that answer.

(b) Yes Jamil, you were right about that answer.

(c) Yes Jamil you, were right, about that answer.

(d) Yes, Jamil, you were right about that answer.

9. (a) Wherever, we go people recognize us.

(b) Wherever we go, people recognize us.

(c) Wherever, we, go people recognize us.

(d) Wherever we go; people recognize us.

90. (a) Whenever Ayesha is in town, she visits her sister.

(b) Whenever, Ayesha is in town she visits her sister.

(c) Whenever Ayesha, is in town she visits her sister.

(d) Whenever Ayesha is, in town she visits her sister.

91. (a) Shirin enjoys the museum although she cannot afford the entrance fee.

(b) Shirin enjoys the museum although she cannot afford the entrance fee

(c) Shirin enjoys, the museum although she cannot afford the entrance fee.

(d) Shirin enjoys the, museum although she cannot afford the entrance fee

92. (a) It may not be the correct part but I bet that it works

(b) It may not be the correct part, but I bet that it works.

(c) It may not, be the correct part but I bet that it works.

(d) It may not be the correct part but I bet that it works.

93. (a) You are my friend however, I cannot afford to lend you any more money.

(b) You are my friend, however I cannot afford to lend you any more money.

(c) You are my friend, however, I cannot afford to lend you any more money

(d) You are my friend; however, I cannot afford to lend you any more money.

94. (a) I asked Ali, "Did he ask for his ring back?"

(b) I asked Ali, "Did he ask for his ring back"?

(c) I asked Ali, "Did he ask for his ring back"

(d) I asked Ali, "Did he ask for his ring back?

95. (a) John F Kennedy, Jr., became a magazine publisher and a pilot before his tragic death.

(b) John F. Kennedy, Jr., became a magazine publisher and a pilot before his tragic death.

(c) John F. Kennedy Jr., became a magazine publisher and a pilot before his tragic death.

(d) John F. Kennedy, Jr became a magazine publisher and a pilot before his tragic death.

96. (a) Please contact me if you have any questions.

(b) Please contact me if you have any questions

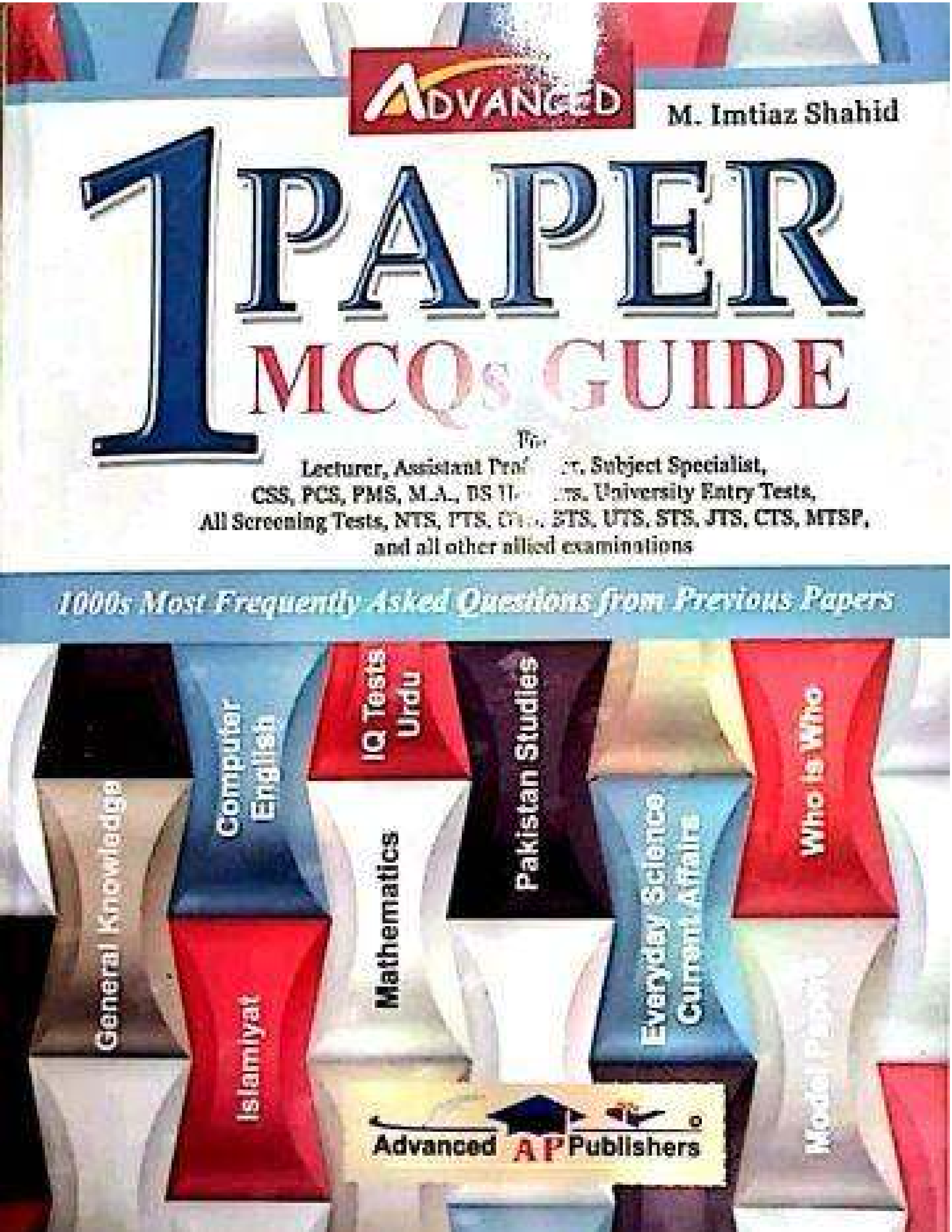
(c) Please contact me if you have any questions?

(d) Please contact me if you have any questions!

97. (a) The elections will be held on the first Tuesday of November 2008

(b) The elections will be held on the first Tuesday of November 2008.

(c) The Elections will be held on the first Tuesday of November 2008.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Everyday Science
Current Affairs
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Islamiyat
Advanced AP Publishers

(d) The elections will be held on the first tuesday of November 2008.

98. (a) The elections will be held on tuesday, November 4, 2008, and the polls will be kept open until 8:00 p.m.
(b) The elections will be held on Tuesday November 4, 2008, and the polls will be kept open until 8:00 p.m.
(c) The elections will be held on Tuesday, November 4, 2008, and the polls will be kept open until 8:00 p.m.
(d) The elections will be held on Tuesday, november 4, 2008, and the polls will be kept open until 8:00 p.m.

99. (a) Samad worried about the storm but tried to stay calm and help his family
(b) Samad worried about the storm but tried to stay calm and help his family.
(c) Samad worried about the storm but tried to stay calm and help his family,
(d) Samad worried about the storm but tried to stay calm and help his family'

100. (a) I favour green and yellow, and purple is her first choice.
(b) I favour green and yellow and purple is her first choice.
(c) I favour green and yellow and purple, is her first choice.
(d) I favour green and yellow and purple is her first choice

101. (a) I need to locate four states on the map namely, Minnesota, Michigan, California, and Nevada.
(b) I need to locate four states on the map: namely, Minnesota, Michigan, California, and Nevada.
(c) I need to locate four states on the map: namely Minnesota, Michigan, California, and Nevada.
(d) I need to locate four states on the map; namely, Minnesota Michigan, California, and Nevada.

102. (a) This is the point that Einstein made: You cannot fix a problem with the problem.
(b) This is the point that Einstein made You cannot fix a problem with the problem.
(c) This is the point that Einstein made: you cannot fix a problem with the problem.
(d) This is the point that Einstein made; You cannot fix a problem with the problem

103. (a) Our philosophy teacher thinks that Einstein meant that we cannot stop war by waging war.
(b) Our philosophy teacher thinks that Einstein meant that we cannot stop war by waging war.
(c) Our philosophy teacher thinks that Einstein meant that we cannot stop war by waging war.
(d) Our philosophy teacher thinks that Einstein meant that we cannot stop war by waging war.

104. (a) A well-made argument was presented for negotiating a peaceful resolution.
(b) A well made argument was presented for negotiating a peaceful resolution.
(c) A well-made argument was presented for negotiating a peaceful resolution
(d) A well made argument was presented for negotiating a peaceful resolution

105. (a) The Argument for negotiating a peaceful resolution was well made.
(b) The argument for negotiating a peaceful resolution was well made.
(c) The argument for negotiating a peaceful resolution was well made
(d) the argument for negotiating a peaceful resolution was well made.

106. (a) A liberally sprinkled dose of humour was very much appreciated
(b) a liberally sprinkled dose of humour was very much appreciated.
(c) A liberally sprinkled dose of humour was very much appreciated.
(d) a liberally sprinkled dose of humour was very much appreciated

107. (a) Our liberal minded clergyman managed to unite the entire congregation.

(b) Our liberal-minded clergyman managed to unite the entire congregation

(c) our liberal-minded clergyman managed to unite the entire congregation.

(d) Our liberal-minded clergyman managed to unite the entire congregation.

108. (a) Our liberal minded clergyman managed to unite the entire congregation.

(b) Our liberal minded clergyman managed to unite the entire congregation

(c) our liberal minded clergyman managed to unite the entire congregation.

(d) Our liberal minded Clergyman managed to unite the entire congregation.

109. (a) Jan asked, "What did Joe mean when he said, 'I will see you later'?"

(b) Jan asked, "What did Joe mean when he said, 'I will see you later?"

(c) Jan asked, "What did Joe mean when he said, 'I will see you later?

(d) Jan asked, "What did Joe mean when he said, 'I will see you later'?'

110. (a) When I noticed that our dog cut it's paw, I called the veterinarian right away

(b) When I noticed that our dog cut its paw I called the veterinarian right away.

(c) When I noticed that our dog cut its paw, I called the veterinarian right away.

(d) When I noticed that our dog cut its paw I called the veterinarian right away

111. (a) Just to be sure, I called three more D.V.M.s' offices.

(b) Just to be sure I called three more D.V.M.'s offices.

(c) Just to be sure, I called three more DVMs' offices.

(d) Just to be sure, I called three more D.V.M.s offices.

112. (a) You're right to be concerned," said one veterinarian. "I would like to take a look at your dog."

(b) "Your right to be concerned," said one veterinarian. "I would like to take a look at your dog."

(c) "Your right to be concerned" said one veterinarian. "I would like to take a look at your dog."

(d) "You're right to be concerned," said one veterinarian. "I would like to take a look at your dog."

113. (a) Even though its 30 miles to the town where that D.V.M.'s office is, I wanted to take the drive.

(b) Even though it's 30 miles to the town where that D.V.M.'s office is, I wanted to take the drive.

(c) Even though it's 30 miles to the town where that DVM's office is I wanted to take the drive.

(d) Even though its 30 miles to the town where that D.V.M.'s office is I wanted to take the drive.

114. (a) The friendly, looking vet examined our dog's paw and suggested we have it bandaged.

(b) The friendly looking vet examined our dogs paw and suggested we have it bandaged.

(c) The friendly-looking vet examined our dog's paw and suggested we have it bandaged.

(d) The friendly looking vet examined our dog's paw and suggested we have it bandaged

115. (a) We had pet insurance but still owed Rs. 400 in co-payment fees.

(b) We had pet insurance but still owed Rs 400 in co-payment fees.

(c) We had pet insurance but still owed Rs. 400 in co payment fees.

(d) We had pet insurance but still owed Rs. 400 in co-payment fees

116. (a) Our dog was a semi-invalid for a couple of days until she chewed off the bandage.

(b) Our dog was a semi invalid for a couple of days until she chewed off the bandage.

(c) Our dog was a semi-invalid for a couple of days until she chewed off the bandage

(d) our dog was a semi-invalid for a couple of days until she chewed off the bandage.

117. (a) I guess she did what any self-respecting dog would do by grooming herself.

(b) I guess she did what any self respecting dog would do by grooming herself.

(c) I guess she did what any self respecting dog would do by grooming herself

(d) i guess she did what any self-respecting dog would do by grooming herself.

118. (a) the dog has fully recovered although I will never be the same.

(b) The dog has fully re covered although I will never be the same.

(c) The dog has fully re-covered although I will never be the same.

(d) The dog has fully re-covered although I will never be the same

119. (a) I have learned that it's better to be proactive than to have regrets.

(b) I have learned that its better to be proactive than to have regrets

(c) I have learned that it's better to be proactive than to have regrets

(d) I have learned that its better to be pro active than to have regrets.

120. (a) she thought she knew everything about her mother but found out two years ago that her mother had been married before.

(b) She thought she knew everything about her mother but found out two years ago that her mother had been married before

(c) She thought she knew everything about her mother but found out two years ago that her mother had been married before.

(d) She thought she knew everything about her 'mother but found out two years ago that her mother had been married before.

21. (a) She will go to her grave with some secrets," thought Amna.

(b) She will go to her grave with some secrets thought Amna.

(c) "She will go to her grave with some secrets, thought Amna.

(d) "She will go to her grave with some secrets," thought Amna.

(a) Do you understand her need for privacy," she asked her husband?

(b) "Do you understand her need for privacy?" she asked her husband.

(c) "Do you understand her need for privacy" she asked her husband.

(d) "Do you understand her need for privacy? she asked her husband.

(a) The wealthy became wealthier during the 1990s.

(b) The wealthy became wealthier during the 1990s.

(c) The wealthy became wealthier during the 1990s

(d) the wealthy became wealthier during the 1990's.

124. (a) The alarm clock went off at four o'clock.

(b) The alarm clock went off at four o clock.

(c) The alarm clock went off at four o'clock

(d) The alarm clock went off at four 'o clock.

125. (a) Many people dread the 15 of April.

(b) Many people dread the 15th of April

(c) Many people dread the 15th of April.

(d) Many people Dread the 15th of April.

126. (a) The check was written for Rs.13,348.

(b) The check was written for rs.13,348.

(c) The check was written for Rs.13348.

(d) The check was written for Rs 13348.

127. (a) The check was written for thirteen thousand, three hundred forty eight rupees.

(b) The Check was written for thirteen thousand three hundred forty eight rupees.

(c) The check was written for thirteen thousand, three hundred forty eight rupees

(d) The check was written for thirteen thousand three hundred forty eight rupees.

128. (a) You asked for forgiveness, he granted it to you.

(b) You asked for forgiveness: he granted it to you.

(c) You asked for forgiveness' he granted it to you.

(d) You asked for forgiveness; he granted it to you.

129. (a) We ask, therefore, that you keep this matter confidential.

(b) We ask: therefore, that you keep this matter confidential.

(c) We ask; therefore, that you keep this matter confidential.

(d) We ask; therefore that you keep this matter confidential.

130. (a) The order was requested six weeks ago therefore, I expected the shipment to arrive by now.
(b) The order was requested six weeks ago, therefore I expected the shipment to arrive by now.
(c) The order was requested six weeks ago; therefore, I expected the shipment to arrive by now
(d) The order was requested six weeks ago; therefore, I expected the shipment to arrive by now.

31. (a) The Pakistani flag has two colours namely, white and green.
(b) The Pakistani flag has two colours, namely, white and green.
(c) The Pakistani flag has two colours, namely white and green.
(d) The Pakistani flag has two colours, namely, white, and green.

32. (a) Clothes are often made from synthetic material, for instance, rayon.
(b) Clothes are often made from synthetic material for instance, rayon.
(c) Clothes are often made from synthetic material; for instance rayon.
(d) Clothes are often made from synthetic material, for instance, rayon

3. (a) If you believe in magic magical things will happen, but if you do not believe in magic, you will discover nothing to be magical.
(b) If you believe in magic, magical things will happen but if you do not believe in magic, you will discover nothing to be magical.
(c) If you believe in magic, magical things will happen; but if you do not believe in magic, you will discover nothing to be magical.
(d) If you believe in magic, magical things will happen, but if you do not believe in magic you will discover nothing to be magical.

(a) The orchestra, excluding the violin section, was not up to par.
(b) The orchestra excluding the violin section, was not up to par.
(c) The orchestra, excluding the violin section was not up to par.
(d) The orchestra, excluding the violin section; was not up to par

135. (a) I need a few items at the store clothespins, a bottle opener, and napkins.
(b) I need a few items at the store; clothespins a bottle opener, and napkins.
(c) I need a few items at the store: clothespins, a bottle opener, and napkins
(d) I need a few items at the store: clothespins, a bottle opener, and napkins.

136. (a) I answered the phone but no one seemed to be on the other end of the line.
(b) I answered the phone; but no one seemed to be on the other end of the line
(c) I answered the phone, but no one seemed to be on the other end of the line.
(d) I answered the phone; but no one seemed to be on the other end of the line.

137. (a) I wanted a cup of coffee, not a glass of milk.
(b) I wanted a cup of coffee not a glass of milk.
(c) I wanted a cup of coffee, not a glass of milk
(d) I wanted a cup of coffee not a glass of milk

138. (a) You have won the following prizes, namely, a car, a trip to Hawaii, and a bathrobe.
(b) You have won the following prizes; namely, a car, a trip to Hawaii, and a bathrobe.
(c) Not a nor b
(d) Both a & b

139. (a) If you can possibly arrange it, please visit us; but if you cannot, let us know.
(b) If you can possibly arrange it please visit us, but if you cannot, let us know.
(c) If you can possibly arrange it, please visit us but if you cannot, let us know.
(d) If you can possibly arrange it, please visit us; but if you cannot let us know.

140. (a) I gave her a lot of money while we were married; hence, I do not wish to pay her a dime in alimony.
(b) I gave her a lot of money while we were married hence I do not wish to pay her a dime in alimony

(c) I gave her a lot of money while we were married hence, I do not wish to pay her a dime in alimony.
(d) I gave her a lot of money while we were married hence, I do not wish to pay her a dime in alimony.

141. (a) We have a variety of desserts for instance apple pie.
(b) We have a variety of desserts, for instance apple pie.
(c) We have a variety of desserts, for instance, apple pie
(d) We have a variety of desserts, for instance, apple pie.

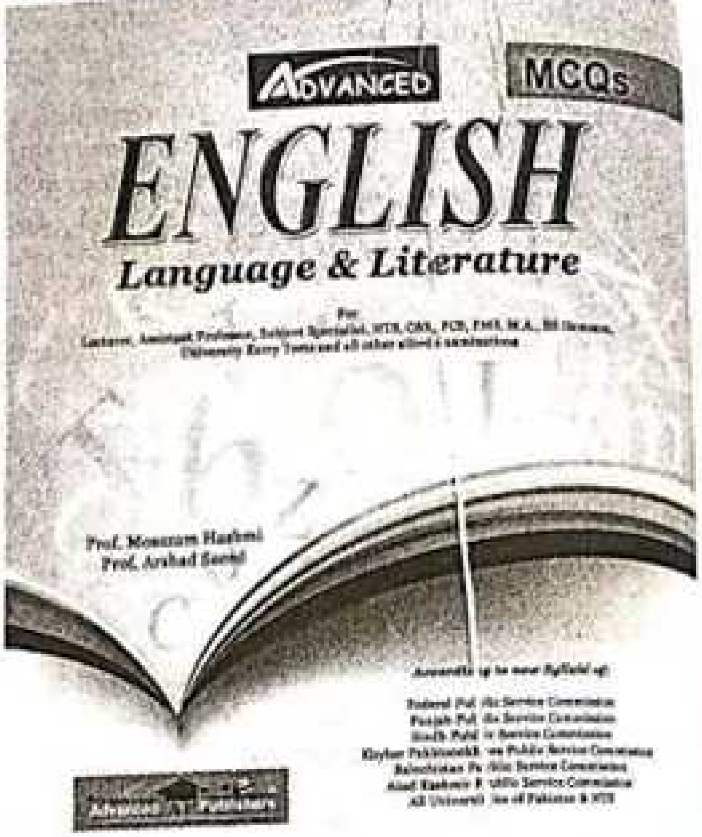
142. (a) He has friends from Karachi and Peshawar, and Lahore is his home city.
(b) He has friends from Karachi and Peshawar and Lahore is his home state
(c) He has friends from karachi and Peshawar, and Lahore is his home city.
(d) He has friends from Karachi and peshawar, and Lahore is his home city.

143. (a) I would therefore, like to have an explanation for the missing cash.
(b) I would; therefore like to have an explanation for the missing cash.
(c) I would; therefore, like to have an explanation for the missing cash
(d) I would, therefore, like to have an explanation for the missing cash.

144. (a) Nature lovers will appreciate seeing whales, sea lions, and pelicans.
(b) Nature lovers will appreciate seeing whales sea lions, and pelicans.
(c) Nature lovers will appreciate seeing whales, sea lions and pelicans.
(d) Nature lovers will appreciate seeing: whales, sea lions, and pelicans

145. (a) She said "Bees are not the only insects that sting."
(b) She said, bees are not the only insects that sting."
(c) She said, "Bees are not the only insects that sting"
(d) She said, "Bees are not the only insects that sting."

146. (a) You must understand," he pleaded, "That I need more time to pay you."



(b) "You must understand" he pleaded, "That I need more time to pay you."
(c) "You must understand," he pleaded, "That I need more time to pay you."
(d) "You must understand, he pleaded, "That I need more time to pay you."

147. (a) Mark Paxton the vice president of the company, embezzled over one million rupees.
(b) Mark Paxton, the vice president of the company embezzled over one million rupees.
(c) Mark Paxton, the Vice President of the company, embezzled over one million rupees
(d) Mark Paxton, the vice president of the company, embezzled over one million rupees.

148. (a) If you can possibly arrange it please visit us; but if you cannot let us know.
(b) If you can possibly arrange it please visit us, but if you cannot, let us know.
(c) If you can possibly arrange it please visit us but if you cannot let us know.

(d) If you can possibly arrange it, please visit us; but if you cannot let us know.

149. (a) The president of the United States wields much power.
(b) The president of the United States wields much power
(c) The president of the united States wields much power.
(d) The president of the United states wields much power.

150. (a) I enjoy Summer more than any other season.
(b) I enjoy summer more than any other season
(c) I enjoy summer more than any other season!
(d) I enjoy summer more than any other season.

151. (a) Employees of the company were laid off with little hope of returning to work.
(b) Employees of the company were laid off with little hope of returning to work
(c) Employees of the company were laid off with little hope of returning to work!
(d) Employees of the Company were laid off with little hope of returning to work

152. (a) My dear Mr. Shahid;
(b) My dear mr. Shahid:
(c) My Dear Mr Shahid:
(d) My dear Mr. Shahid:

153. (a) Sincerely yours,
(b) Sincerely yours
(c) Sincerely yours;
(d) Sincerely Yours:

Answer Key

1.	c	21.	a	41.	a	61.	b	81.	a	101.	b	121.	d	141.	d
2.	b	22.	c	42.	c	62.	a	82.	a	102.	a	122.	b	142.	a
3.	b	23.	c	43.	c	63.	b	83.	a	103.	b	123.	a	143.	d
4.	c	24.	c	44.	d	64.	c	84.	d	104.	a	124.	a	144.	a
5.	d	25.	b	45.	b	65.	b	85.	b	105.	b	125.	c	145.	d
6.	b	26.	b	46.	b	66.	a	86.	a	106.	c	126.	a	146.	c
7.	a	27.	d	47.	a	67.	a	87.	b	107.	d	127.	a	147.	d
8.	a	28.	d	48.	a	68.	a	88.	d	108.	a	128.	d	148.	a
9.	d	29.	c	49.	b	69.	a	89.	b	109.	a	129.	c	149.	a
10.	b	30.	a	50.	d	70.	a	90.	a	110.	c	130.	d	150.	d
11.	d	31.	c	51.	a	71.	c	91.	a	111.	a	131.	b	151.	a
12.	d	32.	c	52.	b	72.	a	92.	d	112.	d	132.	a	152.	d
13.	a	33.	c	53.	c	73.	a	93.	d	113.	b	133.	c	153.	a
14.	c	34.	b	54.	a	74.	b	94.	a	114.	c	134.	a		
15.	b	35.	d	55.	b	75.	b	95.	b	115.	a	135.	d		
16.	a	36.	c	56.	b	76.	a	96.	a	116.	a	136.	c		
17.	a	37.	c	57.	a	77.	b	97.	b	117.	a	137.	a		
18.	b	38.	a	58.	c	78.	a	98.	c	118.	c	138.	d		
19.	c	39.	a	59.	a	79.	a	99.	b	119.	a	139.	a		
20.	b	40.	c	60.	a	80.	b	100.	a	120.	c	140.	a		

DIRECT/INDIRECT

Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

If we report what another person has said, we usually do not use the speaker's exact word (direct speech), but reported (indirect) speech. Therefore, you need to learn how to transform direc speech into reported speech. The structure is a little different depending on whether you want to transform a statement, question or request.

Statements

When transforming statements, check whether you have to change:

- pronouns
- present tense verbs (3rd person singular)
- place and time expressions
- tenses (backshift)

Type	Example
direct speech	"I speak English."
direct speech (no backshift)	He says that he speaks English.
reported speech (backshift)	He said that he spoke English.

Statements in Reported Speech

Pronouns

In reported speech, you often have to change the pronoun depending on who says what.

Example

She says, "My mum doesn't have time today." (Direct)

She says that her mum doesn't have time today. (Indirect)

Tenses

No backshift

Do not change the tense if the introductory clause is in Simple Present (e. g. He says). Note, however, that you might have to change the form of the present tense verb (3rd person singular).

Example

He says, "I speak English."

He says that he speaks English.

Backshift

You must change the tense if the introductory clause is in Simple Past (e.g. *He said*). This is called *backshift*.

Example

He said, "I am happy." – He said that he was happy.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech/Indirect
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Progressive	Past Progressive
Simple Past	Past Perfect Simple
Present Perfect Simple	
Past Perfect Simple	
Past Progressive	Past Perfect Progressive
Present Perfect Progressive	
Past Perfect Progressive	
Future I (going to)	was / were going to
Future I (will)	Conditional I (would)
Conditional I (would)	

The verbs *could, should, would, might, must, needn't, ought to, used to* do not normally change.

Example:

He said, "She might be right."

He said that she might be right.

Place and Time expressions

For place and time expressions you have to check whether place and time are the same in direct and reported speech or not. Check out the following example:

It is Friday and you meet Jamshaid at a restaurant. Jamshaid tells you that he saw Hina in this restaurant today. ("I saw Hina here today.") A few minutes later, Iffat joins you and you want to report what Jamshaid has told you. Place *(here)* and time *(today)* are the same and you can say:

→ Jamshaid said that he had seen Hina here today.

One day later, you meet Mariam at the same restaurant. Again, you want to report to her what Jamshaid has told you. The place is the same, but not the time (it happened yesterday). So you would say:

→ Jamshaid said that he had seen Hina here yesterday.

Still a few days later, Tariq rings you at home. Again, you want to report to him what Jamshaid has told you. However, now you are not at the restaurant (but at home) and a few days have passed since then. So you would say:

→ Jamshaid said that he had seen Hina at the restaurant on Friday.

→ I met Jamshaid in a restaurant on Friday and he said that he had seen Hina there that day.

Therefore you always have to think which place and time expressions are logical in a certain situation.

In the following table, you will find ways of transforming place and time expressions into reported speech.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those

Questions

When transforming questions, check whether you have to change:

- pronouns
- present tense verbs (3rd person singular)
- place and time expressions
- tenses (backshift)

Also note that you have to:

- transform the question into an indirect question
- use the interrogative or *if / whether*

Type		Example
with interrogative	**direct speech**	"Why don't you speak English?"
	reported speech	He asked me why I didn't speak English.
Without interrogative	**direct speech**	"Do you speak English?"
	reported speech	He asked me whether / if I spoke English.

Questions in Reported Speech

For pronouns, tenses and place/time expressions see statements in reported speech.

Besides, note that instead of *,that'* you use the interrogative. If there is no interrogative, use *,whether' / ,if'*.

	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
statement	He said, "She lives in Lahore."	He said that she lived in Lahore.
question with interrogative	He asked, "Where does she live?"	He asked where she lived.
question without interrogative	He asked, "Does she live in Lahore?"	He asked whether she lived in Lahore. He asked if she lived in Lahore.

It is also important that you use an indirect question in reported speech, i.e. after the interrogative or *,whether' / ,if'* you continue the sentence as if it were a statement (subject-verb etc.). The auxiliary verb *,do'* is not used in indirect questions.

Example:

He asked: "Where does she live?" (Direct)

He asked where she lived. (Indirect)

Requests

When transforming questions, check whether you have to change:

- pronouns
- place and time expressions

Type	Example
direct speech	"Saima, speak English."
reported speech	He told Saima to speak English.

Requests in Reported Speech

For pronouns and place / time expressions see statements in reported speech. Tenses are not relevant for requests – simply use ,*to*' + infinite verb.

Example:

She said, "Say hello to your mum." (Direct)

She asked me to say hello to my mum. (Indirect)

For negative requests, use ,*not to*' + infinite verb.

Example:

He said, "Don't give up, Babur." (Direct)

He advised Babur not to give up. (Indirect)

Additional Information and Exceptions

Apart from the above mentioned basic rules, there are further aspects that you should keep in mind, for example:

- main clauses connected with *and / but*
- tense of the introductory clause
- reported speech for difficult tenses
- exceptions for backshift
- requests with *must*, *should*, *ought to* and *let's*

Advanced Points

Main Clauses connected with and / but

If two complete main clauses are connected with ,*and*' or ,*but*', put ,*that*' after the conjunction.

Example:

He said, "I saw her but she didn't see me." (Direct)

He said that he had seen her but that she hadn't seen him. (Indirect)

If the subject is left out in the second main clause (the conjunction is followed by a verb), do not use ,*that*'.

Example:

She said, "I am a nurse and work in a hospital."

He said that she was a nurse and worked in a hospital.

Tense of the Introductory Clause

The introductory clause usually is in Past Tense.

Example:

He said that ...

Present Tense is often used to report a conversation that is still going on, e. g. during a phone call or while reading a letter.

Example:

"I am fine." – Tariq says / writes that he is fine.

The introductory clause can also be in another tense. In the following table you can see, for which tense of the introductory clause you have to use backshift in reported speech.

No Backshift if introductory clause is in ...	Backshift if introductory clause is in ...
➢ Simple Present (He says ...) ➢ Present Perfect (He has said ...) ➢ Future I will (He will say ...) ➢ Future I going to (He is going to say ...)	➢ Simple Past (He said ...) ➢ Past Perfect (He had said ...) ➢ Future II (He will have said ...) ➢ Conditional I (He would say ...) ➢ Conditional II (He would have said ...)

Backshift in Reported Speech

The basic rules for backshift when transforming direct speech into reported speech are:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech/Indirect
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Progressive	Past Progressive
Simple Past	Past Perfect Simple
Present Perfect	
Past Perfect	
Past Progressive	Past Perfect Progressive
Present Perfect Progressive	
Past Perfect Progressive	
Future I (going to)	was / were going to
Future I (will)	Conditional I
Conditional I	
Future II	Conditional II
Conditional II	

Exceptions

Backshift of **Simple Present** is optional if the situation is still unchanged or if you agree with the original speaker.

Aamna: "Canberra is the capital of Australia."

She said that Canberra is / was the capital of Australia.

Backshift of **Simple Past** and **Past Progressive** is optional if they cannot be mistakenly taken as backshift of Present Tense. S...

Example:

"She left Lahore on Monday."

He said that she left / had left Lahore on Monday.

Simple Past and **Past Progressive** do not normally change in sentences with *when / if*.

Example:

"When I was having breakfast, the telephone suddenly rang."

She said that when she was having breakfast, the telephone suddenly rang.

Example:

"If I had more time, I would learn French."

He said that if he had more time, he would learn French.

Requests

The basic rule for requests is: introductory clause + ‚to' + infinite verb.

Example:

"Say hello to your mum."

She asked me to say hello to my mum.

Advise expressions with **must**, **should** and **ought** are usually reported using *advise / urge*.

Example:

"You must read that book."

He advised / urged me to read that book.

The expression **let's** is usually reported using *suggest*. In this case, there are various possibilities for reported speech: gerund or statement with *should*.

Example:

"Let's go to the cinema."

He suggested going to the cinema.

He suggested that we should go to the cinema.

EXERCISE

1. The said, "Allah is one and Muhammad (PBUH) is His messenger".
   (a) The teacher told Allah is one and Muhammad (PBUH) is His messenger.
   (b) The teacher told that Allah is one and Muhammad (PBUH) is His messenger.
   (c) The teacher told that Allah was one and Muhammad (PBUH) is His messenger.
   (d) The teacher told that Allah is one and Muhammad (PBUH) was His messenger.
2. Mateen asked us, "How are you?"
   (a) Mateen asked us how we are.
   (b) Mateen asked us how I am.
   (c) Mateen told us how we were.
   (d) Mateen asked us how we were.
3. He asked, "Do I have to do it?"
   (a) He asked if he had to do that.
   (b) He asked that he had to do it.
   (c) He asked if he has to do it.
   (d) He asked if he had to do it.
4. The mother asked her daughter, "Where have you been?"
   (a) The mother asked her daughter where she has been.
   (b) The mother asked her daughter where she had been.
   (c) The mother asked her daughter where she was.
   (d) The mother told her daughter where she had been.

5. She asked her friend, "Which dress does you like best?"
   (a) She asked her friend which dress she liked best.
   (b) She asked her friend which dress she did liked best.
   (c) She asked her friend what dress she liked best.
   (d) She asked her friend which dress she had liked best.

6. She asked, "What are they doing?"
   (a) She wanted to know what they were doing.
   (b) She wanted to know what they are doing.
   (c) She wanted to knew what they were doing.
   (d) She wanted to know that what they were doing.

7. He asked me, "Are you going to the cinema?"
   (a) He wanted to know if I was going to the cinema.
   (b) He wanted to knew if I was going to the cinema.
   (c) He wanted to know if he was going to the cinema.
   (d) He wanted to know if I am going to the cinema.

8. The teacher asked, "Who speaks English?"
   (a) The teacher wanted to know which spoke English.
   (b) The teacher wanted to know who speak English.
   (c) The teacher wanted to know who was to spoke English.
   (d) The teacher wanted to know who spoke English.

9. She asked me, "How do you know that?"
   (a) She asked me how I know that.
   (b) She asked me how she knew that.
   (c) She asked me how I knew that.
   (d) She asked me how I knew this.

10. My friend asked me, "Has Saima talked to Sonia?"
   (a) My friend asked me if Saima has talked to Sonia.
   (b) My friend asked me that Saima had talked to Sonia.
   (c) My friend asked me if Saima had talked to Sonia.
   (d) My friend told me if Saima had talked to Sonia.

11. He asked, "What is the time?"
   (a) He wanted to know what was the time.
   (b) He wanted to know what is the time.
   (c) He wanted to know what was the time.
   (d)

12. She asked me, "When will we meet again?"
   (a) She asked me when we will meet again.
   (b) She asked me when she would meet again.
   (c) She asked me that when we would meet again.
   (d) She asked me when we would meet again.

13. She asked him, "Are you crazy?"
   (a) She asked him if she was crazy.
   (b) She asked him if he is crazy.
   (c) She asked him if he was crazy.
   (d) She asked him that if he was crazy.

14. He asked, "Where did they live?"
   (a) He wanted to know where they have lived.
   (b) He wanted to know where they had lived.
   (c) He wanted to know that where they had lived.
   (d) He wanted to know if they had lived.

15. He asked her, "Will you be at the party?"
   (a) He asked her if she would be at the party.
   (b) He asked her that she would be at the party.
   (c) He told her if she would be at the party.
   (d) He asked her that if she would be at the party.

16. She asked me, "Can you meet me at the station?"
   (a) She asked me if I can meet her at the station.
   (b) She asked me if she could meet me at the station.
   (c) She told me if I could meet her at the station.
   (d) She asked me if I could meet her at the station.

17. The teacher asked, "Who knows the answer?"
   (a) The teacher wanted to know who knew the answer.
   (b) The teacher wanted to know who knew the answer.
   (c) The teacher wanted to know who knew the answer.
   (d) The teacher wanted to know who knew the answer.

18. She asked him, "Why do not you help me?"
   (a) She wanted to know why she did not help her.
   (b) She wanted to know why he did not

(d) She wanted to know he did not help her.

19. He asked me, "Did you see that car?"
(a) He asked me if he had seen that car.
(b) He asked me if I had seen that car.
(c) He asked me I had seen that car.
(d) He told me if I had seen that car.

20. The mother asked the twins, "Have you tidied up your room?"
(a) The mother asked the twins if they had tidied up their room.
(b) The mother asked the twins they had tidied up their room.
(c) The mother asked the twins if she had tidied up their room.
(d) The mother asked the twins if they had not tidied up their room.

21. "Stop talking, Jamil," the teacher said.
(a) The teacher told Jamil to not stop talking.
(b) The teacher said Jamil to stop talking.
(c) The teacher had told Jamil to stop talking.
(d) The teacher had Jamil to stop talking.

22. She said to him, "Be patient"
(a) She told him to be patient.
(b) She said him to be patient.
(c) She told her to be patient.
(d) She told him be patient.

23. Her father said to her, "Go to your room".
(a) Her father told her go to her room.
(b) Her father told her to go to her room.
(c) Her father told her to go her room.
(d) Her father told her to go to room.

24. She said to us, "Hurry up".
(a) He told us to hurry up.
(b) She told us to hurry up.
(c) She told her to hurry up.
(d) She told us hurry up.

25. He told her, "Give me the key".
(a) He asked her to give him the key.
(b) She asked her to give him the key.
(c) He told her to give him the key.
(d) He asked him to give him the key.

26. She said, "Play it again, Salim".
(a) He asked Salim to play it again.
(b) She said Salim to play it again.
(c) She asked Salim to play it again.
(d) She asked Salim play it again.

27. "Sit down, Saima" he said.
(a) He asked Saima to sit down.
(b) She asked Saima to sit down.
(c) He said Saima to sit down.
(d) He asked to Saima to sit down.

28. "Fill in the form, Sir," the receptionist said.
(a) He receptionist asked the guest to fill in the form.
(b) The receptionist not asked the guest to fill in the form.
(c) The receptionist told the guest to fill in the form.
(d) The receptionist asked the guest to fill in the form.

29. She told us, "Take off your shoes".
(a) She told us to take off our shoes.
(b) He told us to take off our shoes.
(c) She said us to take off our shoes.
(d) She told himself to take off our shoes.

30. She told him, "Mind your own business".
(a) He told him to mind his own business.
(b) She said him to mind his own business.
(c) She told her to mind his own business.
(d) She told him to mind his own business.

31. She said to him, "Don't touch it".
(a) She told him not to touch it.
(b) He told him not to touch it.
(c) She said him not to touch it.
(d) She told her not to touch it.

32. "Don't do that again," he said to me.
(a) She told me not to do that again.
(b) He asked me not to do that again.
(c) He told me not to do that again.
(d) He told her not to do that again.

33. He said, "Don not talk to me like that".
(a) She told her not to talk to him like that.
(b) He asked her not to talk to him like that.
(c) He told him not to talk to him like that.
(d) He told her not to talk to him like that.

34. "Do not repair the computer yourself," she warned him.
(a) He warned him not to repair the computer himself.
(b) She warned him not to repair the computer himself.
(c) She didn't warned him not to repair the computer himself.
(d) She warned her not to repair the computer himself.

35. She said, "Do not let him in."
(a) She told me not to let him in.
(b) She asked me not to let him in.
(c) She told me not to let her in.
(d) She told me that not to let him in.

36. "Do not go out without me," he begged her.
(a) He begged her not to go out without him.
(b) He begged her not to go out without her.

(c) He begged him not to go out without him.
(d) He begged her that not to go out without him.

37. She told me, "Do not forget your bag".
(a) She told me not to forget his bag.
(b) She asked me not to forget my bag.
(c) She told me not to forget my bag.
(d) She told me not to forget her bag.

38. The chemistry teacher said, "Do not eat in the laboratory".
(a) The chemistry teacher told his students do not to eat in the laboratory.
(b) The chemistry teacher tells his students not to eat in the laboratory.
(c) The chemistry teacher told his students that not to eat in the laboratory.
(d) The chemistry teacher told his students not to eat in the laboratory.

39. "Do not give yourself up," he advised her.
(a) He advised her not to give herself up.
(b) He advised her not to given herself up.
(c) He advised not to give herself up.
(d) He advised her that not to give herself up.

40. "Do not hurt yourselves, boys," she said.
(a) She told the boys that not to hurt themselves.
(b) She told to boys not to hurt themselves.
(c) She said the boys not to hurt themselves.
(d) She told the boys not to hurt themselves.

41. She said, "Go upstairs."
(a) She told me to go upstairs.
(b) She said me to go upstairs.
(c) She told me that to go upstairs.
(d) She told me to went upstairs.

42. He told me, "Close the door behind you".
(a) He told to close the door behind me.
(b) He told me to close the door behind him.
(c) He told me to closed the door behind me.
(d) He told me to close the door behind me.

43. He advised us, "Do not be late".
(a) He advised us not to late.
(b) He advised not to be late.
(c) He advised us not to be late.
(d) He advised us that not to be late.

44. She said, "Stop staring at me".
(a) She told him to stop staring at him.
(b) She told him to stop staring at her.
(c) She told him to stop staring to her.
(d) She told him to stopped staring at her.

45. He said, "Do not be angry with me".
(a) He asked her not to be angry with him.
(b) He asked her not to be angry with her.
(c) He asked her not to angry with him.
(d) He said her not to be angry with him.

46. She said, "Leave me alone".
(a) She told me to leave him alone.
(b) She said me to leave her alone.
(c) She told me to leave her alone.
(d) She told me that leave her alone.

47. She warned us, "Do not drink and drive".
(a) She warned not to drink and drive.
(b) She warned us not to drink and drive.
(c) She said us not to drink and drive.
(d) She told us not to drink and drive.

48. She said, "Aamir, stop smoking".
(a) She tells Aamir to stop smoking.
(b) She told Aamir that stop smoking.
(c) She said Aamir to stop smoking.
(d) She told Aamir to stop smoking.

49. They said her, "Do not worry about us".
(a) They told her not to worry about him.
(b) They told her not to worry about them.
(c) They told her not to worry about her.
(d) They told him not to worry about them.

50. He said, "Meet me at the cinema".
(a) He asked me to meet her at the cinema.
(b) He asked me to meet him at the cinema.
(c) He asked me to meet him in the cinema.
(d) He asked me to met him at the cinema.

51. She said, "I was very tired".
(a) She said that she was very tired.
(b) She said that she has been very tired.
(c) She said that she had been very tired.
(d) She said that she was very tired.

52. She said, "Be careful, Babur".
(a) She told Babur that be careful.
(b) She told Babur that to be careful.
(c) She told Babur to be careful.
(d) She tells Babur to be careful.

53. She says, "I will get myself a drink".
(a) She said that she will get herself a drink.
(b) She says that she will get herself a drink.
(c) She says that she will got herself a drink.
(d) She says if she will get herself a drink.

54. He asked me, "Why have not you phoned me?"

(a) He wondered why I have not phoned him.
(b) He wondered why I hadn't phoned him.
(c) He wondered that why I had not phoned him.
(d) He wondered why I had phoned him.

55. He said, "I cannot drive them home".
(a) He said that he could not drive them home.
(b) He said that he cannot drive them home.
(c) He said that he could not driven them home.
(d) He said that he could not drive him home.

56. She says, "Ali, do you prefer tea or coffee?"
(a) She asks Ali if he prefers tea or coffee.
(b) She asked Ali if he prefers tea or coffee.
(c) She asks Ali that if he prefers tea or coffee.
(d) She asks Ali if he preferred tea or coffee.

57. She asked me, "Where did you spend your days last year?"
(a) She asked me where I had spent my holidays the year before.
(b) She asked me where I have spent my holidays the year before.
(c) She asked me where I had spend my holidays the year before.
(d) She asked me where I had spent my holidays the last year.

58. She said, "Do not go too far".
(a) She advised her not to went too far.
(b) She advise her not to go too far.
(c) She advised her that not to go too far.
(d) She advised her not to go too far.

59. He asked us, "Have you been shopping?"
(a) He wanted to know if we have been shopping.
(b) He wanted to know that if we had been shopping.
(c) He want to know if we had been shopping.
(d) He wanted to know if we had been shopping.

60. He says, "Do not make so much noise".
(a) He asks us not to make so much noise.
(b) He asked us not to make so much noise.
(c) He asks us not to made so much noise.
(d) He asks us that not to make so much noise.

61. She asked, "Where is my umbrella?"
(a) She ask where her umbrella was.
(b) She asked where her umbrella was.
(c) She asked where her umbrella is.
(d) She asked where his umbrella was.

Answer Key

1.	b	9.	c	17.	c	25.	a	33.	d	41.	a	49.	b	57.	a
2.	d	10.	c	18.	c	26.	c	34.	b	42.	d	50.	b	58.	d
3.	d	11.	a	19.	b	27.	a	35.	a	43.	c	51.	c	59.	d
4.	b	12.	d	20.	a	28.	d	36.	a	44.	b	52.	c	60.	a
5.	a	13.	c	21.	d	29.	a	37.	c	45.	a	53.	b	61.	b
6.	a	14.	b	22.	a	30.	d	38.	d	46.	c	54.	b		
7.	a	15.	a	23.	b	31.	a	39.	a	47.	b	55.	a		
8.	d	16.	d	24.	b	32.	c	40.	d	48.	d	56.	a		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

ACTIVE
PASSIVE VOICE

Passive Voice

Use of Passive

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action.

Example: My bike was stolen.

In the example above, the focus is on the fact that my bike was stolen. I do not know, however, who did it.

Sometimes a statement in passive is more polite than active voice, as the following example shows:

Example: A mistake was made.

In this case, I focus on the fact that a mistake was made, but I do not blame anyone (e.g. You have made a mistake.).

Form of Passive

Subject + finite form of *to be* + Past Participle (3rd column of irregular verbs)

Example: A letter was written.

When rewriting active sentences in passive voice, note the following:

- the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence
- the finite form of the verb is changed (*to be* + past participle)
- the subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence (or is dropped)

Examples of Passive

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Simple Present	*Active:*	Rima	writes	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	is written	by Rima.
Simple Past	*Active:*	Rima	wrote	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	was written	by Rima.
Present Perfect	*Active:*	Rima	has written	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	has been written	by Rima.
Future I	*Active:*	Rima	will write	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	will be written	by Rima.
Hilfsverben	*Active:*	Rima	can write	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	can be written	by Rima.

Examples of Passive

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Present Progressive	*Active:*	Rima	is writing	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	is being written	by Rima.
Past Progressive	*Active:*	Rima	was writing	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	was being written	by Rima.
Past Perfect	*Active:*	Rima	had written	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	had been written	by Rima.
Future II	*Active:*	Rima	will have written	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	will have been written	by Rima.
Conditional I	*Active:*	Rima	would write	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	would be written	by Rima.
Conditional II	*Active:*	Rima	would have written	a letter.
	Passive:	A letter	would have been written	by Rima.

Passive Sentences with Two Objects

Rewriting an active sentence with two objects in passive voice means that one of the two objects becomes the subject, the other one remains an object. Which object to transform into a subject depends on what you want to put the focus on.

	Subject	Verb	Object 1	Object 2
Active:	Rima	wrote	a letter	to me.
Passive:	A letter	was written	to me	by Rima.
Passive:	I	was written	a letter	by Rima.

As you can see in the examples, adding *by Rima* does not sound very elegant. That's why it is usually dropped.

Personal and Impersonal Passive

Personal Passive simply means that the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. So every verb that needs an object (transitive verb) can form a personal passive.

Example: They build houses. – Houses are built.

Verbs without an object (intransitive verb) normally cannot form a personal passive sentence (as there is no object that can become the subject of the passive sentence). If you want to use an intransitive verb in passive voice, you need an impersonal construction – therefore this passive is called *Impersonal Passive.*

Example: he says – it is said

Impersonal Passive is not as common in English as in some other languages (e.g. German, Latin). In English, *Impersonal Passive* is only possible with verbs of perception (e. g. say, think, know).

Example: They say that women live longer than men. – It is said that women live longer than men.

Although *Impersonal Passive* is possible here, *Personal Passive* is more common.

Example: They say that women live longer than men. – Women are said to live longer than men.

The subject of the subordinate clause (women) goes to the beginning of the sentence; the verb of perception is put into passive voice. The rest of the sentence is added using an infinitive construction with 'to' (certain auxiliary verbs and *that* are dropped).

Sometimes the term *Personal Passive* is used in English lessons if the indirect object of an active sentence is to become the subject of the passive sentence.

Directions: In this part an active voice sentence is given. The candidate is to find out its correct passive voice sentence out of the four choices a, b, c, and d given below every active voice sentence.

1. The teenager rowed the boat.
   (a) The boat is being rowed by the teenager.
   (b) The boat was rowed by the teenager.
   (c) The boat is rowed by the teenager.
   (d) The boat was being rowed by the teenager.
2. The girl is riding the horse.
   (a) The horse is being ridden by the girl.
   (b) The horse is ridden by the girl.
   (c) The horse has been ridden by a girl.
   (d) The horse was being ridden by the girl.
3. The student has prepared the lunch.
   (a) The lunch had been prepared by the student.
   (b) The lunch is being prepared by the student.
   (c) The lunch has been prepared by the student.
   (d) The lunch was being prepared by the student.
4. The president will thank the members.
   (a) The members will be thanked by the president.
   (b) The members were thanked by the president.
   (c) The members are thanked by the president.
   (d) The members could be thanked by the president.
5. The children can understand the poem.
   (a) The poem could be understood by the children.
   (b) The poem can be understood by the children.
   (c) The poem would be understood by the children.
   (d) The poem should be understood by the children.

5. The woman founded the club.
   (a) The club was founded by the woman.
   (b) The club will be founded by the woman.
   (c) The club can be founded by the woman.
   (d) The club would be founded by the woman.

. This entry took the prize.
   (a) The prize was taken by this entry.
   (b) The prize will be taken by this entry.
   (c) The prize can be taken by this entry.
   (d) The prize would be taken by this entry.

The girl is playing the guitar.
   (a) The guitar was being played by the girl.
   (b) The guitar is being played by the girl.
   (c) The guitar will be played by the girl.
   (d) The guitar would be played by the girl.

9. The postman has delivered the letter.
   (a) The letter had been delivered by the postman.
   (b) The letter was being delivered by the postman.
   (c) The letter has been delivered by the postman.
   (d) The letter could have been delivered by the postman.
10. The chauffeur can drive the car.
   (a) The car can be driven by the chauffeur.
   (b) The car could be driven by the chauffeur.
   (c) The car would be driven by the chauffeur.
   (d) The car should be driven by the chauffeur.
11. The child chose the hat.
   (a) The hat is chosen by the child.
   (b) The hat was chosen by the child.
   (c) The hat was being chosen by the child.
   (d) The hat should be chosen by the child.
12. The cat chased the mouse.
   (a) The mouse was chased by the cat.
   (b) The mouse is chased by the cat.
   (c) The mouse was being chased by the cat.
   (d) The mouse is being chased by the cat.
13. The workers will weave the carpet.
   (a) The carpet was woven by the workers.
   (b) The carpet can be woven by the workers.
   (c) The carpet will be woven by the workers.
   (d) The carpet would be woven by the workers.
14. The stranger could have bought the hiking boots.
   (a) The hiking boots could have been bought by the stranger.
   (b) The hiking boots would have been bought by the stranger.
   (c) The hiking boots should have been bought by the stranger.
   (d) The hiking boots can be bought by the stranger.
15. The dealer has sold the car.
   (a) The car is being sold by the dealer.
   (b) The car has been sold by the dealer.
   (c) The car had been sold by the dealer.
   (d) The car was being sold by the dealer.
16. The dog splashed the water.

(b) The water is splashed by the dog.
(c) The water was being splashed by the dog.
(d) The water is being splashed by the dog.

17. The man has watered the garden.
(a) The garden has been watered by the man.
(b) The garden is being watered by the man.
(c) The garden was being watered by the man.
(d) The garden had been watered by the man.

18. Everyone heard the news.
(a) The news is heard by everyone.
(b) The news was heard by everyone.
(c) The news has been heard by everyone.
(d) The news had been heard by everyone.

19. The officials followed the orders.
(a) The orders will be followed by the officials.
(b) The orders can be followed by the officials.
(c) The orders were followed by the officials.
(d) The orders should be followed by the officials.

20. The cashier is counting the money.
(a) The money is being counted by the cashier.
(b) The money was being counted by the cashier.
(c) The money is counted by the cashier.
(d) The money was counted by the cashier.

21. The tourists have fed the ducks.
(a) The ducks had been fed by the tourists.
(b) The ducks have been fed by the tourists.
(c) The ducks are being fed by the tourists.
(d) The ducks were being fed by the tourists.

22. The naturalist will photograph the flowers.
(a) The flowers will be photographed by the naturalist.
(b) The flowers were photographed by the naturalist.
(c) The flowers were being photographed by the naturalist.
(d) The flowers are being photographed by the naturalist.

23. The manager paid the bill.
(a) The bill is paid by the manager.
(b) The bill was being paid by the manager.
(c) The bill was paid by the manager.
(d) The bill is being paid by the manager.

24. The baker made the bread.
(a) The bread was made by the baker.
(b) The bread is made by the baker.
(c) The bread was being made by the baker.
(d) The bread is being made by the baker.

25. The electrician must check the wiring.
(a) The wiring was checked by the electrician.
(b) The wiring must be checked by the electrician.
(c) The wiring is being checked by the electrician.
(d) The wiring must be being checked by the electrician.

26. The squirrel was scolding the crow.
(a) The crow was being scolded by the squirrel.
(b) The crow is being scolded by the squirrel.
(c) The crow will be scolded by the squirrel.
(d) The crow would be scolded by the squirrel.

27. A doctor wrote the book.
(a) The book was written by a doctor.
(b) The book is written by a doctor.
(c) The book was being written by a doctor.
(d) The book is being written by a doctor.

28. A student painted the house.
(a) The house is painted by a student.
(b) The house was painted by a student.
(c) The house was being painted by a student.
(d) The house is being painted by a student.

29. The bird took the seeds.
(a) The seeds were being taken by the bird.
(b) The seeds are being taken by the bird.
(c) The seeds were taken by the bird.
(d) The seeds are taken by the bird.

30. The guest has drunk the cider.
(a) The cider has been drunk by the guest.
(b) The cider had been drunk by the guest.
(c) The cider is being drunk by the guest.
(d) The cider was being drunk by the guest.

31. The secretary opens the mail.
(a) The mail was opened by the secretary.
(b) The mail is opened by the secretary.
(c) The mail is being opened by the secretary.
(d) The mail was being opened by the secretary.

32. The cooks have measured the ingredients.
(a) The ingredients have been measured by the cooks.
(b) The ingredients were measured by the cooks.
(c) The ingredients are measured by the cooks.
(d) The ingredients had been measured by the cooks.

33. The photographers saw the bird.
(a) The bird is seen by the photographers.
(b) The bird was being seen by the photographers.
(c) The bird was seen by the photographers.
(d) The bird is being seen by the photographer.

34. The magazine will publish his work.
(a) His work will be published by the magazine.

(b) His work was published by the magazine.
(c) His work is published by the magazine.
(d) His work was being published by the magazine.

35. Kamran has paid the bill.
(a) The bill had been paid by Kamran.
(b) The bill has been paid by Kamran.
(c) The bill was being paid by Kamran.
(d) The bill is being paid by Kamran.

36. I have eaten a burger.
(a) A burger has been eaten by me.
(b) A burger had been eaten by me.
(c) A burger was being eaten by me.
(d) A burger is being eaten by me.

37. We have cycled five miles.
(a) Five miles have been cycled by us.
(b) Five miles had been cycled by us.
(c) Five miles will be cycled by us.
(d) Five miles would have been cycled by us.

38. I have opened the present.
(a) The present had been opened by me.
(b) The present has been opened by me.
(c) The present was being opened by me.
(d) The present is being opened by me.

39. They have not read the book.
(a) The book had not been read by them.
(b) The book was not being read by them.
(c) The book has not been read by them.
(d) The book is not being read by them.

40. You have not sent the parcel.
(a) The parcel has not been sent by you.
(b) The parcel had not been sent by you.
(c) The parcel is not being sent by you.
(d) The parcel was not being sent by you.

41. We have not agreed to this issue.
(a) This issue has not been agreed to by us.
(b) This issue had not been agreed to by us.
(c) This issue was not being agreed to by us.
(d) This issue is not being agreed to by us.

42. They have not caught the thieves.
(a) The thieves have not been caught by them.
(b) The thieves had not been caught by them.
(c) The thieves could have not been caught by them.
(d) The thieves would have not been caught by them.

43. Has she phoned him?
(a) Had he been phoned by her?
(b) Was he being phoned by her?
(c) Has he been phoned by her?
(d) Is he being phoned by her?

44. Have they noticed us?
(a) Have we been noticed by them?
(b) Had we been noticed by them?
(c) Could we have we been noticed by them?
(d) Are we being noticed by them?

45. "Don't touch it," she said to him.
(a) She is telling him not to touch it.
(b) She told him not to touch it.
(c) She will tell him not to touch it.
(d) She should have told him not to touch it.

46. "Don't do that again," he said to me.
(a) He told me not to do that again.
(b) He will tell me not to do that again.
(c) He should have told me not to do that again.
(d) He could have told me not to do that again.

47. "Don't talk to me like that," he said.
(a) He told her not to talk to him like that.
(b) He will tell her not to talk to him like that.
(c) He should have told her not to talk to him like that.
(d) He could have told her not to talk to him like that.

48. "Don't repair the computer yourself," she warned him.
(a) She warns him not to repair the computer himself.
(b) She warned him not to repair the computer himself.
(c) She will warn him not to repair the computer himself.
(d) She should have warned him not to repair the computer himself.

49. He opens the door.
(a) The door was opened by him.
(b) The door is being opened by him.
(c) The door is opened by him.
(d) The door was being opened by him.

50. We set the table.
(a) The table is set by us.
(b) The table was set by us.
(c) The table should be is set by us.
(d) The table is being set by us.

51. She pays a lot of money.
(a) A lot of money will be paid by her.
(b) A lot of money is paid by her.
(c) A lot of money was paid by her.
(d) A lot of money was being paid by her.

52. I draw a picture.
(a) A picture is drawn by me.
(b) A picture will be drawn by me.
(c) A picture was drawn by me.
(d) A picture was being drawn by me.

53. They wear blue shoes.
(a) Blue shoes were worn by them.
(b) Blue shoes will be worn by them.
(c) Blue shoes are worn by them.
(d) Blue shoes should be worn by them.

54. They don't help you.
(a) You are not helped by them.
(b) You were not helped by them.
(c) You will be not helped by them.
(d) You should not be helped by them.

55. He doesn't open the book.
(a) The book was not opened by him.
(b) The book is not opened by him.
(c) The book will not be opened by him.
(d) The book is not being opened by him.

56. You do not write the letter.
(a) The letter is not written by you.
(b) The letter was not written by you.
(c) The letter will not be written by you.
(d) The letter is not being written by you.

57. Does your mum pick you up?
(a) Are you picked up by your mum?
(b) Were you picked up by your mum?
(c) Will you be picked up by your mum?
(d) Are you being picked up by your mum?

58. Does the police catch the thief?
(a) Was the thief caught by the police?
(b) Is the thief caught by the police?
(c) Will the thief caught by the police?
(d) Is the thief being caught by the police?

59. She sang a song.
(a) A song is sung by her.
(b) A song will be sung by her.
(c) A song was sung by her.
(d) A song was being sung by her.

60. Somebody hit me.
(a) I was hit by somebody.
(b) I am being hit by somebody.
(c) I was being hit by somebody.
(d) I will be hit by somebody.

61. We stopped the bus.
(a) The bus is stopped by us.
(b) The bus was stopped by us.
(c) The bus was being stopped by us.
(d) The bus is being stopped by us.

62. A thief stole my car.
(a) My car was stolen by a thief.
(b) My car is stolen by a thief.
(c) My car was being stolen by a thief.
(d) My car is being stolen by a thief.

63. They didn't let him go.
(a) He is not let go by them.
(b) He will be not let go by them.
(c) He was not let go by them.
(d) He is not being let go by them.

64. She didn't win the prize.
(a) The prize was not won by her.
(b) The prize is not won by her.
(c) The prize is not being won by her.
(d) The prize was not being won by her.

65. They didn't make their beds.
(a) Their beds are not made by them.
(b) Their beds were not made by them.
(c) Their beds will not be made by them.
(d) Their beds were not being made by them.

66. I did not tell them.
(a) They were not told by me.
(c) They will not be told by me.
(d) They were not being told by me.

67. Did you tell them?
(a) Were they told by you?
(b) Are they told by you?
(c) Will they be told by you?
(d) Were they told by you?

68. Did he send the letter?
(a) Is the letter sent by him?
(b) Was the letter sent by him?
(c) Will the letter sent by him?
(d) Was the letter being sent by him?

69. Jamil collects money.
(a) Money was collected by Jamil.
(b) Money will be collected by Jamil.
(c) Money is collected by Jamil.
(d) Money was being collected by Jamil.

70. We have done our homework.
(a) Our homework has been done by us.
(b) Our homework had been done by us.
(c) Our homework is being done by us.
(d) Our homework will be done by us.

71. I will ask a question.
(a) A question was be asked by me.
(b) A question will be asked by me.
(c) A question is asked by me.
(d) A question was being asked by me.

72. He can cut out the picture.
(a) The picture can be cut out by him.
(b) The picture could be cut out by him.
(c) The picture should be cut out by him.
(d) The picture would be cut out by him.

73. The sheep ate a lot.
(a) A lot is eaten by the sheep.
(b) A lot will be eaten by the sheep.
(c) A lot was eaten by the sheep.
(d) A lot was being eaten by the sheep.

74. We do not clean our rooms.
(a) Our rooms are not cleaned by us.
(b) Our rooms were not cleaned by us.
(c) Our rooms will not be cleaned by us.
(d) Our rooms are not being cleaned by us.

75. Waseem will not repair the car.
(a) The car was not repaired by Waseem.
(b) The car will not be repaired by Waseem.
(c) The car is not repaired by Waseem.
(d) The car was not being repaired by Waseem.

76. Did Samina draw this circle?
(a) Was this circle drawn by Samina?
(b) Is this circle drawn by Samina?
(c) Will this circle be drawn by Samina?
(d) Was this circle being drawn by Samina?

77. Could you feed the dog?
(a) Could the dog be fed by you?
(b) Would the dog be fed by you?
(c) Should the dog be fed by you?
(d) Can the dog be fed by you?

78. I can answer the question.
 (a) The question is being be answered by me.
 (b) The question can be answered by me.
 (c) The question was being answered by me.
 (d) The question could be answered by me.

79. She would carry the box.
 (a) The box could be carried by her.
 (b) The box should be carried by her.
 (c) The box would be carried by her.
 (d) The box can be carried by her.

80. You should open the window.
 (a) The window should be opened by you.
 (b) The window could be opened by you.
 (c) The window should be opened by you.
 (d) The window should be opened by you.

81. We might play cards.
 (a) Cards can be played by us.
 (b) Cards might be played by us.
 (c) Cards could be played by us.
 (d) Cards would be played by us.

82. You ought to wash the car.
 (a) The car ought to be washed by you.
 (b) The car should to be washed by you.
 (c) The car would to be washed by you.
 (d) The car could to be cleaned by you.

83. He must fill in the form.
 (a) The form must be being filled in by her.
 (b) The form could be filled in by her.
 (c) The form must be filled in by her.
 (d) The form would be filled in by her.

84. They need not buy bread.
 (a) Bread need not be bought by them.
 (b) Bread need not to buy by them.
 (c) Bread need not to be being bought by them.
 (d) Bread need not to be being brought by them.

85. He could not read the sentence.
 (a) The sentence is not being read by him.
 (b) The sentence could not be read by him.
 (c) The sentence will not be read by him.
 (d) The sentence could not be read by him.

86. Will the teacher test our English?
 (a) Will our English be tested by the teacher?
 (b) Will our English be tested by the teacher?
 (c) Will our English be tested by the teacher?
 (d) Will our English be tested by the teacher?

87. Could Yasmeen lock the door?
 (a) Could the door be locked by Yasmeen?
 (b) Can the door be locked by Yasmine?
 (c) Should the door be locked by Yasmeen?
 (d) Would the door be locked by Yasmeen?

88. We were talking about Farooq.
 (a) Farooq is being talked about by us.
 (b) Farooq will be talked about by us.
 (c) Farooq was being talked about by us.
 (d) Farooq is talked about by us.

89. He was playing the guitar.
 (a) The guitar was being played by him.
 (b) The guitar is being played by him.
 (c) The guitar will be played by him.
 (d) The guitar was played by him.

90. She was watching a film.
 (a) A film is being watched by her.
 (b) A film was being watched by her.
 (c) A film will be watched by her.
 (d) A film was watched by her.

91. I was repairing their bikes.
 (a) Their bikes were being repaired by me.
 (b) Their bikes are being repaired by me.
 (c) Their bikes will be repaired by me.
 (d) Their bikes were repaired by me.

92. They were not eating dinner.
 (a) Dinner is not being eaten by them.
 (b) Dinner will not be eaten by them.
 (c) Dinner was not being eaten by them.
 (d) Dinner was not eaten by them.

93. We were not painting the gate.
 (a) The gate was not being painted by us.
 (b) The gate is not being painted by us.
 (c) The gate will not be painted by us.
 (d) The gate was not painted by us.

94. You were not driving him home.
 (a) He is not being driven home by you.
 (b) He was not being driven home by you.
 (c) He will not be driven home by you.
 (d) He was not driven home by you.

95. He was not feeding the dogs.
 (a) The dogs were not being fed by him.
 (b) The dogs are not being fed by him.
 (c) The dogs will not be fed by him.
 (d) The dogs were not fed by him.

96. Was she reading these lines?
 (a) Were these lines being read by her?
 (b) Were these lines being read by her?
 (c) Were these lines being read by her?
 (d) Were these lines being read by her?

97. Were they carrying bags?
 (a) Are bags being carried by her?
 (b) Were bags being carried by her?
 (c) Will bags be carried by her?
 (d) Were bags carried by her?

98. Sana is drinking a cup of tea.
 (a) A cup of tea was being drunk by Sana.
 (b) A cup of tea is being drunk by Sana.
 (c) A cup of tea will be drunk by Sana.
 (d) A cup of tea is drunk by Sana.

99. My father is washing the car.
 (a) The car is being washed by my father.
 (b) The car was being washed by my father.

100. Farmer Bashir is milking the cows.
   (a) The cows were being milked by farmer Bashir.
   (b) The cows will be milked by farmer Bashir.
   (c) The cows are being milked by farmer Bashir.
   (d) The cows are milked by farmer Bashir.

101. She is taking a picture of him.
   (a) A picture of him is being taken by her.
   (b) A picture of him was being taken by her.
   (c) A picture of him will be taken by her.
   (d) A picture of him is taken by her.

102. I am writing a poem.
   (a) A poem was being written by me.
   (b) A poem is being written by me.
   (c) A poem will be written by me.
   (d) A poem is written by me.

103. We are not playing football.
   (a) Football is not being played by us.
   (b) Football was not being played by us.
   (c) Football will not be played by us.
   (d) Football is not played by us.

104. He is not wearing a tie.
   (a) A tie is not being worn by him.
   (b) A tie was not being worn by him.
   (c) A tie will not be worn by him.
   (d) A tie is not worn by him.

105. Is she preparing the party?
   (a) Was the party being prepared by her?
   (b) Is the party being prepared by her?
   (c) Will the party be prepared by her?
   (d) Is the party prepared by her?

106. Are they talking about the meeting?
   (a) Was the meeting being talked about by them?
   (b) Will the meeting be talked about by them?
   (c) Is the meeting being talked about by them?
   (d) Is the meeting talked about by them?

107. Is she watering the flowers?
   (a) Are the flowers being watered by her?
   (b) Were the flowers being watered by her?
   (c) Will the flowers be watered by her?
   (d) Are the flowers watered by her?

Answer Key

1.	b	15.	b	29.	c	43.	c	57.	a	71.	b	85.	b	99.	a
2.	a	16.	a	30.	a	44.	a	58.	b	72.	a	86.	a	100.	c
3.	c	17.	a	31.	b	45.	b	59.	c	73.	c	87.	a	101.	a
4.	a	18.	b	32.	a	46.	a	60.	a	74.	a	88.	c	102.	b
5.	b	19.	c	33.	c	47.	a	61.	b	75.	b	89.	a	103.	a
6.	a	20.	a	34.	a	48.	b	62.	a	76.	a	90.	b	104.	a
7.	a	21.	b	35.	b	49.	c	63.	c	77.	a	91.	a	105.	b
8.	b	22.	a	36.	a	50.	a	64.	a	78.	b	92.	c	106.	c
9.	c	23.	c	37.	a	51.	b	65.	b	79.	c	93.	a	107.	a
10.	a	24.	a	38.	b	52.	a	66.	a	80.	a	94.	b		
11.	b	25.	b	39.	c	53.	c	67.	a	81.	b	95.	a		
12.	a	26.	a	40.	a	54.	a	68.	b	82.	a	96.	a		
13.	c	27.	a	41.	a	55.	b	69.	c	83.	c	97.	b		
14.	a	28.	b	42.	a	56.	a	70.	a	84.	a	98.	b		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are different words with identical or at least similar meanings. Words that are synonyms are said to be synonymous, and the state of being a synonym is called synonymy. The words car and automobile are synonyms. Similarly, if we talk about a long time or an extended time, long and extended become synonyms. In the figurative sense, two words are often said to be synonymous if they have the same connotation:

Synonyms can be any part of speech (e.g. nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs or prepositions), as long as both members of the pair are the same part of speech. More examples of English synonyms are:

baby and *infant* (noun)

petty crime and *misdemeanor* (noun)

student and *pupil* (noun)

buy and *purchase* (verb)

pretty and *attractive* (adjective)

sick and *ill* (adjective)

quickly and *speedily* (adverb)

on and *upon* (preposition)

freedom and *liberty* (noun)

dead and *deceased* (adjective)

Note that the synonyms are defined with respect to certain senses of words; for instance, pupil as the "aperture in the iris of the eye" is not synonymous with student. Similarly, expired as "having lost validity" (as in grocery goods) doesn't necessarily mean death.

Directions: Each of the following questions consists of a word printed with numbering, followed by four optional words. Choose the word that is most nearly same in meaning to word printed in numbering.

A

1. Abandon
   (a) too much
   (b) discard
   (c) hunt
   (d) pursue
2. Abbreviation
   (a) long form
   (b) hint
   (c) contraction
   (d) medium form
3. Abduct
   (a) snatch
   (b) pickup
   (c) custody
   (d) collect
4. Abolish
   (a) eliminate
   (b) erase
   (c) disappear
   (d) finish
5. Abscond
   (a) fabricate
   (b) abstract
   (c) escape
   (d) to open
6. Absolute
   (a) total
   (b) conditional

(c) discharge
(d) reality

7. Absolve
(a) to take
(b) release
(c) penalize
(d) digest

8. Absurd
(a) silly
(b) seize
(c) bountiful
(d) prudent

9. Abundance
(a) excess
(b) large quantity
(c) scarcity
(d) to give up

10. Access
(a) to much
(b) admission
(c) large surplus
(d) enlargement

11. Accommodate
(a) welcome
(b) oblige
(c) escort
(d) to give a job

12. Accomplice
(a) colleague
(b) friend
(c) partner in crime
(d) enemy

13. Accumulate
(a) wealth
(b) complete
(c) build up
(d) gain

14. Accuse
(a) sorry
(b) to follow
(c) blame
(d) saying

15. Acknowledge
(a) answer
(b) admit
(c) send
(d) refusal

16. Acquaintance
(a) associate
(b) similarity
(c) intelligent
(d) connection

17. Acquit
(a) pardon
(b) to excuse
(c) to delay
(d) exonerate

18. Acute
(a) small

(c) inform
(d) deep

19. Adamant
(a) bad natured
(b) close
(c) stubborn
(d) misbehaviour

20. Adapt
(a) to change
(b) modify
(c) takeover
(d) combine

21. Addict
(a) habituated
(b) drinker
(c) long time
(d) intimacy

22. Adequate
(a) too much
(b) too many
(c) sufficient
(d) more

23. Adhere
(a) to give shoulder
(b) stick
(c) intimacy
(d) side by side

24. Adjacent
(a) adjoining
(b) proximity
(c) neighbourhood
(d) nearness

25. Admiration
(a) respect
(b) regards
(c) flattery
(d) love

26. Adorable
(a) lovable
(b) beauty
(c) accommodative
(d) worth mentioning

27. Adulterate
(a) to bake partially
(b) immorality
(c) illicit relations
(d) contaminate

28. Adversary
(a) coming back
(b) opponent
(c) subordinate
(d) age fellow

29. Adverse
(a) not right
(b) reverse
(c) hardship
(d) opposite

30. Adversity
(a) opponent
(b) hardship

(c) coming back
(d) fellow

31. Affiliate
(a) associate
(b) come close
(c) employee
(d) under

32. Afflict
(a) assault
(b) attack
(c) distress
(d) to injure

33. Affluence
(a) health
(b) wealth
(c) power
(e) impact

34. Aggravate
(a) to make sad
(b) to make worse
(c) to reverse
(d) to come down

35. Aggression
(a) attack
(b) to rescue
(c) revenge
(d) sudden attack

36. Agitate
(a) arouse
(b) to shake
(c) to run
(d) to bring close

37. Agony
(a) anguish
(b) feeling
(c) harsh feeling
(d) illness

38. Alleviate
(a) lessen something
(b) to bring up
(c) promotion
(d) appointment

39. Alliance
(a) closeness
(b) marriage
(c) neighbour
(d) unite

40. Allocate
(a) assign
(b) to give
(c) to share
(d) gather

41. Allude
(a) take
(b) refer
(c) allow
(d) limit

42. Allure
(a) to give money
(b) decoy
(c) chance
(d) to make beautiful

43. Allusion
(a) to lure
(b) lie
(c) fact
(d) reference

44. Ally
(a) a metal
(b) friend
(c) partner
(d) neighbour

45. Amalgamate
(a) to make one
(b) separate
(c) melt
(d) mingled

46. Amateur
(a) athlete
(b) beginner
(c) junior
(d) incompetent

47. Ambition
(a) desire
(b) fantasy
(c) dream
(d) power

48. Ambitious
(a) aspiring
(b) contestant
(c) blind
(d) energetic

49. Amenities
(a) pardon
(b) excuse
(c) luxuries
(d) pleasantness

50. Amicable
(a) friendly
(b) between
(c) adjustable
(d) proximity

51. Analogue
(a) proximity
(b) analysis
(c) similarity
(d) basic summary

52. Anguish
(a) attack
(b) painful
(c) torment
(d) anxious

53. Animosity
(a) enmity
(b) animal behaviour
(c) opposite
(d) far away

54. Annex
(a) to bring
(b) become close
(c) add to
(d) to attack

55. Annihilation
(a) total destruction
(b) to build
(c) to breath
(d) to smell

56. Anonymous
(a) open
(b) disguise
(c) single
(d) unique

57. Antagonize
(a) come close
(b) quarrel
(c) clash
(d) provoke

58. Anticipate
(a) participation
(b) hostility
(c) foresee
(d) take part

59. Anxiety
(a) nervousness
(b) carelessness
(c) fury
(d) calmness

60. Anxious
(a) eager
(b) troubled
(c) heedless
(d) negligent

61. Apology
(a) retire
(b) approval
(c) admission of guilt
(d) evade

62. Applaud
(a) clap
(b) chat
(c) welcome
(d) happy

63. Apprehend
(a) imagine
(b) arrest
(c) fear
(d) shear

64. Apprehension
(a) know
(b) guess
(c) procedure
(d) anxiety

65. Appropriate
(a) seize
(b) suitable
(c) applicable

66. Aptitude
(a) attitude
(b) tendency
(c) checking
(d) behaviour

67. Arbitrary
(a) action
(b) courtly
(c) autocratic
(d) friendly

68. Arbitrator
(a) broker
(b) umpire
(c) commissioner
(d) perceptible

69. Arrogant
(a) proud
(b) angry
(c) stubborn
(d) self respect

70. Ascend
(a) height
(b) rise
(c) depart
(d) come down

71. Ascent
(a) highest point
(b) written agreement
(c) act of rising
(d) language style

72. Aspiration
(a) insulting remark
(b) stimulus
(c) annoyance
(d) ambition

73. Assent
(a) resent
(b) agreement
(c) disagreement
(d) going upward

74. Assertive
(a) forcefully
(b) distractive
(c) self-confident
(d) pushing

75. Assimilate
(a) integrate
(b) arrange
(c) segregate
(d) reject

76. Associate
(a) friend
(b) separate
(c) stimulate
(d) affiliate

77. Astonish
(a) surprise
(b) calm
(c) shrewd

78. Attribute
(a) study
(b) to praise
(c) quantity
(d) quality

79. Augment
(a) increase
(b) argue
(c) answer
(d) completion

80. Auspicious
(a) unfavourable
(b) despairing
(c) favourable
(d) management

81. Authentic
(a) genuine
(b) real
(c) true
(d) imaginary

82. Averse
(a) come back
(b) opposed
(c) anxious
(d) sad

83. Avert
(a) turn
(b) prevent
(c) fall
(d) degenerate

84. Awesome
(a) overwhelming
(b) dreadful
(c) dangerous
(d) small

B

1. Backbite
(a) eat full
(b) unkind remarks
(c) pelt
(d) retract

2. Backbone
(a) support,
(b) withheld
(c) inferior
(d) calumniate

3. Baffle
(a) stunned
(b) knock down
(c) confuse
(d) desist

4. Barren
(a) earthly
(b) high position
(c) grassy
(d) infertile

5. Bearing
(a) difficulty
(b) push back
(c) wheel
(d) influence

6. Bemuse
(a) teasing
(b) entertaining
(c) defuse
(d) confuse

7. Benevolent
(a) human
(b) kind
(c) insolent
(d) beneficiary

8. Beneficiary
(a) kind
(b) mendicant
(c) worthy
(d) recipient

9. Benign
(a) kind
(b) light weight
(c) blessed
(d) back

10. Bias
(a) confused
(b) enemy
(c) prejudiced
(d) against

11. Bilateral
(a) double purpose
(b) two sided
(c) two seasons
(d) afterward

12. Bilingual
(a) double minded
(b) talkative
(c) using two languages
(d) difficult language

13. Blustering
(a) beautiful words
(b) misleading
(c) loud
(d) covering

14. Bolster
(a) boldness
(b) straddle
(c) boost
(d) rest on

15. Bona fide
(a) secured
(b) legal document
(c) genuine
(d) sound

16. Brazen
(a) bold
(b) modest
(c) pleasant
(d) quick

17. Breach
(a) short
(b) opening
(c) buttress
(d) sturdy

18. Buckle
(a) crumple
(b) release
(c) harass
(d) excitement

19. Buoyancy
(a) durability
(b) resilience
(c) simplicity
(d) boyhood

20. Bustle
(a) activity
(b) extreme
(c) bargain
(d) suppress

C

1. Calamity
(a) ease
(b) cold weather
(c) disaster
(d) insult

2. Callous
(a) call upon
(b) liberal
(c) ignorant
(d) heartless

3. Captivate
(a) attract
(b) repel
(c) subordinate
(d) capture

4. Caress
(a) side by side
(b) erase
(c) scratch
(d) touch

5. Catastrophe
(a) harsh
(b) strong
(c) extreme
(d) disaster

6. Cater
(a) offer
(b) plate
(c) provide
(d) luring

7. Catharsis
(a) emotional release
(b) extreme exhaustion
(c) personality analyses
(d) exhibition of courage

8. Cautious
(a) careful
(b) in danger
(c) out of danger
(d) unreliable

9. Celebrated
(a) notorious
(b) come
(c) renowned
(d) function

10. Celebrity
(a) superstar
(b) party
(c) noble person
(d) good natured

11. Cellulite
(a) fatty deposits
(b) calcium
(c) insulate
(d) electric circuit

12. Centenary
(a) central government
(b) must
(c) anniversary
(d) same period

13. Centrifugal
(a) inward movement
(b) rapid
(c) circular
(d) elliptical

14. Chaos
(a) annihilation
(b) destruction
(c) disorder
(d) possibility

15. Characteristic
(a) reason
(b) typical
(c) touchy
(d) noble

16. Cherish
(a) treasure
(b) eliminate
(c) joy
(d) charity

17. Childish
(a) little
(b) foolish
(c) simple
(d) lower

18. Childlike
(a) innocent
(b) small
(c) simple
(d) stubborn

19. Chronic
(a) short lived
(b) acute
(c) long-lasting
(d) hard

20. Circumstances
(a) fellow
b) round
(c) conditions

21. Clinch
(a) fetch
(b) thrust
(c) embrace
(d) small

22. Clumsy
(a) light
(b) near
(c) awkward
(d) slow

23. Cluster
(a) group
(b) complete
(c) big
(d) huge

25. Coalition
(a) combine
(b) alliance
(c) force
(d) composition

26. Coarse
(a) condemn
(b) indelicate
(c) syllabus
(d) passage

27. Coerce
(a) force
(b) indelicate
(c) speculate
(d) tempt

28. Coherence
(a) break
(b) enmity
(c) consistency
(d) roughness

29. Coin
(a) combine
(b) solid
(c) invent
(d) pay

30. Coincidence
(a) chance
(b) disagreement
(c) connive
(d) teamwork

31. Collapse
(a) failure
(b) smash
(c) crack
(d) termination

32. Collision
(a) clash
(b) agreement
(c) abatement
(d) association

33. Collusion
(a) bustle
(b) consistence
(c) conspiracy

34. Colossal
(a) huge
(b) space
(c) trivial
(d) compact

35. Combat
(a) fast movement
(b) effort
(c) battle
(d) struggle

36. Combination
(a) strike
(b) reconciliation
(c) mixture
(d) complete

37. Commotion
(a) continuity
(b) calmness
(c) disturbance
(d) discernment

38. Compassion
(a) eagerness
(b) mild
(c) gentleness
(d) sympathy

39. Compatible
(a) Accurate
(b) well-matched
(c) mismatch
(d) easily available

40. Compensation
(a) give back
(b) gift
(c) overcome
(d) recompense

41. Compile
(a) analyze
(b) completion
(c) gather
(d) complaint

42. Complacent
(a) content
(b) proud
(c) enforce
(d) disturbed

43. Complement
(a) accompaniment
(b) praiseworthy
(c) respect
(d) free

44. Comply
(a) regard
(b) obey
(c) disobey
(d) complete

45. Comprehend
(a) apprehend
(b) create
(c) grasp

46. Comprehensive
(a) small
(b) complete
(c) mingled
(d) short

47. Compromise
(a) mediation
(b) concession
(c) compensation
(d) settlement

48. Concede
(a) surrender
(b) contradict
(c) divulge
(d) win-over

49. Conciliate
(a) advise
(b) make peace
(c) to combine
(d) conform

50. Concise
(a) brief
(b) redundant
(c) detailed
(d) complete

51. Concoct
(a) hidden
(b) deceive
(c) invent
(d) beautify

52. Condense
(a) thin
(b) compact
(c) cutting
(d) extend

53. Condone
(a) complete
(b) interlink
(c) excuse
(d) convict

54. Confer
(a) retrieve
(b) receive
(c) take
(d) bestow

55. Confess
(a) refuse
(b) good
(c) spacious
(d) admit

56. Confiscate
(a) snatch
(b) beg
(c) take possession of
(d) give

57. Conflicting
(a) opposite
(b) same

58. Conformity
(a) divergence
(b) formation
(c) containment
(d) agreement

59. Confound
(a) to follow
(b) stun
(c) cancel
(d) more

60. Confront
(a) tackle
(b) opposite
(c) avoid
(d) in front

61. Consensus
(a) harmony
(b) same direction
(c) at the same time
(d) disagreement

62. Conserve
(a) save
(b) to hide
(c) keep up
(d) archives

63. Consistency
(a) uniformity
(b) same direction
(c) reliance
(d) discord

64. Conspicuous
(a) deep
(b) particular
(c) conspirator
(d) obvious

65. Contaminate
(a) pollute
(b) stop
(c) purify
(d) hinder

66. Contempt
(a) last attempt
(b) disrespect
(c) promotion
(d) discourage

67. Contradict
(a) to cancel
(b) same
(c) support
(d) oppose

68. Contrary
(a) similar
(b) opposite
(c) again
(d) above said

69. Controversy
(a) disagreement
(b) odd situation

(c) affiliation
(d) corroboration

70. Controvert
(a) to convert
(b) refute
(c) against
(d) prove

71. Conversant
(a) talkative
(b) loud speaking
(c) familiar
(d) easy

72. Cordial
(a) pleasant
(b) informal
(c) confronted
(d) frost

73. Counter
(a) shelf
(b) oppose
(c) link
(d) behind

74. Counterpart
(a) substitute
(b) second one
(c) same one
(d) equivalent

75. Course
(a) straight
(b) path
(c) trickle
(d) follow

76. Crafty
(a) shrewd
(b) engineer
(c) mason
(d) hand made

77. Craving
(a) desire
(b) create
(c) caught
(d) thirst

78. Culprit
(a) guilty party
(b) offender
(c) criminal
(d) all above

79. Curiosity
(a) familiar
(b) indifference
(c) interest
(d) fast act

D

1. Deadlock
(a) standstill
(b) impasse
(c) stalemate
(d) all above

2. Debacle
   (a) death
   (b) rubble
   (c) disaster
   (d) compilation
3. Debase
   (a) humiliate
   (b) evacuate
   (c) elevate
   (d) destroy
4. Decay
   (a) perish
   (b) security
   (c) dispute
   (d) elegance
5. Deceitful
   (a) dishonest
   (b) dishonesty
   (c) wilful
   (d) thankful
6. Deceptive
   (a) misleading
   (b) trusted
   (c) honest
   (d) reliable
7. Decipher
   (a) decode
   (b) Interpret
   (c) make sense of
   (d) dissect
8. Decorum
   (a) good manners
   (b) beauty
   (c) deterioration
   (d) pretty
9. Dedicate
   (a) shift
   (b) love
   (c) devote
   (d) give up
10. Default
   (a) repeated fault
   (b) non-payment
   (c) pending
   (d) postpone
11. Deference
   (a) respect
   (b) put off
   (c) put forward
   (d) see again
12. Defiant
   (a) disobedient
   (b) compliant
   (c) meek
   (d) aggressive
13. Deficit
   (a) minimize
   (b) shortfall
   (c) useless
   (d) surplus
14. Delete
   (a) include
   (b) translate
   (c) remove
   (d) register
15. Diligent
   (a) hard-working
   (b) witty
   (c) deliberate
   (d) lazy
16. Denounce
   (a) condemn
   (b) support
   (c) disregard
   (d) attack
17. Depreciate
   (a) devalue
   (b) come down
   (c) scold
   (d) appreciate
18. Deprivation
   (a) provision
   (b) displeasure
   (c) dissociation
   (d) lack
19. Despair
   (a) misery
   (b) crude
   (c) joy
   (d) optimism
20. Despise
   (a) cheat
   (b) imitate
   (c) instead of
   (d) hate
21. Detention
   (a) stopping
   (b) release
   (c) safe keeping
   (d) custody
22. Deteriorate
   (a) improve
   (b) overthrow
   (c) get worse
   (d) bad
23. Deterrent
   (a) prevention
   (b) against
   (c) corrupt
   (d) stop
24. Detrimental
   (a) stubborn
   (b) ingenious
   (c) determined
   (d) harmful
25. Deviate
   (a) move away
   (b) diverge
   (c) Swerve
   (d) all above
26. Devise
   (a) to make
   (b) hide
   (c) plan
   (d) think
27. Diagnosis
   (a) analysis
   (b) cure
   (c) remedy
   (d) mechanism
28. Dictate
   (a) guide
   (b) learning
   (c) impose
   (d) teaching
29. Dictatorial
   (a) army order
   (b) forcefully
   (c) loudly
   (d) tyrannical
30. Dilapidated
   (a) decaying
   (b) old
   (c) out dated
   (d) out of order
31. Diligent
   (a) hard-working
   (b) automatic
   (c) motivated
   (d) lazy
32. Discord
   (a) unravelling
   (b) useless
   (c) conflict
   (d) cut down
33. Discreet
   (a) hidden
   (b) prudent
   (c) openly
   (d) tactless
34. Discrete
   (a) prudent
   (b) separate
   (c) hidden
   (d) inconsiderate
35. Discretionary
   (a) exempted
   (b) self styled
   (c) unexpectedly
   (d) optional
36. Discriminate
   (a) separation
   (b) distinguish
   (c) avoid
   (d) dispose
37. Disgruntled
   (a) undecided
   (b) discontented
   (c) blockhead
   (d) dissatisfied

38. Disguise
(a) mask
(b) recognize
(c) irritate
(d) reveal

39. Disoriented
(a) abnormal
(b) lost one
(c) in search of
(d) confused

40. Disparity
(a) parity
(b) inequality
(c) harmony
(d) wideness

41. Dissent
(a) impose
(b) run away
(c) oppose
(d) consent

42. Distinct
(a) quality
(b) separate
(c) quantity
(d) pride

43. Distort
(a) distract
(b) deform
(c) defame
(d) disrespect

44. Distress
(a) suffering
(b) bad dress
(c) happy
(d) peace

45. Domestic
(a) civic
(b) national
(c) citizen
(d) neighbour

46. Domicile
(a) residence
(b) small
(c) street
(d) vicinity

47. Dominate
(a) govern
(b) rule
(c) control
(d) all above

48. Dormant
(a) inactive
(b) dejected
(c) elective
(d) active

49. Drain
(a) empty
(b) draw off
(c) poisonous

50. Dreadful
(a) barbarian
(b) terrible
(c) lifeless
(d) lovely

51. Dubious
(a) double minded
(b) ambiguous
(c) double strength
(d) hollow

52. Dwindle
(a) indulge
(b) decrease
(c) lime light
(d) snatch

53. Dynamic
(a) strong
(b) energetic
(c) lethargic
(d) apathetic

E

1. Eager
(a) care
(b) keen
(c) take part
(d) solution

2. Earnest
(a) rich
(b) business
(c) serious
(d) submissive

3. Economical
(a) inexpensive
(b) low quality
(c) accessible
(d) approachable

4. Economise
(a) cut back
(b) waste
(c) low price
(d) none of these

5. Efficient
(a) important
(b) well-organized
(c) good styled
(d) enough

6. Eject
(a) throw out
(b) take inside
(c) reject
(d) repel

7. Elaborate
(a) detailed
(b) enlarge
(c) complicated
(d) all above

8. Element
(a) first
(b) constituent
(c) option
(d) known

9. Elevate
(a) high
(b) elaborate
(c) raise
(d) distress

10. Elevated
(a) prominent
(b) eminent
(c) design
(d) placement

11. Eligible
(a) merit
(b) competent
(c) suitable
(d) decisive

12. Elusive
(a) completely
(b) extensive
(c) vague
(d) decorum

13. Embezzle
(a) commit fraud
(b) pileup
(c) illegal
(d) coordinate

14. Eminent
(a) notorious
(b) renowned
(c) friend
(d) hidden

15. Emphasis
(a) stress
(b) take away
(c) take up
(d) mention

16. Enchanted
(a) charmed
(b) enhanced
(c) flattered
(d) enlightened

17. Encroach
(a) spacious
(b) to make room
(c) widened
(d) intrude

18. Endeavour
(a) try
(b) novel
(c) transfer
(d) new

19. Endorse
(a) rectify
(b) support
(c) stable
(d) back out

20. Endure
(a) delay
(b) bear

(c) ensure
(d) try

21. Engrossed
(a) distribute
(b) absorbed
(c) large number
(d) success

22. Enhance
(a) increase
(b) multiply
(c) doubt
(d) grasp

23. Enigmatic
(a) mysterious
(b) energetic
(c) comfortable
(d) shame

24. Enmity
(a) antagonism
(b) in front of
(c) shyness
(d) timid

25. Enthusiastic
(a) keen
(b) advantageous
(c) sensible
(d) inveigle

26. Entitlement
(a) credit limit
(b) privilege
(c) title page
(d) labelling

27. Episode
(a) incident
(b) instalment
(c) occurrence
(d) all above

28. Eradicate
(a) eliminate
(b) to forget
(c) to forgive
(d) validation

29. Erode
(a) to cancel
(b) wear down
(c) to conceal
(d) to end

30. Escalate
(a) rise
(b) intense
(c) eject
(d) improve

31. Evolution
(a) development
(b) extinction
(c) change in shape
(d) harmony

32. Exaggerate
(a) false
(b) overstate
(c) to play masterly
(d) to magnify

33. Exasperation
(a) frustration
(b) perspiration
(c) aspiration
(d) calmness

34. Exhilarate
(a) excite
(b) high power
(c) impoverish
(d) defame

35. Exonerate
(a) indulge
(b) acquit
(c) invigorate
(d) instigate

36. Exorbitant
(a) excessive
(b) very expensive
(c) inflated
(d) all above

37. Expedite
(a) impede
(b) finish
(c) run away
(d) speed up

38. Expend
(a) use
(b) spend
(c) apply
(d) all above

39. Expose
(a) response
(b) come close
(c) depiction
(d) depose

40. Expound
(a) detain
(b) expel
(c) explain
(d) detail

41. Expunge
(a) clean
(b) clear
(c) go down
(d) wipe out

42. Exquisite
(a) beautiful
(b) spacious
(c) enough
(d) to call

43. Extravagant
(a) excessive
(b) less
(c) prudent
(d) mean

44. Extrinsic
(a) valueless
(b) unusual
(c) external
(d) inborn

F

1. Fanatic
(a) religious minded
(b) political activist
(c) intelligent
(d) extremist

2. Fantasy
(a) dream
(b) fantastic
(c) Far away
(d) excellent

3. Far-Sighted
(a) visionary
(b) week eyes
(c) leader
(d) exquisite

4. Fatal
(a) factual
(b) important
(c) deadly
(d) fantastic

5. Faze
(a) put off
(b) go away
(c) fade away
(d) run away

6. Feasible
(a) real
(b) theoretical
(c) practicable
(d) factual

7. Feeble
(a) weak
(b) workable
(c) vigorous
(d) robust

8. Fiasco
(a) confusion
(b) lucky stroke
(c) debacle
(d) festival

9. Fiction
(a) fabrication
(b) reality
(c) sordid
(d) volatile

10. Flimsy
(a) flabby
(b) fragile
(c) red
(d) film star

11. Flounder
(a) to plunder
(b) looting
(c) struggle
(d) excitement

12. Flourish
(a) grow
(b) shine
(c) worthless
(d) small

13. Fluctuate
(a) waver
(b) vary
(c) go up
(d) come down

14. Fluster
(a) soothe
(b) encourage
(c) confuse
(d) pacify

15. Flutter
(a) struggle
(b) wave
(c) change
(d) singing

16. Fondle
(a) rub
(b) criticize
(c) exploit
(d) foolish

17. Forbid
(a) prohibit
(b) close
(c) introduce
(d) allow

18. Forgery
(a) bravery
(b) false
(c) fake
(d) violent

19. Formidable
(a) task
(b) insignificant
(c) grand
(d) alarming

20. Foul play
(a) foolish act
(b) treachery
(c) foolish answer
(d) comedy play

21. Founder
(a) succeed
(b) keen
(c) creator
(d) fold

22. Frantic
(a) anxious
(b) fragile
(c) kind
(d) calm

23. Friction
(a) resistance
(b) hostility
(c) Conflict

24. Frustration
(a) facilitate
(b) satiety
(c) aggravation
(d) satisfaction

25. Futile
(a) useless
(b) fruitful
(c) fertile
(d) useful

G

1. Gallant
(a) brave
(b) noble
(c) cowardly
(d) rude

2. Gesture
(a) signal
(b) aim
(c) nobleness
(d) direction

3. Gigantic
(a) troublesome
(b) small
(c) tiny
(d) enormous

4. Gist
(a) rude
(b) general idea
(c) explanation
(d) perspiration

5. Glamorous
(a) alluring
(b) height
(c) delight
(d) bad mouth

6. Gloomy
(a) high
(b) dim
(c) depressing
(d) bright

7. Gorgeous
(a) elegant
(b) lovely
(c) ugly
(d) disgusting

8. Gossip
(a) rumour
(b) information
(c) truth
(d) news

9. Grandeur
(a) splendour
(b) austerity
(c) pride
(d) energetic

10. Grasp
(a) understand
(b) seize
(c) grip
(d) all above

11. Gratitude
(a) loan
(b) distance
(c) inclination
(d) thankfulness

12. Grievance
(a) complaint
(b) hardness
(c) fairness
(d) compensate

13. Gruesome
(a) small
(b) painful
(c) horrible
(d) pleasant

14. Guilty
(a) foe
(b) innocent
(c) at fault
(d) friend

H

1. Haggard
(a) tired
(b) bad
(c) fresh
(d) ugly

2. Hallucination
(a) holocaust
(b) death
(c) illusion
(d) catastrophe

3. Handicap
(a) hindrance
(b) perfection
(c) gloves
(d) disadvantage

4. Haphazard
(a) random
(b) polluted
(c) hazy
(d) systematic

5. Harass
(a) smoke
(b) novel
(c) involve
(d) annoy

6. Harmonious
(a) hormone related
(b) in agreement
(c) discordant
(d) happy

7. Headstrong
(a) clever
(b) determined
(c) stupid
(d) powerful

8. Heinous
(a) evil
(b) innocence
(c) renowned
(d) famous

9. Herald
(a) dangerous
(b) weekly
(c) rich
(d) messenger

10. Heterogeneous
(a) multidimensional
(b) bi-dimensional
(c) mixed
(d) homogeneous

11. Holocaust
(a) devastation
(b) hooligan
(c) postulated
(d) grumpy

12. Homogeneous
(a) equal
(b) home made
(c) scrambled
(d) uniform

13. Hostile
(a) hospitable
(b) aggressive
(c) stable
(d) volatile

14. Hostility
(a) antagonism
(b) friendly
(c) living place
(d) curiosity

15. Hover
(a) hang around
(b) come down
(c) to take care
(d) cleaning

16. Humane
(a) man made
(b) powerful
(c) noble
(d) caring

17. Humiliate
(a) poverty
(b) turn down
(c) honour
(d) disgrace

18. Hypocrisy
(a) double standards
(b) sincerity
(c) wisdom
(d) simplicity

19. Hypothetical
(a) imaginary
(b) variable
(c) real
(d) assembling

1. Idealist
(a) idol worshipper
(b) idea creator
(c) optimist
(d) realist

2. Illegible
(a) unreadable
(b) lawless
(c) ready
(d) fail

3. Illusion
(a) false impression
(b) delusion
(c) impression
(d) all above

4. Illusive
(a) understandable
(b) distinguished
(c) false
(d) beyond limits

5. Illustrious
(a) pencil work
(b) famous
(c) neat and
(d) deceptive clean

6. Imaginative
(a) creative
(b) real
(c) not real
(d) prominent

7. Immaculate
(a) unmatchable
(b) impure
(c) perfect
(d) messy

8. Immensity
(a) must
(b) necessary
(c) hugeness
(d) wisely

9. Imminent
(a) about to happen
(b) prominent
(c) fame
(d) renowned

10. Immobile
(a) stationary
(b) active
(c) without engine
(d) dynamic

11. Impact
(a) print
(b) nearness
(c) influence
(d) depress

12. Impassioned
(a) without passions
(b) steadfast
(c) emotional
(d) fast moving

13. Impersonate
(a) pretend to be
(b) to follow
(c) chase
(d) helping

14. Implement
(a) put into practice
(b) to follow
(c) red tape
(d) clearance

15. Implicate
(a) to instigate
(b) explain
(c) to insult
(d) involve

16. Imply
(a) entail
(b) hidden
(c) complete
(d) compose

17. Import
(a) bring in
(b) bring out
(c) culmination
(d) conclusion

18. Impound
(a) to stop
(b) one thing
(c) confiscate
(d) singular

19. Impregnable
(a) impotent
(b) weak
(c) unassailable
(d) vulnerable

20. Improvise
(a) manage
(b) to improve
(c) conduct
(d) modernize

21. Incident
(a) event
(b) adventure
(c) instigate
(d) by chance

22. Incompatible
(a) enough
(b) reasonable
(c) large
(d) mismatched

23. Incorrigible
(a) convertible
(b) not real
(c) straight
(d) habitual

24. Incredible
(a) astonishing

(b) brilliant
(c) unreliable
(d) intelligent

25. Incriminate
(a) duplicate
(b) implicate
(c) triplicate
(d) get free

26. Indelible
(a) eradicable
(b) undisputable
(c) permanent
(d) complicated

27. Indict
(a) cause
(b) proven guilt
(c) guilty
(d) charge

28. Indigenous
(a) native
(b) stomach upset
(c) healthy
(d) similarly

29. Indigent
(a) clean
(b) decent
(c) poor
(d) native

30. Indignity
(a) indecency
(b) prosperity
(c) inhuman
(d) humiliation

31. Indiscriminate
(a) haphazard
(b) selective
(c) careful
(d) wandering

32. Indispensable
(a) crucial
(b) dangerous
(c) distributable
(d) exasperated

33. Induce
(a) persuade
(b) indulge
(c) currency
(d) insert

34. Indulgence
(a) treat
(b) necessity
(c) heartiest
(d) bad reputation

35. Inevitable
(a) expected
(b) enough
(c) eatable
(d) swallow

36. Inference
(a) deduction
(b) ideal
(c) reserve
(d) secrecy

37. Infinite
(a) verbose
(b) indefinite
(c) never-ending
(d) strange

38. Inflict
(a) conflict
(b) comment
(c) surpass
(d) impose

39. Infrastructure
(a) type of rail
(b) communications
(c) super structure
(d) damage

40. Infringe
(a) cool down
(b) adhere
(c) frustrate
(d) break

41. Ingenious
(a) clever
(b) foolish
(c) inactive
(d) doldrums

42. Ingenuous
(a) noble
(b) honest
(c) enemy
(d) cunning

43. Ingredient
(a) element
(b) creative
(c) small
(d) essential

44. Inhabit
(a) famous
(b) habit
(c) live in
(d) neighbour

45. Inquest
(a) talk
(b) nab
(c) enquiry
(d) catch

46. Inquisitive
(a) curious
(b) simple
(c) pretty
(d) immature

47. Insanity
(a) madness
(b) easiness
(c) wisdom
(d) sadness

48. Instinctive
(a) natural
(b) wisely
(c) by nature
(d) central

49. Integral
(a) together
(b) man made
(c) unimportant
(d) vital

50. Integrate
(a) intolerant
(b) put together
(c) inflow
(d) separate

51. Integrity
(a) intrigue
(b) honesty
(c) combine
(d) uprightness

52. Intensive
(a) concentrated
(b) sketchy
(c) continued
(d) complete

53. Intercept
(a) takeover
(b) misunderstand
(c) interrupt
(d) to call upon

54. Intermediate
(a) upper class
(b) middle
(c) high class
(d) extreme

55. Intimacy
(a) inform
(b) familiarity
(c) lunacy
(d) educate

56. Intimidate
(a) to inform
(b) frighten
(c) to tell
(d) to counter

57. Intricate
(a) complex
(b) modern
(c) fashionable
(d) dream

58. Intrigue
(a) complicate
(b) inner circle
(c) backbiting
(d) conspiracy

59. Intrinsic
(a) common sense
(b) design
(c) inherent
(d) divided

60. Intuitive
    (a) instinctive
    (b) obtuse
    (c) forecast
    (d) natural
61. Invalid
    (a) valuable
    (b) out dated
    (c) validity
    (d) untrue
62. Invest
    (a) business
    (b) to earn
    (c) endow
    (d) to end
63. Invincible
    (a) unbeatable
    (b) dead body
    (c) far away
    (d) vulnerable
64. Invoke
    (a) creative
    (b) to tell
    (c) appeal to
    (d) cancel
65. Irrevocable
    (a) flexible
    (b) relevant
    (c) faithful
    (d) unchangeable
66. Irritable
    (a) drowsy
    (b) bad-tempered
    (c) easy-going
    (d) foolish

J

1. Jaunt
    (a) spree
    (b) spare
    (c) inferior
    (d) difficult
2. Jealous
    (a) green-eyed
    (b) blue eyed
    (c) trusting
    (d) culprit
3. Jeer
    (a) joy
    (b) taunt
    (c) small
    (d) petty
4. Jeopardize
    (a) put at risk
    (b) modernize
    (c) joyful
    (d) simplicity
5. Jovial
    (a) joyful
    (b) miserable
    (c) crude
    (d) cheerful
6. Jubilation
    (a) triumph
    (b) unhappiness
    (c) concoction
    (d) celebration
7. Judicious
    (a) accordingly
    (b) lawful
    (c) authority
    (d) sensible
8. Jurisdiction
    (a) law
    (b) freedom
    (c) limits
    (d) authority

K

1. Kindle
    (a) encourage
    (b) douse
    (c) to start
    (d) satisfactory
2. Knack
    (a) skill
    (b) kill
    (c) knock down
    (d) ugly
3. Knave
    (a) scoundrel
    (b) poor
    (c) killer
    (d) useless

L

1. Laudable
    (a) too much
    (b) loud voice
    (c) despicable
    (d) praiseworthy
2. Lavish
    (a) small
    (b) scanty
    (c) shiny
    (d) plentiful
3. Legacy
    (a) inheritance
    (b) long journey
    (c) vacation
    (d) foot print
4. Legitimate
    (a) real
    (b) lawful
    (c) unreasonable
    (d) follower
5. Lesion
    (a) scratch
    (b) help
    (c) coordination
    (d) dividend
6. Lethal
    (a) legal
    (b) fatal
    (c) illness
    (d) weapon
7. Lethargy
    (a) tiredness
    (b) anxious
    (c) possession
    (d) dangerous
8. Lavish
    (a) plentiful
    (b) beautiful
    (c) laziness
    (d) comfortable
9. Levy
    (a) out of bond
    (b) expected tax
    (c) tax
    (d) helping
10. Lien
    (a) legal claim
    (b) legal statement
    (c) legal notice
    (d) imprisonment
11. Liquidate
    (a) prosecute
    (b) resolve
    (c) dissolve
    (d) decide
12. Litigation
    (a) court case
    (b) complaint
    (c) retaliation
    (d) interrogation
13. Logical
    (a) rational
    (b) baseless
    (c) complete
    (d) self styled
14. Longing
    (a) belonging
    (b) wishful
    (c) wish
    (d) tear
15. Lucrative
    (a) luring
    (b) reachable
    (c) profitable
    (d) beautiful
16. Lukewarm
    (a) tepid
    (b) slow
    (c) cool
    (d) motionless
17. Luminary
    (a) celebrity
    (b) shinning
    (c) base
    (d) shining star

18. Lustrous
(a) shiny
(b) keen
(c) lacklustre
(d) dull

M

1. Magnitude
(a) scale
(b) solidness
(c) hardness
(d) triviality

2. Malice
(a) hatred
(b) intrigue
(c) desire
(d) kindness

3. Malign
(a) cooperation
(b) slander
(c) benign
(d) praise

4. Malignant
(a) evil
(b) benign
(c) hard
(d) life-long

5. Mandate
(a) tackle
(b) temporary
(c) authorization
(d) vote power

6. Manipulate
(a) manoeuvre
(b) cheating
(c) disburse
(d) distribute

7. Manoeuvre
(a) adventure
(b) direction
(c) plan
(d) struggle

8. Mastermind
(a) architect
(b) controller
(c) senior teacher
(d) leader

9. Maze
(a) stubborn
(b) order
(c) painless
(d) confusion

10. Meagre
(a) suffice
(b) energetic
(c) not enough
(d) thick

11. Memoir
(a) record
(b) memory
(c) periodical
(d) book

12. Menace
(a) fighter
(b) depression
(c) calamity
(d) danger

13. Mere
(a) simple
(b) extra ordinary
(c) meagre
(d) big

14. Mesmerize
(a) summarize
(b) learning
(c) to kill
(d) captivate

15. Micro
(a) delicate
(b) intricate
(c) smart
(d) small

16. Mirage
(a) hallucination
(b) optical illusion
(c) vision
(d) all above

17. Misapprehension
(a) misunderstanding
(b) embezzlement
(c) forecast
(d) distribution

18. Mitigate
(a) instigate
(b) alleviate
(c) come down
(d) simplify

19. Mode
(a) form
(b) modern
(c) stylish
(d) road

20. Moderate
(a) modern
(b) fashionable
(c) reasonable
(d) extreme

21. Modest
(a) unexceptional
(b) arrogant
(c) flashy
(d) simple

22. Modify
(a) intensify
(b) adapt
(c) simplify
(d) changeable

23. Molest
(a) mistreat
(b) blackmail
(c) hurt
(d) lower

24. Monopolize
(a) dominate
(b) take over
(c) control
(d) all above

25. Monotonous
(a) main
(b) shining
(c) dull
(d) varied

26. Motivate
(a) stimulate
(b) to bring up
(c) to push into war
(d) submit

27. Mourn
(a) talk
(b) rejection
(c) grieve
(d) surpass

28. Muster
(a) help
(b) support
(c) growth
(d) collect

N

1. Naive
(a) inexperienced
(b) sophisticated
(c) new
(d) remote

2. Native
(a) friend
(b) formal
(c) ally
(d) inhabitant

3. Nefarious
(a) friendly
(b) inferior
(c) wicked
(d) reputable

4. Neglect
(a) ignore
(b) care for
(c) crime
(d) step son

5. Negotiate
(a) simplify
(b) discuss
(c) change
(d) to take time

6. Non-aligned
(a) impartial
(b) potent
(c) undecided
(d) impotent

7. Notion
(a) idea
(b) factual
(c) worth noting
(d) forward

8. Notorious
(a) disreputable
(b) famous
(c) renowned
(d) jolly

9. Nuisance
(a) reality
(b) irritation
(c) validity
(d) rational

O

1. Obligation
(a) compulsion
(b) must
(c) debut
(d) pondering

2. Oblivious
(a) unaware
(b) conscious
(c) must
(d) necessary

3. Obscure
(a) unclear
(b) light
(c) shad
(d) obvious

4. Obsession
(a) mania
(b) hallucination
(c) idea
(d) strange

5. Obsolete
(a) outdated
(b) up to date
(c) clear
(d) hazy

6. Offended
(a) defensive
(b) insulted
(c) completed
(d) indecent

7. Omnivorous
(a) animal
(b) culprit
(c) handicap
(d) meat-eating

8. Onslaught
(a) attack
(b) preemption
(c) deceive
(d) cruel

9. Opportune
(a) fortune
(b) appropriate
(c) luck
(d) well informed

10. Oppression
(a) tyranny
(b) calamity
(c) opposition
(d) to press hard

11. Optimistic
(a) hopeful
(b) far sighted
(c) pessimistic
(d) visionary

12. Origin
(a) true
(b) beginning
(c) first one
(d) classification

13. Orthodox
(a) fanatic
(b) extremist
(c) conventional
(d) old styled

14. Outlook
(a) viewpoint
(b) far away
(c) prediction
(d) out of sight

15. Outrageous
(a) commendable
(b) out of control
(c) angry
(d) disgraceful

16. Ovation
(a) prolonged applause
(b) joy
(c) happiness
(d) responsive

17. Overt
(a) explicit
(b) open
(c) hidden
(d) costly

18. Overwhelm
(a) too much
(b) overcome
(c) joyful
(d) capitulate

P

1. Pacify
(a) appease
(b) aggravate
(c) antagonize
(d) slow down

2. Panorama
(a) nearness
(b) hill view
(c) view
(d) splendid building

3. Parameter
(a) long distance
(b) limit
(c) measuring device
(d) far away

4. Paramount
(a) supreme
(b) minor
(c) peripheral
(d) minimal

5. Paraphernalia
(a) belongings
(b) limits
(c) principle
(d) old things

6. Parity
(a) crossing
(b) dissimilarity
(c) equivalence
(d) disclosure

7. Passionate
(a) loving
(b) indifferent
(c) costly
(d) ignorable

8. Patronize
(a) support
(b) to make
(c) to build
(d) respect

9. Pause
(a) abandon
(b) recess
(c) connect
(d) wait

10. Pensive
(a) costly
(b) handy
(c) thoughtful
(d) small

11. Perceptive
(a) sensitive
(b) cool minded
(c) wise
(d) insensitive

12. Perpetual
(a) everlasting
(b) continue
(c) seamless
(d) continuous

13. Persistent
(a) constant
(b) worried
(c) fleeting
(d) feeble

14. Pessimistic
(a) gloomy
(b) positive minded
(c) optimistic

15. Phase
(a) path
(b) stage
(c) dependent
(d) area

16. Placid
(a) easy-going
(b) hard
(c) replacement
(d) tense

17. Plaintiff
(a) advocate
(b) jury
(c) claimant
(d) defendant

18. Pledge
(a) loan
(b) attack
(c) promise
(d) truth

19. Plunge
(a) thrust
(b) trust
(c) soar
(d) hesitate

20. Pollute
(a) mixture
(b) clean
(c) contaminate
(d) beautiful

21. Ponder
(a) pond
(b) think over
(c) condemn
(d) water tub

22. Ponderous
(a) thinker
(b) heavy
(c) quick minded
(d) teacher

23. Potent
(a) inefficient
(b) strong
(c) permanent
(d) weak

24. Pre-eminent
(a) prominent
(b) before fame
(c) oldest
(d) most excellent

25. Precarious
(a) costly
(b) antique
(c) mad
(d) insecure

26. Preceding
(a) happening
(b) off
(c) next one
(d) previous

27. Precipitation
(a) moisture
(b) evaporation
(c) rainfall
(d) humidity

28. Precise
(a) accurate
(b) vague
(c) careless
(d) directly

29. Prejudice
(a) pressurise
(b) narrow-mindedness
(c) pride
(d) impartiality

30. Preoccupied
(a) worried
(b) busy
(c) engaged
(d) carefree

31. Prestigious
(a) celebrity
(b) costly
(c) esteemed
(d) expansive

32. Pretence
(a) invoke
(b) revoke
(c) deceit
(d) honesty

33. Pretext
(a) allegation
(b) early comer
(c) alleged reason
(d) first one

34. Prevalent
(a) widespread
(b) isolation
(c) previous
(d) rare

35. Primitive
(a) prehistoric
(b) modern
(c) earlier
(d) common

36. Privilege
(a) free of cost
(b) rights
(c) duty bound
(d) concession

37. Proceed
(a) continue
(b) recede
(c) common
(d) death

38. Profuse
(a) excellent
(b) teaching
(c) scanty
(d) plentiful

39. Prohibit
(a) forbid
(b) permit
(c) allow
(d) widened

40. Promulgate
(a) law
(b) enforcement
(c) circulate
(d) revival

41. Pronouncement
(a) information
(b) broadcasting
(c) speech
(d) statement

42. Prospect
(a) possibility
(b) solid proof
(c) booklet
(d) misfortunate

43. Prosperous
(a) wealthy
(b) owner
(c) master
(d) healthy

44. Proverb
(a) false statement
(b) maxim
(c) statement
(d) taunt

45. Provocative
(a) insulting
(b) conciliatory
(c) aggressive
(d) abusive

46. Prudent
(a) honorary
(b) reckless
(c) wise
(d) honest

Q

1. Quarry
(a) prey
(b) excavation
(c) mine
(d) all above

2. Queer
(a) questioning
(b) pleasure
(c) surprising
(d) extra ordinary

3. Quench
(a) bring water
(b) satisfy
(c) unanswered
(d) exact

4. Queue
(a) track
(b) worthy

(c) questioning
(d) line up

5. Quorum
(a) approximate number
(b) floor
(c) strength
(d) required number

R

1. Radiant
(a) glowing
(b) dull
(c) expansive
(d) rare

2. Radical
(a) minor
(b) starting point
(c) weak person
(d) fundamental

3. Random
(a) occasionally
(b) haphazard
(c) widespread
(d) systematically

4. Ratify
(a) legal provision
(b) make lawful
(c) sanction
(d) challenged

5. Rational
(a) based on reason
(b) accordingly
(c) sincerity
(d) illogical

6. Rationale
(a) morally
(b) underlying principle
(c) right choice
(d) necessary

7. Rebate
(a) high price
(b) low price
(c) duty
(d) discount

8. Rebound
(a) return
(b) bounce back
(c) recover
(d) all above

9. Reciprocate
(a) respond
(b) come back
(c) pay back
(d) good relations

10. Reckless
(a) fast
(b) cautious
(c) crash
(d) irresponsible

11. Reconcile
(a) settle
(b) come to talk
(c) arbitration
(d) give up

12. Redundant
(a) unneeded
(b) old
(c) costly
(d) antique

13. Refined
(a) penalty
(b) sophisticated
(c) separation
(d) to search

14. Rehabilitate
(a) restore
(b) civilization
(c) compensate
(d) come to help

15. Reinforce
(a) strengthen
(b) addition
(c) weaken
(d) take away

16. Relative
(a) comparative
(b) family member
(c) virtual
(d) all above

17. Relevant
(a) pertinent
(b) unrelated
(c) next
(d) near

18. Reliance
(a) re alliance
(b) confidence
(c) come up
(d) reunification

19. Relinquish
(a) hand over
(b) to forget
(c) retain
(d) sum up

20. Remorse
(a) condemn
(b) regret
(c) joy
(d) rejection

21. Remote
(a) far-off
(b) controller
(c) module
(d) easy

22. Renovate
(a) modernize
(b) to build
(c) furnishing
(d) decorate

23. Repel
(a) cancel
(b) forceful
(c) revoke
(d) keep away

24. Repentance
(a) sorrow
(b) pray
(c) injury
(d) pleasant

25. Restrain
(a) hold back
(b) retaliate
(c) release
(d) free

26. Retaliate
(a) answer
(b) hit back
(c) accept
(d) payment

27. Retard
(a) start
(b) damage
(c) out dated
(d) slow down

28. Retreat
(a) move back
(b) advance
(c) take possession
(d) recreation

29. Retrieve
(a) regain
(b) lose
(c) withhold
(d) take away

30. Reveal
(a) cover up
(b) expose
(c) conceal
(d) famous

31. Revive
(a) kill
(b) knock out
(c) renew
(d) new

32. Ridicule
(a) funny
(b) pleasure
(c) arrogance
(d) humiliate

33. Rout
(a) defeat
(b) damage
(c) bad smell
(d) cut down

34. Rustic
(a) ugly
(b) bad shape
(c) rural

35. Ruthless
(a) cruel
(b) hard working
(c) merciful
(d) continuously

S

1. Salvation
(a) deliverance
(b) rescue
(c) escape
(d) all above

2. Sanction
(a) restriction
(b) authorize
(c) agreement
(d) all above

3. Saturation
(a) diffusion
(b) enough
(c) too much
(d) over-eating

4. Scanty
(a) very little
(b) beautiful
(c) scenic
(d) abundant

5. Scarce
(a) plentiful
(b) inadequate
(c) poor
(d) abundant

6. Scenario
(a) hill view
(b) situation
(c) scene
(d) beautiful view

7. Schedule
(a) agenda
(b) part
(c) routine
(d) perfect

8. Scold
(a) tell off
(b) mould
(c) praise
(d) reject

9. Scorn
(a) contempt
(b) mitigate
(c) reduce
(d) admiration

10. Scrupulous
(a) powerful
(b) annoyed
(c) careful
(d) sloppy

11. Scrutiny
(a) [illegible]

(c) choice
(d) look forward

12. Sedate
(a) boisterous
(b) rub
(c) anaesthetize
(d) exciting

13. Segment
(a) half
(b) section
(c) one third
(d) play

14. Seize
(a) grab
(b) halt
(c) request
(d) improve

15. Self-sufficient
(a) dependent
(b) complete
(c) independent
(d) honourable

16. Sever
(a) mould
(b) turn
(c) separate
(d) unite

17. Severe
(a) hard
(b) strict
(c) gentle
(d) separate

18. Shambles
(a) mess
(b) disorganized
(c) small
(d) wide

19. Sceptical
(a) clear
(b) wisely
(c) disbelieving
(d) convinced

20. Sluggish
(a) lively
(b) slow
(c) easy
(d) funny

21. Smug
(a) humble
(b) grip
(c) childish
(d) self-satisfied

22. Sneaky
(a) underhand
(b) tricky
(c) devious
(d) all above

23. Snobbish

(c) modest
(d) whitish

24. Solemn
(a) earnest
(b) flippant
(c) cheerful
(d) complete

25. Sophisticated
(a) intricate
(b) gauche
(c) stylish
(d) primitive

26. Sparse
(a) plenty
(b) dense
(c) thin
(d) occasionally

27. Speculate
(a) consider
(b) idea
(c) random
(d) baseless

28. Spendthrift
(a) misuse
(b) profiteering
(c) skill
(d) squanderer

29. Spirited
(a) spiritless
(b) alive
(c) forceful
(d) lacklustre

30. Splendid
(a) impressive
(b) unimpressive
(c) imaginative
(d) refined

31. Spontaneous
(a) at once
(b) planned
(c) reactionary
(d) impulsive

32. Stagnant
(a) inactive
(b) reactive
(c) active
(d) flowing

33. Startled
(a) jailed
(b) energetic
(c) retained
(d) worried

34. Static
(a) mathematician
(b) dynamic
(c) straight
(d) motionless

35. Stigma
(a) fame

(c) part of plant
(d) disgrace

36. Stimulate
(a) arouse
(b) depress
(c) dampen
(d) reduce

37. Stipulate
(a) desist
(b) disorder
(c) stamp
(d) specify

38. Strained
(a) stressed
(b) mark
(c) part
(d) simple

39. Strategic
(a) haphazard
(b) planned
(c) armed
(d) location

40. Strenuous
(a) tiring
(b) light
(c) strong
(d) strange

41. Stubborn
(a) resistant
(b) flexible
(c) persistent
(d) moral

42. Subjugate
(a) conquer
(b) optimistic
(c) restrict
(d) retreat

43. Submissive
(a) employee
(b) applicant
(c) obedient
(d) assertive

44. Submit
(a) subside
(b) post
(c) insert
(d) surrender

45. Subside
(a) build up
(b) run away
(c) decrease
(d) combine

46. Subsistence
(a) survival
(b) extinction
(c) earning
(d) salary

47. Substantial
(a) small
(b) considerable
(c) extra
(d) pertinent

48. Subvert
(a) turn
(b) change
(c) undermine
(d) division

49. Sumptuous
(a) roomy
(b) meagre
(c) small
(d) luxurious

50. Superficial
(a) surface
(b) artificial
(c) extraordinary
(d) superior

51. Superfluous
(a) surplus
(b) basic
(c) extraordinary
(d) expansive

52. Suppress
(a) stifle
(b) publicize
(c) submit
(d) express

53. Suspicious
(a) doubtful
(b) trusting
(c) trustworthy
(d) honest

54. Sympathetic
(a) insensitive
(b) understanding
(c) unfeeling
(d) cultured

55. Synopsis
(a) short
(b) outline
(c) partial
(d) appraisal

T

1. Tangible
(a) actual
(b) secure
(c) hyper
(d) big

2. Tedious
(a) interesting
(b) technical
(c) boring
(d) sensitive

3. Temperate
(a) hot
(b) cool
(c) moderate
(d) rainy

4. Tempo
(a) temperature
(b) rhythm
(c) secular
(d) harsh

5. Temporary
(a) provisional
(b) readable
(c) not real
(d) ready

6. Tendency
(a) fame
(b) inclination
(c) love
(d) insecurity

7. Tentative
(a) sure
(b) definite
(c) progressive
(d) indefinite

8. Testimony
(a) witness
(b) court attendance
(c) court fee
(d) attested paper

9. Thermal
(a) coal
(b) engine
(c) valves
(d) warm

10. Thrive
(a) hard work
(b) attack
(c) flourish
(d) thrust

11. Timid
(a) shy
(b) bold
(c) timely
(d) tiring

12. Titan
(a) wicked person
(b) torn
(c) big
(d) giant

13. Traditional
(a) usual
(b) innovative
(c) old
(d) simple

14. Transition
(a) contemporary
(b) changeover
(c) temporary
(d) come forward

15. Trespass
(a) intrude
(b) infringe
(c) encroach

16. Triumph
(a) possession
(b) achievement
(c) garment
(d) lose

17. Trivial
(a) crushing
(b) important
(c) small
(d) crucial

18. Turbulent
(a) having trouble
(b) peaceful
(c) unstable
(d) orderly

19. Tyranny
(a) oppression
(b) harsh
(c) vulgar
(d) ruler

U

1. Unanimity
(a) agreement
(b) disarray
(c) routine
(d) single path

2. Unanimous
(a) individual
(b) undisputed
(c) partial
(d) rule

3. Undermine
(a) weaken
(b) enforce
(c) forcibly
(d) bolster

4. Undertaking
(a) written
(b) responsibility
(c) slow down
(d) agreed

5. Unearth
(a) uncover
(b) expose
(c) digging
(d) tear apart

6. Unique
(a) best
(b) single
(c) common
(d) matchless

7. Unnerve
(a) frighten
(b) comfort
(c) ill
(d) fatigue

8. Unprecedented
(a) mismatched
(b) unparalleled
(c) modern
(d) stylish

9. Upbraid
(a) promise
(b) scold
(c) nourish
(d) upward

10. Upheaval
(a) disturbance
(b) challenge
(c) insurgence
(d) revolution

11. Uprising
(a) brought up
(b) revolution
(c) climbing
(d) go up

12. Utmost
(a) last limit
(b) least
(c) greatest
(d) highest point

V

1. Vague
(a) unclear
(b) small
(c) delicate
(d) alert

2. Vain
(a) successful
(b) ineffective
(c) humble
(d) path

3. Valiant
(a) brave
(b) coward
(c) important
(d) different

4. Valid
(a) applicable
(b) salvage
(c) time period
(d) must

5. Vanity
(a) absence
(b) covert
(c) dishonesty
(d) pride

6. Variable
(a) changeable
(b) different
(c) constant
(d) fixed

7. Vendor
(a) buyer
(b) hawker
(c) salesperson
(d) carpenter

8. Vent
(a) engender
(b) default
(c) pump
(d) emit

9. Verdict
(a) opinion
(b) judgment
(c) example
(d) notice

10. Versatile
(a) style
(b) limited
(c) multipurpose
(d) master

11. Vibrant
(a) shy
(b) pleasant
(c) energetic
(d) wanderer

12. Vicious
(a) brutal
(b) good-natured
(c) kind
(d) illegal

13. Vigilant
(a) watchful
(b) powerful
(c) far sighted
(d) sleepless

14. Vigorous
(a) coward
(b) energetic
(c) lethargic
(d) sluggish

15. Vindictive
(a) kind
(b) merciful
(c) forgotten
(d) revengeful

16. Violation
(a) respect
(b) lawful
(c) infringement
(d) over look

17. Virtue
(a) real
(b) good quality
(c) vice
(d) disadvantage

18. Vital
(a) Unimportant
(b) most important
(c) power
(d) violence

19. Vocation
(a) career
(b) truth
(c) holiday
(d) hallow

20. Void
    (a) annulled
    (b) emptiness
    (c) cancelled
    (d) all above

21. Volatile
    (a) unstable
    (b) placid
    (c) breakable
    (d) important

22. Voluntary
    (a) charitable
    (b) professional
    (c) partial paid
    (d) honestly

23. Voracious
    (a) greedy
    (b) straight forward
    (c) energetic
    (d) powerful

W

1. Waive
    (a) put aside
    (b) enforce
    (c) end
    (d) collapse

2. Warrant
    (a) legal document
    (b) permit
    (c) give up
    (d) confirm

3. Weariness
    (a) energy
    (b) tiredness
    (c) clothes
    (d) belongings

4. Weird
    (a) electric
    (b) comfort
    (c) strange
    (d) vulgarity

5. Wizard
    (a) expert
    (b) hazardous
    (c) larger
    (d) bigger

6. Worthy
    (a) commendable
    (b) rich
    (c) prosperous
    (d) important

Y

1. Yearn
    (a) desire
    (b) ageing
    (c) enrichment
    (d) see off

2. Yeast
    (a) animals food
    (b) human's food
    (c) mushroom.
    (d) insects' food

3. Yield
    (a) surrender
    (b) harvest
    (c) surrender
    (d) all above

Z

1. Zealous
    (a) enthusiastic
    (b) jealous
    (c) apathetic
    (d) same meaning

2. Zenith
    (a) centre point of the
    (b) peak
    (c) nadir
    (d) full moon

3. Zest
    (a) thrust
    (b) half moon
    (c) sweet
    (d) enthusiasm

Answer Key

A

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. b
11. b
12. c
13. c
14. c
15. b
16. a
17. d
18. b
19. c
20. b
21. a
22. c
23. b
24. a
25. a
26. a
27. d
28. b
29. d
30. b
31. a
32. c
33. b
34. b
35. a
36. a
37. a
38. a
39. d
40. a
41. b
42. b
43. d
44. c
45. d
46. b
47. a
48. a
49. d
50. a
51. c
52. c
53. a
54. c
55. a
56. b
57. d
58. c
59. a
60. a
61. c
62. a
63. b
64. d
65. a
66. b
67. c
68. b
69. a
70. b
71. c
72. d
73. b
74. c
75. a
76. d
77. a
78. d
79. a
80. c
81. a
82. b
83. b
84. a

B

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. d
6. d
7. b
8. d
9. a
10. c
11. b
12. c
13. c
14. c
15. c
16. a
17. b
18. a
19. b
20. a

C

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. d
6. c
7. a
8. a
9. c
10. a
11. a
12. c
13. c
14. c
15. b
16. a
17. b
18. a
19. c
20. c
21. c
22. c
23. a
25. b
26. b
27. a
28. c
29. c
30. a
31. a
32. a
33. c
34. a
35. c
36. c
37. c
38. d
39. b
40. d
41. c
42. a
43. a
44. b
45. c
46. b
47. d
48. a
49. b
50. a
51. c
52. b
53. c
54. d
55. d
56. c
57. c
58. d
59. b
60. a
61. a
62. a
63. a
64. d
65. a
66. b
67. d
68. b
69. a
70. b
71. c
72. a
73. b
74. d
75. b
76. a
77. b
78. d
79. c

D

1. a
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. a
6. a
7. a
8. a
9. c
10. b
11. a
12. a
13. b
14. c
15. a
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47. d
48. a
49. b
50. b
51. b
52. b
53. b

E

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. d
8. b
9. c
10. b
11. c
12. c
13. a
14. b
15. a
16. a
17. d
18. a
19. b
20. b
21. b
22. a
23. a
24. a
25. a
26. b
27. d
28. a
29. b
30. a
31. a
32. b
33. a
34. a
35. b
36. d
37. d
38. d
39. c
40. c
41. d
42. a
43. a
44. b

F

1. d
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. c
9. a
10. b
11. c
12. a
13. b
14. c
15. b
16. a
17. a
18. c
19. d
20. b
21. c
22. a
23. a
24. c
25. a

G

1. a
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. a
9. c
10. d
11. d
12. a
13. c
14. c

H

1. a
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. d
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. d
10. c
11. a
12. d
13. b
14. a
15. a
16. d
17. d
18. a
19. a

I

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. c
8. c
9. a
10. a
11. c
12. c
13. a
14. a
15. d
16. a
17. a
18. c
19. c
20. a
21. a
22. d
23. d
24. a
25. b
26. c
27. d
28. a
29. c
30. d
31. a
32. a
33. a
34. a
35. a
36. a
37. c
38. d
39. b
40. d
41. a
42. b
43. a
44. c
45. c
46. a
47. a
48. a
49. d
50. b
51. b
52. a
53. c
54. b
55. b
56. b
57. a
58. d
59. c
60. a
61. d
62. c
63. a
64. c
65. d
66. b

J

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. d
6. a
7. d
8. d

K

1. a
2. a
3. a

L

1. d
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. a
9. c
10. a
11. c
12. a
13. a
14. c
15. c
16. a
17. a
18. a

M

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. a
7. c
8. a
9. d
10. c
11. a
12. d
13. c
14. d
15. d
16. d
17. a
18. b
19. a
20. c
21. a
22. b
23. a
24. d
25. c
26. a
27. c
28. d

N

1. a
2. d
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. a
9. b

O

1. a
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. a
9. b
10. a
11. a
12. b
13. c
14. a
15. d
16. a
17. a
18. b

P

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. c
11. a
12. d
13. a
14. a
15. b
16. a
17. c
18. c
19. a
20. c
21. b
22. b
23. b
24. d
25. d
26. d
27. c
28. a
29. b
30. a
31. c
32. c
33. c
34. a
35. a
36. d
37. a
38. d
39. a
40. c
41. d
42. a
43. a
44. b
45. c
46. c

Q

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. d
5. d

R

1. a
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. d
9. a
10. d
11. a
12. a
13. b
14. a
15. a
16. d
17. a
18. b
19. a
20. b
21. a
22. a
23. d
24. a
25. a
26. b
27. d
28. a
29. a
30. b
31. c
32. d
33. a
34. c
35. a

S

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. a
9. a
10. c
11. b
12. c
13. b
14. a
15. c
16. c
17. b
18. a
19. c
20. b
21. d
22. d
23. b
24. a
25. c
26. c
27. a
28. d
29. c
30. a
31. d
32. a
33. d
34. d
35. d
36. a
37. d
38. a
39. b
40. a
41. c
42. a
43. c
44. d
45. c
46. a
47. b
48. c
49. d
50. a
51. a
52. a
53. a
54. b
55. b

T

1. a
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. a
9. d
10. c
11. a
12. d
13. a
14. b
15. d
16. b
17. c
18. c
19. a

U

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. d
7. a
8. b
9. b
10. a
11. b
12. c

V

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. d
6. a
7. c
8. d
9. b
10. c
11. c
12. a
13. a
14. b
15. d
16. c
17. b
18. b
19. a
20. d
21. a
22. a
23. a

W

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. a

Y

1. a
2. c
3. d

Z

1. a
2. b
3. d

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

FOREGIN PHRASES

1. What does man by the phrase *a prion*?
   (a) deducing from general to specific
   (b) be specific
   (c) be short
   (d) before time

2. What is meant by *ad hoc*?
   (a) add more
   (b) at risk
   (c) for this occasion only
   (d) permanent

3. What is referred by the phrase "*ad infinitum*" (*ad inf*)
   (a) forever
   (b) endlessly, without limit
   (c) for this occasion only
   (d) none of these

Which of the following phrases refers to the point of disgust?
(a) *ad hoc* (b) *Al fresco*
(c) *ad nauseum* (d) *Albeit*

Pick out the phrase for 'in proportion to the value'?
(a) *ad valorem* (*ad val*) (b) *Albeit*
(c) *Al fresco* (d) *Cate blache*

Albeit means:
(a) although (b) even though
(c) Both of them (d) Non of them

Al fresco, means:
(a) outdoors (b) in the open air
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

The phrase *bona fide* refers to:
(a) authentic (b) in good faith
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

Carte Blanche means:
(A) Going by the rules
(B) A blank thing
(C) Full discretionary powers
(D) Wheel in the motion

Meaning of the *cause celebre* is:
(a) a controversy
(b) a famous law case
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

Meaning of the *caveat emptor* is:
(a) let the event happen
(b) let the dog bark
(c) let the buyer beware
(d) comparison

12. Which phrase's meaning is 'other things being equal'?
    (a) *Ceteris Peribus* (b) *Confer*
    (c) *et. al* (d) *Carte blanche*

13. Which phrase refers to "compare"?
    (a) *Carte Blanche* (b) *Circa*
    (c) *ad hoc* (d) *cf. cf.* (*confer*)

14. Which phrase refers to 'around a given date, 'approximately'?
    (a) *albeit* (b) *cul-de-rac*
    (c) *circa 'ca'* (d) *bonafide*

15. Pick out the meaning of *cul-de-sac*?
    (a) a without outlet
    (b) a passage with many outlet
    (c) a passage with only one outlet
    (d) confused passage

16. Which of the following is the phrase for 'course of one's life a resume'?
    (a) *esprit de crops*
    (b) *en masse*
    (c) *Curriculum Vitae* (*C.V.*)
    (d) None of these

17. *De facto* means 'existing , but not brought into being by law', what does mean by *de jure*?
    (a) In a group
    (b) Not Existing person
    (c) Existing by legal establishment
    (d) Existing by legal acts

18. What is *double-entendre*?
    (a) a term with two meanings
    (b) a wife of two men
    (c) a husband of two wives
    (d) second life

19. The meaning of *e g.* (*exempli gratia*) is:
    (a) give example
    (b) example not given
    (c) for example
    (d) as a whole

20. What does mean by *en bloc*?
    (a) as a whole (b) together
    (c) both of them (d) None of them

21. What does mean by en masse?

(a) in a group (b) all together
(c) both of them (d) none of them

22. Pick out the phrase for 'on the way', 'along the way'?
(a) *en bloc* (b) *en masse*
(c) *en route* (d) *en way*

23. Which phrase's meaning is sense of pride shared by those in a group ?
(a) *esprit de crops* (b) *en masse*
(c) *de jure* (d) none of these

24. Which phrase is used for 'and others'?
(a) *en block* (b) *in virtue*
(c) *fait acompli* (d) *et al.* (*et alii*)

25. Which phrase is used for 'and other things', 'and so on'?
(a) *etc, etc. (et cetera)*
(b) *ex-officio*
(c) *note bene*
(d) *idest*

26. For what the phrase *ex officio* is used?
(a) Existing by legal establishment
(b) A real officer
(c) By virtue of the office held
(d) None of these

27. For what the phrase *fait accompli* is used?
(a) Which is written already
(b) A term with two meaning
(c) Let the buyer beware
(d) Something already done (opposition is useless)

28. *ff* refers to:
(a) and the following pages
(b) brought forward
(c) front format
(d) final feasibility

29. '*habeas corpis*' refers to:
(a) arrest warrants
(b) physically present
(c) illegal detention
(d) a write ordering a person to be brought to court

30. What is referred by the phrase *ibid, ibid.* (*ibidem*)?
(a) in the same place
(b) in the same book
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

31. *ie, i.e. (id est)* means:
(a) what is (b) initial estimate
(c) that is (d) what is problem

32. *In absentia* means:
(a) although not present (b) *without jurisdiction*
(c) after death (d) *in total*

33. Which term [illegible]

(a) *Inter alia* (b) *Magnum opus*
(c) *Loco citato* (d) *In toto*

34. Which term refers to 'among other things'?
(a) *savoir-faire* (b) *sine die*
(c) *proximo* (d) *inter alia*

35. What is *Joie de vivre?*
(a) Joy of living (b) Zest for life
(c) both of them (d) none of them

36. What does mean by *Laissez-faire*?
(a) A policy of interference
(b) A policy of government control
(c) A policy of non-interference
(d) A policy of honesty

37. For what the phrase *loc. Cit. (loco citato)* is used?
(a) Above mentioned
(b) Later mentioned
(c) In the place cited
(d) In the page cited

38. For what the phrase *magnum opus* is used?
(a) manner of getting alones
(b) in a group
(c) a big news
(d) a great work or undertaking

39. Which of the following phrases is used for the way in which something is done?
(a) *modus Vivendi*
(b) *per se*
(c) *modus operandi, M.O*
(d) *proximo*

40. What is meant by *modus vivendi*?
(a) Compromise
(b) Manner of getting along
(c) both of them
(d) None of them

41. What is meant by '*mutatis mutandis*'?
(a) without change
(b) do not change
(c) with many changes
(d) With necessary changes

42. *N.B (nota bene)* means:
(a) net Balance (b) not well
(c) new Balance (d) note well

43. *Non-sequitur* (*non-seq*) means:
(a) it does not follow (b) unrelated remark
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

44. The phrase *op cit* (*opere citato*) stands for:
(a) in the work cited
(b) previous work cited
(c) above mentioned
(d) from previous work

45. The phrase *Per se* stands for:
(a) essentially (b) by itself
(c) as such (d) all of them

46. What does mean by *Prima facie*?

(a) Before further examination
(b) At first view
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

47. Pick out the phrase for 'done according to form'?
(a) *Pro forma* (b) *Pro ten*
(c) *Pro rata* (d) *Sine die*

48. Which phrase is used for 'in proportion'?
(a) *Pro forma* (b) *proxima*
(c) *Pro rata* (d) *Prima facie*

49. Which of the following refers to 'for the time being'?
(a) *Proximo*
(b) *Loco citato*
(c) *Pro tem, (Pro tempore)*
(d) *Albeit*

50. What is referred by *Proximo* (*Prox*)?
(a) In the next week (b) In the next month
(c) In the next year (d) In the near future

1. What is referred by *Q.E.O (quod erat demonstradum)*?
(a) Which has proved
(b) Proved in court
(c) Evidence needed
(d) Which was to be proved

2. What is meant by *qua*?
(a) In the capacity of
(b) In the function of
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

. *Quaid pro quo'* means:
(a) in absence
(b) one thing in return for another, substitute
(c) because of this
(d) due to this reason

. *Qv or q.v. (quod vide)* means:
(a) in this manner (b) which of them
(c) which see (d) reasons unknown

R.S.V.P. (repondez s'il vous plait) means:
(a) Please Tell (b) Please reply
(c) Please Come (d) At the Place

Mention the phrase for 'reason for being' or Justification for existence'?
(a) *Raison d'etre* (b) *Sine die*
(c) *ad hoc* (d) *ad museum*

Mention the pharase for 'tact, good at knowing what to say'?
(a) *Seria tim* (b) *Savoir - faire*
(c) *Sine die* (d) *Sic*

Which phrase is used for 'one at a time' or given in order'?
a) Sic (b) Quod vide
c) Sine die (d) Seriatim

What is the use of word *Sic*?
(a) Thus, it is regretted
(b) Write in this way
(c) Don't write in this way
(d) Thus; that's the way it was written (to show an error)

60. What is meant by *Sine die*?
(a) Definitely (b) Till death
(c) Indefinitely (d) Till order

61. What does mean by *Ab extra*?
(a) From outside
(b) From inside
(c) From the beginning
(d) For ever

62. What does mean by *Ab inito*?
(a) Famous law case (b) From the beginning
(c) From inside
(d) From outside

63. *Ad infinitum* stands for:
(a) for ever (b) without limit
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

64. *Alibili* stands for:
(a) on the way (b) famous law case
(c) along the way (d) At another place

65. *Aliundi* stands for:
(a) from court (b) from Law
(c) from elsewhere (d) from everywhere

66. What is referred by *consensus*?
(a) By general context
(b) Unanimously
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

67. Which of the following is referred by *consensus ad idem*?
(a) A term with two meanings
(b) Agreement of opposing parties
(c) Agreement as to the same things
(d) None of these

68. *Corpus* stands for:
(a) body (b) cloth
(c) complete (d) solid

69. *Corpus delicit* stands for:
(a) A guardian of morals
(b) Public offence
(c) The body of the offence
(d) Write in this way

70. *Custos morum* stands for:
(a) at the end
(b) public offence
(c) at the beginning
(d) a guardian of morals

71. What is *Ei incumbit Probatio qui*?
(a) At the beginning
(b) The onus of proving a fact rests upon the man.
(c) At the place

(d) So far

72. *Pro tanto* stands for:
(a) So far (b) Willing
(c) Right (d) Population

73. *In futoro* stands for:
(a) At the beginning (b) At the place
(c) In the future (d) Public offence

74. *In limine* stands for:
(a) At the end (b) At the outset
(c) At the place (d) At the beginning

75. *In Pleno* stands for:
(a) In good faith (b) In fact
(c) In full (d) In case

76. What does mean by *volens*?
(a) Agreed (b) Willing
(c) Consent (d) Unwilling

77. What does mean by *Talis qualis*?
(a) From outside (b) Word by word
(c) From inside (d) Such as it is

78. *Publici Juris* stands for:
(a) Public offence (b) Public opinion
(c) Of public right (d) None of these

79. Which of the following terms may be used for a court case that is under consideration?
(a) Res Judicata
(b) Ratia decidendi
(c) Sine die
(d) Sub Judice

80. *Defacto* means:
(a) Defective (b) Deficient
(c) actual, as a fact (d) Legal

81. *Corrigendum* mean:
(a) Agenda of the meaning
(b) Things to be corrected
(c) Study of some gender
(d) Correspondence

82. *Faux pas* means:
(a) A fine person
(b) Luck
(c) Wisdom
(d) False and incorrect step

83. What is meant by *Amicus Curiae*?
(a) A person invited to advise a lower court on a matter of law in a case (jurist)
(b) Ambassador who invited to solve the crisis between two countries
(c) All that goes to make a break of law
(d) A good friend who solved your economic problems

Answer Key

1.	a	12.	a	23.	a	34.	d	45.	d	56.	a	67.	c	78.	c
2.	c	13.	d	24.	d	35.	c	46.	c	57.	b	68.	a	79.	d
3.	b	14.	c	25.	a	36.	c	47.	a	58.	d	69.	c	80.	c
4.	c	15.	c	26.	c	37.	c	48.	c	59.	d	70.	d	81.	b
5.	a	16.	c	27.	d	38.	d	49.	c	60.	c	71.	b	82.	d
6.	c	17.	c	28.	a	39.	c	50.	b	61.	a	72.	a	83.	a
7.	c	18.	a	29.	d	40.	c	51.	d	62.	b	73.	c		
8.	c	19.	c	30.	c	41.	d	52.	c	63.	c	74.	b		
9.	d	20.	c	31.	c	42.	d	53.	b	64.	d	75.	c		
10.	c	21.	c	32.	a	43.	c	54.	c	65.	c	76.	b		
11.	c	22.	c	33.	d	44.	a	55.	b	66.	c	77.	d		

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

ANALOGIES

Types of Analogies

Analogy and logic test in the exams is so challenging as well because it requires tough analysis of words and logical meanings between them. The key to finding the right answers to questions in this type of exam is understanding word meanings and analyzing the relationship between words, ideas, phrases in the given set of words.

If you know the famous game on the iphone, ipad and mobile gadgets called **4 pics, 1 word,** this type of exam is sort of like that strategy, only easier because in this type of test, you will be given choices, unlike that game, you have no choice at all but to guess the **one word** or **thought** that defines the relationship between the given photos.

Tips in getting the right answer in Analogy and Logic:

1. Determine the thought and relationship between the first set of words
2. Apply the same thought and relationship among the choices for the next set of words

According to some English Test Reviewers, Analogy questions usually have the following relationship and thoughts:

- **Synonym** – pretty: beautiful: big: huge
- **Antonym** – big: small: fast: slow
- **Group** – wolf: pack: tree: forest
- **Cause and effect** – rain: flood: quake: sink-hole
- **Sequence** – study: graduate: plant: harvest
- **Classification** – blue: color: pants: clothing
- **Degree** – warm: hot: cold: freezing
- **Effort and result** – paint: painting: write: letter
- **Problem and Solution** – tired: sleep: itch: scratch
- **Function – keyboard**: to type: phone: to call

1. LEFT : RIGHT :: EAST : ____
   (a) south . (b) north
   (c) west d. coast
2. RIGHT : WRONG :: OPEN : ____
   (a) closed (b) ajar
   (c) available (d) unavailable
3. FAST : SLOW :: SIMPLE : ____
   (a) easy (b) impossible
   (c) beginner (d) complex
4. EARLY : LATE :: MUCH : ____
   (a) more (b) enough
   (c) little (d) plenty
5. YES : NO :: WEALTH : ____
   (a) poverty (b) money
   (c) employment (d) need
6. THOUGHTFUL : INCONSIDERATE::GRACEFUL:--
   (a) poised (b) clumsy
   (c) ignorant (d) sophisticated
7. TRUE : FALSE :: BUSY : ____
   (a) schedule (b) energy

(c) idle (d) vacation

8. ALIVE : DECEASED :: METROPOLIS : _____
(a) wilderness (b) population
(c) skyscraper (d) citizen

9. ADD : SUBTRACT :: EXPAND : _____
(a) inflate (b) diminish
(c) equate (d) prove

10. GIVE : TAKE :: APPROACH : _____
(a) rebound (b) attempt
(c) equal (d) retreat

11. RETRACTION: AFFIRMATION :: _____ : RECKLESSNESS
(a) negligent (b) caution
(c) carelessness (d) optimism

12. CATCH : CAPTURE : : DOCILE : _____
(a) mean (b) wild
(c) obedient (d) ugly

13. SYSTEM : METHOD : : FAITH : _____
(a) trust (b) mistrust
(c) manner (d) courtesy

14. SYMPATHY : PITY : : AWKWARD : _____
(a) mourn (b) die
(c) clumsy (d) puppy

15. YELL : WHISPER : : TAME : _____
(a) docile (b) wild
(c) animal (d) scream

16. EMPTY : FULL : : AWKWARD : _____
(a) graceful (b) clumsy
(c) helpful (d) hollow

17. MAIN : PRIMARY : : LABOR : _____
(a) play (b) first
(c) hard (d) work

18. DELAY : STALL : : ALLOW : _____
(a) restrict (b) strict
(c) late (d) permit

19. PREY : QUARRY : : STRIKE : _____
(a) animal (b) hunt
(c) hit (d) stripe

20. FIRST : LAST : : MOST : _____
(a) least (b) more
(c) biggest (d) late

21. POLITE : COURTEOUS : : STYLE : _____
(a) nice (b) pretty
(c) ugly (d) fashion

22. NARROW : THIN : : BOULDER : _____
(a) big (b) hard
(c) shoulder (d) rock

23. CHEAP : EXPENSIVE : : HIGH : _____
(a) tall (b) building
(c) costly (d) low

Answer Key

1. c	4. c	7. c	10. a	13. a	16. a	19. c	22. d
2. a	5. a	8. a	11. b	14. c	17. d	20. a	23. d
3. d	6. b	9. b	12. c	15. b	18. d	21. d	

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

EXERCISE NO.1

1. __: TRAIL :: GRAIN : GRAIL
(a) train (b) path
(c) wheat (d) holy

2. PARTICULAR : FUSSY :: __: SUBSERVIENT
(a) meek (b) above
(c) cranky (d) uptight

3. __: HORSE ::BOARD : TRAIN
(a) stable (b) shoe
(c) ride (d) mount

4. TUREEN : __:: GOBLET : WINE
(a) napkin (b) soup
(c) spoon (d) pilsner

5. 4 : 6 :: __: 16
(a) 2 (b) 14
(c) 8 (d) 10

6. SON : NUCLEAR ::__ : EXTENDED
(a) father (b) mother
(c) cousin (d) daughters

7. COIF : HAIR :: __: MUSICAL
(a) shower (b) close (c) praise (d) score

8. FETA : GREEK :: PROVOLONE : __
(a) salad (b) Swiss
(c) blue (d) Italian

9. MOCCASIN : SNAKE :: _____ : SHOE
(a) alligator (b) waders
(c) asp (d) loafer

10. _____ : ZENITH :: FEAR : COMPOSURE
(a) apex (b) heaven
(c) heights (d) nadir

11. PILL : BORE :: CORE : _____
(a) center (b) mug
(c) bar (d) placebo

12. PILFER : STEAL :: _____ : EQUIP
(a) return (b) damage
(c) exercise (d) furnish

13. NATIVE : ABORIGINAL ::NAÏVE : _____
(a) learned (b) arid
(c) unsophisticated (d) tribe

14. JUNKET : _____ :: JUNK : TRASH
(a) trounce (b) trip
(c) refuse (d) trinket

15. _____ : FESTIVE :: FUNERAL : SOMBER
(a) tension (b) soiree
(c) eulogy (d) sari

16. FETISH : FIXATION :: SLIGHT : _____
(a) flirt (b) sloth
(c) insult (d) confuse

17. HOVEL : DIRTY :: HUB : ______
(a) unseen (b) prideful
(c) busy (d) shovel

18. BOG : ______ :: SLUMBER : SLEEP
(a) dream (b) foray
(c) marsh (d) night

19. ______ : SEGUE :: THRONG : MASS
(a) subway (b) church
(c) transition (d) line

20. RAGTIME : UNITED STATES :: RAGA : ______
(a) cloth (b) country
(c) piano (d) India

21. MISERLY : CHEAP :: HOMOGENEOUS : ______
(a) extravagant (b) unkind
(c) alike (d) friendly

22. skew : gloomy :: slant : ______
(a) glee (b) foible
(c) desperate (d) gloaming

23. eider : ______ :: cedar : tree
(a) snow (b) plant
(c) duck (d) pine

24. gerrymander : divide :: filibuster : ______
(a) bend(b) punish
(c) delay(d) rush

25. vapid : ______ :: rapid : swift
(a) inspired (b) turgid
(c) wet (d) insipid

26. denim : cotton :: ___ : flax
(a) sheep (b) uniform
(c) sweater (d) linen

27. obscene : coarse :: obtuse : ______
(a) subject (b) obstinate
(c) obscure (d) stupid

28. diamond : baseball :: court : ______
(a) poker(b) jury
(c) grass(d) squash

29. quixotic : pragmatic :: murky : ______
(a) rapid (b) cloudy
(c) clear (d) friendly

30. smear : libel :: heed : ______
(a) represent (b) doubt
(c) consider (d) need

31. nymph : ______ :: seraphim : angel
(a) maiden (b) sinner
(c) candle (d) priest

32. poetry : rhyme :: philosophy : ______
(a) imagery (b) music
(c) c.bi-law (d) theory

33. jibe : praise :: ______ : enlighten
(a) jib (b) delude
(c) worship (d) wed

34. marshal : prisoner :: principal : ______
(a) teacher (b) president
(c) doctrine (d) student

35. fecund : infertile :: ______ : fleet
(a) rapid (b) slow
(c) fertilizer (d) damp

Answers with explanation

1. **(a)** Train becomes trail when the "n" is replaced by an "l," and grain becomes grail when the "n" is replaced by an "l."
2. **(a)** Particular is a synonym for fussy, and **meek** is a synonym for subservient.
3. **(d)** To **mount** means to get on a horse, and to board means to get on a train.
4. **(b)** A tureen is used to hold **soup**, and a goblet is used to hold wine.
5. **(b)** 4 plus 2 is 6, and **14** plus 2 is 16.
6. **(c)** A son is part of a nuclear family, and a **cousin** is part of an extended family.
7. **(d)** To coif means to arrange hair, and to **score** means to arrange a musical.
8. **(d)** Feta is a Greek cheese, and provolone is an **Italian** cheese.
9. **(d)** A moccasin is a type of snake, and a **loafer** is a type of shoe.
10. **(d)** **Nadir** is the opposite of zenith, and fear is the opposite of composure.
11. **(a)** A pill is another word for a bore, and a core is another word for a center.
12. **(d)** To pilfer means to steal, and to **furnish** means to equip.
13. **(c)** Native is a synonym for aboriginal, and naive is a synonym for unsophisticated.
14. **(b)** A junket is a synonym for a **trip**, and junk is a synonym for trash.
15. **(b)** A **soiree** is described as festive, and a funeral is described as somber.
16. **(c)** A fetish is a synonym for a fixation, and a slight is a synonym for an **insult**.
17. **(c)** A hovel is described as dirty, and a hub is described as **busy**.
18. **(c)** A bog is a synonym for a **marsh**, and slumber is a synonym for sleep.
19. **(c)** A **transition** is a synonym for a segue, and a throng is a synonym for a mass.
20. **(d)** Ragtime is a type of music from the United States, and raga is a type of music from **India**.
21. **(c)** Miserly is another word for cheap, and homogeneous is another word for **alike**.
22. **(c)** To skew is a synonym of to slant, and to be gloomy is a synonym for **desperate**.
23. **(c)** An eider is a type of **duck**, and a cedar is a type of tree.
24. **(c)** To gerrymander is a political term meaning to divide land, and to fili...

25. (d) Vapid is another word for **insipid**, and rapid is another word for swift.
26. (d) Denim is a fabric made from cotton, and **linen** is a fabric made from flax.
27. (d) Obscene is a synonym for course, and obtuse is a synonym for **stupid**.
28. (d) Baseball is played on a diamond, and **squash** is played on a court.
29. (c) Quixotic is an antonym for pragmatic, and murky is an antonym for **clear**.
30. (c) To smear is a synonym of *to libel*, and *to heed* is a synonym of to **consider**.
31. (a) A nymph is a **maiden**, and a seraphim is an angel.
32. (d) Poetry is often comprised of rhyme; philosophy is often built on **theory**.
33. (b) To jibe is an antonym of to praise, and to **delude** is an antonym of to enlighten.
34. (d) A marshal is a person in charge of a prisoner, and a principal is a person in charge of a **student**.
35. (b) Fecund is an antonym for infertile, and **slow** is an antonym for fleet.

EXERCISE NO.2

36. MEND : SEWING :: EDIT : _____
(a) darn (b) repair
(c) manuscript (d) makeshift

37. ABET : _____ :: ALONE :: LONE
(a) bet (b) loan
(c) wager (d) single

38. 80 : 40 :: 2 : _____
(a) 8 (b) 4
(c) 1 (d) 20

39. PIERCING : _____ :: HUSHED : WHISPER
(a) diamond (b) watch
(c) siren (d) ears

40. SEGREGATE : UNIFY :: REPAIR : _____
(a) approach (b) push
(c) damage (d) outwit

41. CONGEAL : SOLIDIFY :: _____ : CHAR
(a) conceal (b) singe
(c) evaporate (d) charge

42. _____ : MARSUPIAL :: MONKEY : PRIMATE
(a) opossum (b) ape
(c) honeybee (d) moose

43. PRINCIPLE : DOCTRINE :: LIVING : _____
(a) will (b) dead
(c) likelihood (d) livelihood

44. _____ : CLIMB :: RECESSION : WITHDRAWAL
(a) ascent (b) absence
(c) dollar (d) absorption

45. MYOPIC : FARSIGHTED :: _____ : OBSCURE
(a) benevolent (b) famous
(c) turgid (d) wasted

46. SHALLOT : _____ :: SCALLOP : MOLLUSK
(a) shark (b) muscle
(c) dessert (d) onion

47. CONJUGATE : PAIR :: PARTITION : _____
(a) divide (b) consecrate
(c) parade (d) squelch

48. _____ : EXCERPT :: EXERCISE : MANEUVER
(a) exception (b) passage
(c) routine (d) cause

49. ALPHABETICAL : ___ :: SEQUENTIAL : FILES
(a) sort (b) part
(c) list (d) order

50. [illegible] INFERIOR
(a) shoddy(b) tacitum
(c) forthright(d) superior

51. IMPLEMENT : RULE :: _____ : VERDICT
(a) propose (b) render
(c) divide (d) teach

52. VAUNT : BOAST :: SKEWER : _____
(a) flaunt (b) criticize
(c) prepare (d) avoid

53. GAMBOL : _____ :: GAMBLE : BET
(a) skip (b) win
(c) bat (d) worship

54. ROTATION : EARTH :: _____ : TOP
(a) planet (b) spinning
(c) sun (d) expanding

55. GALL : VEX :: HEX : _____
(a) fix (b) jinx
(c) index (d) vixen

56. MONARCH : _____ ::KING : COBRA
(a) queen (b) butterfly
(c) royal (d) venom

57. IOTA : JOT :: _____ : TYPE
(a) one (b) ilk
(c) tab (d) jet

58. _____ : SUBJECT :: VEER : PATH
(a) object (b) prove
(c) math (d) digress

59. PAN : _____ :: BAN : JUDGE
(a) band (b) critic
(c) author (d) lawyer

60. _____ : OYSTER :: PADDY : RICE
(a) aphrodisiac (b) mollusk
(c) bed (d) sandwich

61. CICADA : _____ :: COLLIE : CANINE
(a) fruit (b) mineral
(c) cat (d) insect

62. HUCKSTER : _____ :: GANGSTER : CRIM[illegible]
(a) corn (b) trucking
(c) policeman (d) advertising

63. _____ : BEDROCK :: CEMENT : FOUNDAT[illegible]
(a) mica (b) water
(c) lava (d) sand

64. DOLOROUS : _____ :: SONOROUS : LOUD
(a) woozy (b) weepy

(c) dull (d) sleepy

65. LAPIDARY : ____ :: DRAMATURGE : PLAYS
(a) cows (b) gems
(c) rabbits (d) movies

66. PENURIOUS : _____ :: DEEP : SIGNIFICANT
(a) generous (b) stingy
(c) decrepit (d) cavernous

67. somnolent : nap :: truculent : ______
(a) sleepwalker (b) journey
(c) war (d) mood

68. nictitate : ______ :: expectorate : spit
(a) wink (b) stomp
(c) quit (d) smoke

69. cytology : ______ :: geology : rocks
(a) cyclones (b) psychology
(c) pharmacology (d) cells

70. proboscis : ______ :: abdomen : gut
(a) prognosis (b) nose
(c) ear (d) nausea

Answers with Explanation

36. **(c)** One fixes sewing by mending; one fixes **manuscript** by editing.
37. **(a)** Abet becomes **bet** when the "a" is removed, and alone becomes lone when the "a" is removed
38. **(c)** Half of 80 is 40, and half of 2 is 1.
39. **(c)** A **siren** is described as piercing, and a whisper is described as hushed.
40. **(c)** To segregate is an antonym of to unify, and to repair is an antonym of to **damage**.
41. **(b)** To congeal means to solidify, and to **singe** means to char.
42. **(a)** A monkey is an example of a primate, and an **opossum** is an example of a marsupial.
43. **(d)** A principle is another word for a doctrine, and a living is another word for **livelihood**.
44. **(a)** An **ascent** is a climb, and a recession is a withdrawal.
45. **(b)** Myopic is an antonym for farsighted, and **famous** is an antonym of obscure.
46. **(d)** A shallot is a type of **onion**, and a scallop is a type of mollusk.
47. **(a)** To conjugate means to pair, and to partition means to **divide**.
48. **(b)** A **passage** is another word for an excerpt, and an exercise is another word for a maneuver.
49. **(c)** Alphabetical describes the ordering of a **list**, and sequential describes the ordering of files.
50. **(a)** Tacit is another word for implied, and **shoddy** is another word for inferior.
51. **(b)** A rule is implemented, and a verdict is **rendered**.
52. **(b)** To vaunt means to boast, and to skewer means to **criticize**.
53. **(a)** To gambol means to **skip**, and to gamble means to bet.
54. **(b)** Rotation is the movement of the earth and **spinning** is the movement of a top.
55. **(b)** To gall is to vex, and to hex is to **jinx**.
56. **(b)** A monarch is a type of **butterfly** and a king is a type of cobra.
57. **(b)** Iota and jot are synonyms, as are **ilk** and type.
58. **(d)** One **digresses** from a subject, and one veers from a path.
59. **(b)** Pan is something a **critic** does, and ban is something a judge does.
60. **(c)** Oysters grow in a **bed** of the ocean, and rice grows in a paddy.
61. **(d)** A cicada is a type of **insect**, and a collie is a type of canine.
62. **(d)** A huckster is one who deals in **advertising**, and a gangster is one who deals in crime.
63. **(a)** **Mica** makes up bedrock—on which skyscrapers are built; cement makes up a foundation—on which houses are built.
64. **(b)** Dolorous is a synonym for **weepy**, and sonorous is a synonym for loud.
65. **(b)** A lapidary is one who works with **gems**, and a dramaturge works with plays.
66. **(b)** Penurious is a synonym for **stingy**, and deep is a synonym for significant.
67. **(c)** Being somnolent can lead to a nap, and being truculent can lead to **war**.
68. **(a)** To nictitate means to **wink**, and to expectorate means to spit.
69. **(d)** Cytology is the study of **cells**, and geology is the study of rocks.
70. **(b)** Proboscis means **nose**, and abdomen means gut.

EXERCISE No.3

71. REIN : HORSE :: CONTROL PANEL : ______
(a) pilot (b) bit (c) plane
(d) rider

(a) Canada(b) Mexico Iraq(c) Ireland(d)

72. ARGENTINA : BRAZIL :: ______ : IRAN

73. ______ : PLAY :: SING : ANTHEM

74. MOUSE : ______ :: FLASH : CAMERA
(a) rat (b) computer
(c) cord (d) dessert

75. CUSHION : SOFA :: SHELF : ______
(a) ledge (b) bookcase
(c) storage (d) frame

76. SCRUB : WASH :: SOB : ______
(a) cry (b) water
(c) sad (d) tease

77. MOISTEN : ______ :: COOL : FREEZE
(a) water (b) soak
(c) oven (d) grow

78. PERSIMMON : ______ :: COTTONTAIL : RABBIT
(a) cinnamon (b) oven
(c) badger (d) berry

79. STARS : ASTRONOMY :: ___ : HISTORY
(a) battles (b) eclipse
(c) horse (d) autumn

80. ______ : UNITY :: DEARTH : SCARCITY
(a) belief (b) death
(c) cohesion (d) fear

81. AESOP : FABLE :: HOMER : ______
(a) temple (b) donkey
(c) epic (d) Greece

82. TURNCOAT : TRAITOR :: ____ : ROGUE
(a) scamp (b) pillow
(c) blush (d) tricky

83. HANKER : ______ :: PONDER : THINK
(a) junk (b) fool
(c) yearn (d) bunker

84. rook : chess :: ______ : badminton
(a) grass (b) tennis
(c) shuttlecock (d) swing

85. BOWLER : ______ :: SATCHEL : BAG
(a) hat (b) lane
(c) trophy (d) ottoman

86. ______ : WOOD :: FILE : NAIL
(a) hammer (b) cabinet
(c) saw (d) plane

87. VOLUME : ______ :: STANZA : POEM
(a) measure (b) pint
(c) encyclopedia (d) kitchen

88. ______ : DOLPHIN :: HERD : COW
(a) ocean (b) pod
(c) porpoise (d) leap

89. PHARAOH..:DYNASTY:: ______ :DEMOCRACY
(a) government (b) election
(c) president (d) Canada

90. DEPLETE : DECREASE :: ______ : AVOID
(a) danger (b) dislike
(c) miss (d) shun

91. CHATTER : TALK :: FLUTTER : ______
(a) dance(b) wobble (c)
sing(d) flap

92. PLEAD : ______ :: SUBMERGE : DIP
(a) avoid (b) dismiss
(c) ask (d) covet

93. DOZE : SLEEP :: TIPTOE : ______
(a) walk (b) flat
(c) shelf (d) swim

94. LEDGER : ACCOUNTS :: ______ OBSERVATIONS
(a) pundit (b) weather
(c) astrology (d) diary

95. ______ : MONEY :: URN : ASHES
(a) cash (b) wealth
(c) purse (d) inheritance

96. EGREGIOUS : BAD :: ______ : SMALL
(a) minuscule (b) tall
(c) wicked (d) cheap

97. APPROACH : ______ :: LEAVE : BOLT
(a) pounce (b) arrive
(c) demand (d) airport

98. LAWLESS : ORDER :: CAPTIVE : ______
(a) trouble (b) punishment
(c) jail (d) freedom

99. QUARRY : MARBLE :: ______ : HONEY
(a) hive (b) bee
(c) spread (d) reservoir

100. SEEMLY : ______ :: TORRID : SCORCHING
(a) burnt (b) invisible
(c) attractive (d) horrid

101. BIVOUAC : ______ :: AXIS : ALLIANCE
(a) diplomacy (b) sergeant
(c) soldier(d) camp

102. PINEAPPLE : ____ :: ORANGE : FLORIDA
(a) dole (b) Hawaii
(c) Canada (d) mango

103. QUICKSILVER : MERCURY :: GOLDBRICK : ______
(a) worker (b) idler
(c) money (d) idol

104. RIBBON : ______ ::ICING : CAKE
(a) present (b) cut
(c) bow (d) typewriter

105. SEARCH : ______ :: DEFEAT : VANQUISH
(a) peer (b) ransack
(c) destroy (d) find

Answers with Explanation

71. (c) A rider uses a rein to guide a horse; a pilot uses the control panel to guide a **plane**.
72. (b) The country of Argentina neighbors the country of Brazil. Similarly, **Iraq** borders Iran.
73. (a) One **acts** in a play, and one sings an anthem.
74. (b) A mouse is part of a **computer**, and a flash is a part of a camera.
75. (b) A cushion is a part of a sofa, and a shelf is part of a **bookcase**.
76. (a) To scrub is to wash vigorously, and to sob is to **cry** convulsively.

77. **(b)** To moisten is to wet less intensely than to **soak**, and to cool is to reduce the temperature less intensely than to freeze.
78. **(d)** A persimmon is a type of **berry**, and a cottontail is a type of rabbit.
79. **(a)** Stars are a component of astronomy, and **battles** make up history.
80. **(c)** **Cohesion** and unity are synonyms, as are dearth and scarcity.
81. **(c)** Aesop is known for writing fables, and Homer is known for writing **epics**.
82. **(a)** Turncoat is another word for traitor, and **scamp** is another word for rogue.
83. **(c)** Hanker is another word for **yearn**, and ponder is another word for think.
84. **(c)** A rook is a piece used in the game of chess, and a **shuttlecock** is used to play the game of badminton.
85. **(a)** A bowler is a type of **hat**, and a satchel is a type of bag.
86. **(d)** A **plane** is a tool used to smooth and shape wood, and a file is a tool used to smooth and shape a nail.
87. **(c)** A volume is part of an **encyclopedia**, and a stanza is part of a poem.
88. **(b)** A **pod** is a group of dolphins, and a herd is a group of cows.
89. **(c)** A pharaoh is the head of a dynasty, or ruling family, and a **president** is the head of a democracy.
90. **(d)** To deplete is to decrease completely, and to **shun** is to avoid completely.
91. **(d)** To chatter is to talk rapidly, and to flutter is to **flap** rapidly.
92. **(c)** To plead is to **ask** urgently, and to submerge is to dip completely.
93. **(a)** To doze is to sleep lightly, and to tiptoe is to **walk** lightly.
94. **(d)** A ledger is a book that contains accounts, and a **diary** is a book that contains observations.
95. **(c)** A **purse** is used to hold money, and an urn is used to hold ashes.
96. **(a)** Egregious means very bad, and **minuscule** means very small.
97. **(a)** To **pounce** is to approach suddenly, and to bolt is to leave suddenly.
98. **(d)** To be lawless is to lack order, and to be captive is to lack **freedom**.
99. **(a)** A quarry yields marble, and a **hive** yields honey.
100. **(c)** Seemly is a synonym for **attractive**, and torrid is a synonym for scorching.
101. **(d)** A bivouac is another word for a **camp**, and an axis is another word for an alliance.
102. **(b)** Pineapples are grown in **Hawaii**, and oranges are grown in Florida.
103. **(b)** Quicksilver is a synonym for mercury, and goldbrick is a synonym for an **idler**.
104. **(a)** A ribbon is used to decorate a **present**, and icing is used to decorate a cake.
105. **(b)** To **ransack** is to search thoroughly, and to vanquish is defeat thoroughly.

Exercise No.4

106. kitten : ______ :: soldier : army
(a) cat (b) litter
(c) puppy (d) meow

107. cord : telephone :: ______ : television
(a) watch (b) screen
(c) program (d) table

108. cub : bear :: joey : ______
(a) cave (b) doll
(c) kangaroo (d) truck

109. fern : plant :: ______ : fish
(a) catch (b) minnow
(c) animal (d) sparrow

110. ______ : wrist :: belt : waist
(a) arm (b) hand
(c) bend (d) bracelet

111. shark : ______ :: slug : land
(a) seaweed (b) ocean
(c) sky (d) slide

112. hangar : airplane :: garage : ______
(a) steak (b) runway

113. ramp : highway :: ______ : house
(a) traffic (b) head
(c) door (d) speed

114. hint : ______ :: whisper : shout
(a) demand (b) point
(c) surprise (d) secret

115. dog : kennel :: bird : ______
(a) fly (b) feather
(c) aerie (d) eagle

116. ______ : codes :: ornithology : birds
(a) cartography (b) husbandry
(c) species (d) cryptography

117. ______ : poem :: fable : story
(a) epic (b) poet
(c) haiku(d) rhyme

118. jetty : ______ :: bouquet : flowers
(a) daffodils (b) beach
(c) rocks (d) water

119. spoke : ______ :: word : sentence

120. secret : furtive :: audible : ______
(a) resonant (b) nap
(c) sack (d) ring

121. vamp : shoe :: hood : ______
(a) jacket (b) car
(c) clean (d) crook

122. fleet : trucks :: ______ : teachers
(a) apple (b) student
(c) book (d) faculty

123. ______ : assistant :: administrator : teacher
(a) office (b) school
(c) executive (d) campus

124. algebra : calculus :: ______ : surgery
(a) anatomy (b) knife
(c) doctor (d) hospital

125. pride : ______ :: calm : storm
(a) proud (b) forecast
(c) sunny (d) fall

126. ______ : clue :: pig : truffle
(a) detective (b) hog
(c) chocolate (d) France

127. scientist : experiment :: ______ : play
(a) beaker (b) rehearsal
(c) actor (d) lab

128. sloth : action :: ______ : principles
(a) unscrupulousness
(b) teachers
(c) hero
(d) conscientious

129. ______ : speak :: roam : walk
(a) path (b) silent
(c) write (d) babble

130. epilogue : novel :: ______ : meal
(a) dessert (b) repast
(c) lunch (d) appetizer

131. ______ : tennis :: drive : golf
(a) net (b) score
(c) racket (d) serve

132. ______ : court case :: abstract : research paper
(a) brief (b) judge
(c) hypothesis (d) lawyer

133. ______ : peace :: lion : courage
(a) war (b) brave
(c) dove (d) cub

134. tooth : ______ :: tine : fork
(a) molar (b) tongue
(c) comb (d) spoon

135. grove : forest :: ______ : lake
(a) pond (b) ocean
(c) tree (d) boat

136. trot : ______ :: jog : sprint
(a) drive (b) canter
(c) horse (d) speed

137. shower : deluge :: ______ : stare
(a) wet (b) window
(c) ignore d) glance

138. ______ : mug :: trowel : spade
(a) coffee (b) dig
(c) tumbler (d) tavern

139. carousel : luggage :: escalator : ______
(a) raise (b) elevator
(c) people (d) building

140. irrelevant : significance :: relaxed : ______
(a) care (b) calm
(c) thoughtful (d) asleep

141. pummel : hit :: ______ : recite
(a) disbelief (b) poem
(c) chant (d) question

142. gobble : eat :: ______ : accept
(a) deny (b) embrace
(c) acquiesce (d) infer

143. company : conglomerate :: metal : ______
(a) alloy (b) aluminum
(c) corporation (d) furnace

144. ______ : silo :: art : museum
(a) field (b) fodder
(c) farm (d) windmill

145. ______ : grind :: ax : chop
(a) tree (b) coffee
(c) pestle (d) saw

Answers with Explanation

106. **(b)** A kitten is part of a **litter**, and a soldier is part of an army.
107. **(b)** A cord of part of a telephone, and a **screen** is part of a television.
108. **(c)** A cub is a young bear, and a joey is a young **kangaroo**.
109. **(b)** A fern is a type of plant, and a **minnow** is a type of fish.
110. **(d)** A **bracelet** is worn around the wrist, and a belt is worn around the waist.
111. **(b)** A shark lives in the **ocean**, and a slug lives on land.
112. **(d)** A hangar houses an airplane, and a garage houses an **automobile**.
113. **(c)** You enter and exit a highway by a ramp and you enter and exit a house by a **door**.
114. **(a)** To hint is to ask subtly and to **demand** is to ask insistently, and whisper is to talk quietly and to shout is to talk loudly.
115. **(c)** A kennel houses dogs, and an **aerie** houses birds.
116. **(d)** **Cryptography** is the study of codes, and ornithology is the study of birds.
117. **(c)** A **haiku** is a type of poem, and a fable is a type of story.

118. **(c)** A jetty is composed of **rocks**, and a bouquet is composed of flowers.
119. **(d)** A spoke is part of a **wheel**, and a word is part of a sentence.
120. **(a)** Furtive is more intensely secret, and **resonant** is more intensely audible.
121. **(b)** A vamp is part of a shoe, and a hood is part of a **car**.
122. **(d)** A fleet is a group of trucks, and a **faculty** is a group of teachers.
123. **(c)** An **executive** manages an assistant, and an administrator manages a teacher.
124. **(a)** Algebra is a prerequisite for calculus, and **anatomy** is a prerequisite for surgery.
125. **(d)** According to two well-known expressions, pride comes before a **fall**, and calm comes before the storm.
126. **(a)** A **detective** hunts for clues, and a pig hunts for truffles.
127. **(c)** A scientist performs an experiment, and an **actor** performs a play.
128. **(a)** Sloth is a lack of action, and **unscrupulousness** is a lack of principles.
129. **(d)** **Babble** is a way to speak, and roam is a way to walk.
130. **(a)** An epilogue comes at the end of a novel, and a **dessert** comes at the end of a meal.
131. **(d)** A **serve** is an action in tennis, and a drive is an action in golf.
132. **(a)** A **brief** is a summary of a court case, and an abstract is a summary of a research paper.
133. **(c)** A **dove** is a symbol of peace, and a lion is a symbol of courage.
134. **(c)** A tooth is part of a **comb**, and a tine is part of a fork.
135. **(a)** A grove is a smaller version of a forest, and a **pond is a** smaller version of a lake.
136. **(b)** To trot is slower than to **canter**, and to jog is slower than to sprint.
137. **(d)** A shower is a less intense version of a deluge, and a **glance** is a less intense version of a stare.
138. **(c)** Both a **tumbler** and a mug are used as drinking vessels, and a trowel and a spade are used as garden tools.
139. **(c)** A carousel is used to move luggage, and an escalator is used to move **people**.
140. **(a)** To be irrelevant is to lack significance, and to be relaxed is to be free of **care**.
141. **(c)** To pummel is to hit repeatedly, and to **chant** is to recite repeatedly.
142. **(b)** To gobble is to eat to eagerly, and to **embrace** is to accept readily.
143. **(a)** A company is part of a conglomerate, and a **metal is part of an alloy.**
144. **(b)** **Fodder** is kept in a silo, and art is kept in a museum.
145. **(c)** A **pestle** is a tool for grinding, and an ax is a tool for chopping.

Exercise No.5

146.______ : highway :: net : court
(a) road (b) radar
(c) ticket (d) median

147. crumb : bread :: ______ : molecule
(a) shard (b) atom
(c) trail (d) ion

148.______ : launch :: breakfast : lunch
(a) sandwich (b) dinner
(c) eggs (d) countdown

149. churn : ______ :: press : wine
(a) paddle (b) cream
(c) butter (d) stomach

150. collar : shirt :: ______ : hat
(a) button (b) visor
(c) pullover (d) hood

151. dough : bread :: ______ : pancake
(a) griddle (b) cake
(c) batter (d) oven

152.______ : skid :: obstacle : swerve
(a) bike (b) ice
(c) wheel (d) roadway

153. wheat : chaff :: quality : ______
(a) thresh (b) whole
(c) inadequacy (d) worth

154.______ : forgiveness :: bribe : influence
(a) quarrel (b) lie
(c) apology (d) perjury

155. follow : chase :: nudge : ______
(a) thrust (b) pursue
(c) catch (d) precede

156. cancel : delay :: surrender : ______
(a). anticipate (b) yield
(c) fire (d) army

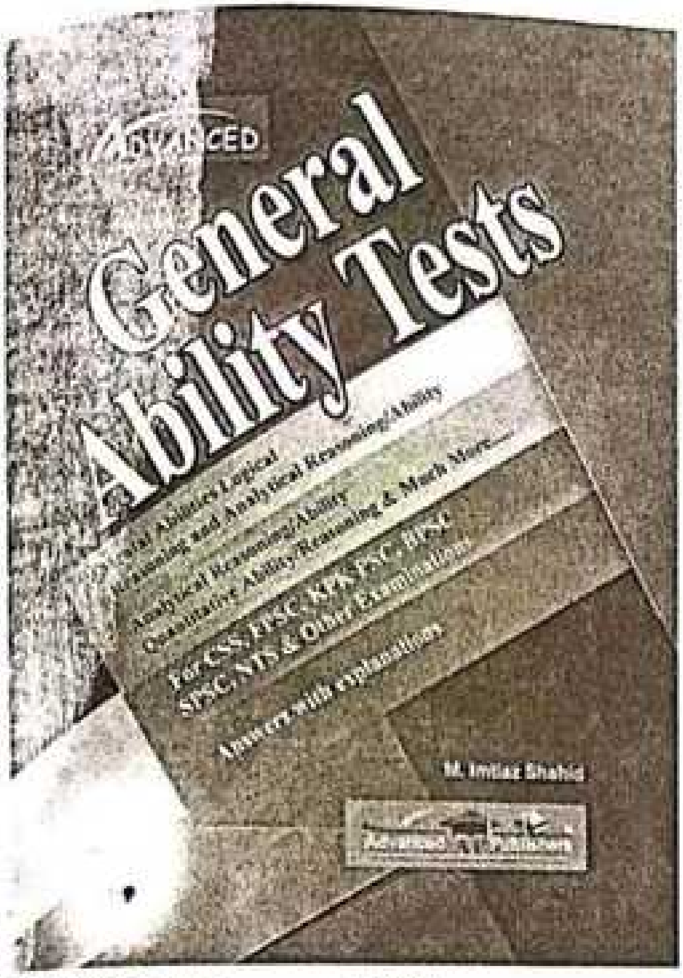
157. holster : pistol :: ______ : knife
(a) weapon (b) rifle
(c) sheath (d) club

158. thicket : shrubs :: ______ : stars
(a) sun (b) cluster
(c) orbit (d) moon

159. postmortem : ______ :: rainbow : downpo
(a) address (b) forecast
(c) morning (d) death

160. rake : leaves :: ______ : information
(a) homeowner (b) profile
(c) census (d) lawn

161.______ : tradition :: hedonist : pleasure
(a) purist (b) Eden
(c) displeasure (d) agnostic



162. swing : ax :: ______ : sword
(a) honor (b) dull
(c) parry (d) knife

163. elevator : transport :: rickshaw : ______
(a) train (b) bicycle
(c) carry (d) slip-shod

164. lightweight : ______ :: sedan : automobile
(a) beam (b) boxer
(c) heavyweight (d) traffic

165. knave : ______ :: coward : bravery
(a) retreat (b) beauty
(c) truth (d) stoicism

166. ______ : ship :: telescope : star
(a) deck (b) water
(c) periscope (d) astronomy

167. tarpaulin : rain :: ______ : stain
(a) stove (b) picnic
(c) puddle (d) apron

168. sniff : inhale :: ______ : lop
(a) crush b) snit
(c) snip (d) adhere

169. outrage : peeve :: strive : ______
(a) attempt (b) curse
(c) duel (d) shun

170. decrescendo : ______ :: recession : economy
(a) crescendo (b) finance
(c) boom (d) volume

171. thrifty : ______ :: hungry : gluttonous
(a) virtue (b) vice
(c) avarice (d) self-control

172. privy : secret :: sympathetic : ______
(a) spy (b) grief
(c) clandestine (d) joy

173. pallid : color :: tactless : ______
(a) hue (b) tasteless
(c) verve (d) diplomatic

174. din : ______ :: odor : garbage
(a) crowd (b) tree
(c) dark (d) nose

175. ______ : incising :: spatula : lifting
(a) pancake (b) bullhorn
(c) scalpel (d) truck

176. break : shift :: minute : ______
(a) second (b) hour
(c) spell (d) work

177. ______ : service :: juror : jury
(a) inductee (b) judge
(c) martial (d) sequester

178. ratchet : ______ :: grow : inches
(a) tools (b) shrine
(c) yards (d) stages

179. cellar : house :: ______ : ship
(a) land (b) hold
(c) ocean (d) wave

180. economy : parsimony :: ______ : rift
(a) disagreement (b) fissure
(c) bounty (d) river

181. admonish : ______ :: defeat : conquer
(a) administer (b) celebrate
(c) negotiate (d) berate

182. ______ : wheat :: lentil : legume
(a) barley (b) bread
(c) soup(d) spelt

183. mercenary : wages :: dilettante : ______
(a) enjoyment (b) rifle
(c) strife(d) market

184. candle : illuminate :: ______ : cool
(a) breeze (b) wick(c) burn
(d) refrigerator

185. fop : ______ :: documentary : reality
(a) appearance (b) movie
(c) punishment (d) fairytale

Answers with Explanation

146. **(d)** A **median** divides a highway, and a net divides a court, as in tennis.
147. **(b)** A crumb is a particle of bread, and an **atom** is a particle of a molecule.
148. **(d)** A **countdown** precedes a launch, and breakfast precedes lunch.
149. **(c)** A churn is used to make **butter**, and a press is used to make wine.

150. **(b)** A collar is part of a shirt, and a **visor** is part of a hat.
151. **(c)** Dough becomes bread in the cooking process, and **batter** becomes a pancake.
152. **(b)** **Ice** can cause something to skid, and an obstacle can cause something to swerve.
153. **(c)** Wheat is an antonym of chaff, and quality is an antonym of **inadequacy**.
154. **(c)** An **apology** is used to attain forgiveness, and a bribe is used to attain influence.
155. **(a)** To follow is less intense than to chase, and to nudge is less intense than to **thrust**.
156. **(b)** To cancel is more intense than to delay, and to surrender is more intense than to **yield**.
157. **(c)** A holster holds a pistol, and a **sheath** holds a knife.
158. **(b)** A thicket is a group of shrubs, and a **cluster** is a group of stars.
159. **(d)** A postmortem follows a **death**, and a rainbow occurs after a downpour.
160. **(c)** A rake is used to gather grass, and a **census** is used to gather information.
161. **(a)** A **purist** is fixated on tradition, and a hedonist is fixated on pleasure.
162. **(c)** Swing is an action taken with an ax, and **parry** is an action taken with a sword.
163. **(c)** An elevator is used to transport people, and a rickshaw is used to **carry** people.
164. **(b)** Lightweight is a classification for a **boxer**, and sedan is a classification for an automobile.
165. **(c)** A knave is one who does not exhibit the **truth**, and a coward does not exhibit bravery.
166. **(c)** A **periscope** is used to look for ships, and a telescope is used to look for stars.
167. **(d)** A tarpaulin is used to protect from rain, and an **apron** is used to protect from stains.
168. **(c)** To sniff is less intense than to inhale, and to **snip** is less intense than to lop.
169. **(a)** To outrage is more intense than to peeve, and to strive is more intense than to **attempt**.
170. **(d)** A decrescendo is a reduction in **volume**, and a recession is a reduction in the economy.
171. **(c)** Thrifty describes **avarice**, and hungry describes gluttonous.
172. **(b)** Privy is sharing in a secret, and sympathetic is sharing in **grief**.
173. **(d)** Pallid means lacking in color, and tactless means lacking **diplomacy**.
174. **(a)** Din, or noise, is a word associated with a **crowd**, and odor is a word associated with garbage.
175. **(c)** A **scalpel** is used to make an incision, and a spatula is used for lifting.
176. **(b)** A break is part of a shift, and a minute is part of an **hour**.
177. **(a)** An **inductee** is a person in military service, and a juror is a member of a jury.
178. **(d)** To ratchet means to increase by **stages**, and to grow is to increase by inches.
179. **(b)** A cellar is a lower storage area in a house, and a **hold** is a lower storage area on a ship.
180. **(b)** Economy is a synonym of parsimony, and **fissure** is a synonym of rift.
181. **(d)** To admonish is less intense than to **berate**, and to defeat is less intense than to conquer.
182. **(d)** **Spelt** is a type of wheat, and lentil is a type of legume.
183. **(a)** A mercenary performs a task for wages, and a dilettante does something for **enjoyment**.
184. **(d)** A candle illuminates when in use; a **refrigerator** cools when in use.
185. **(a)** A fop is concerned with **appearance**, and a documentary is concerned with reality.

EXERCISE NO.6

186 (d) ______ : plant :: stable : horse
(a) cow (b) unstable
(c) oat (d) nursery

187 (d) dictionary : definition :: ______ : map
(a) direction (b) south
(c) atlas (d) longitude

188 (d) groom : horse :: ______ : child
(a) track (b) nanny
(c) gallop (d) infantry

189 (d) ______ : house :: anklet : sock
(a) shoe (b) foot
(c) cottage(d) mansion

190 (d) annex : ______ :: insert : book
(a) shelf (b) building
(c) page (d) wing

191 (d) ______ : retirement :: settlement : injury
(a) golf (b) lawyer
(c) hospital (d) pension

192 (d) ______ : king :: bench : judge
(a) throne (b) queen
(c) court (d) knight

193 (d) thumbtack : ______ :: hook : coat
(a) nail (b) poster
(c) wall (d) hammer

194 (d) hostel : ______ :: barn : livestock
(a) traveler b) hotel
(c) countryside d) dog

195 (d) stratus : cloud :: ______ : sound
(a) murmur (b) lightning
(c) thunderous (d) night

196 (d) nourish : ______ :: coddle : comfort
(a) feed (b) sleep
(c) growth (d) wheat

197 (d)

(a) crossword (b) poach
(c) sports (d) willing

198 (d) speech : ______ :: race : track
(a) lectern (b) odds
(c) preamble (d) tote

199 (d) ransom : captive :: ______ : service
(a) prisoner (b) gratuity
(c) military (d) restaurant

200 (d) glade : ______ :: castle : moat
(a) woods (b) greenish
(c) royalty (d) water

201 (d) ______ : sheep :: blight : potato
(a) bleat (b) wool
(c) rot (d) fold

202 (d) ______ : flood :: helmet : injury
(a) drowned (b) Coast Guard
(c) river (d) levee

203 (d) ______ : team :: freshman : congress
(a) senate (b) player
(c) rookie (d) junior

204 (d) ______ : bill :: reimburse : expenses
(a) foot (b) doctor
(c) charges (d) bond

205 (d) ______ : blow :: stain : spill
(a) welt (b) wind
(c) blotch(d) rug

206 (d) laconic : words :: parched : ______
(a) heat (b) moisture
(c) desert (d) vapid

207 (d) potable : ______ :: seaworthy : sailing
(a) drinking (b) potting
(c) portable (d) navigable

208 (d) ______ : course :: menu : meal
(a) chef (b) cafeteria
(c) colleges(d) syllabus

209 (d) ______ : channel :: flare : accident
(a) sinking (b) buoy
(c) television (d) river

210 (d) indifferent : ______ :: ardent : zealot
(a) stoic (b) altruist
(c) cynic (d) zealous

211 (d) bulky : streamlined :: ______ : neat
(a) blimp (b) aerodynamic
(c) cluttered(d) obese

212 (d) slight : hurt :: lag : ______
(a) tardiness (b) braggart
(c) heft (d) haste

213 (d) scruff : neck :: stern : ______
(a) lecture (b) dirty
(c) boat (d) warning

214 (d) valise : ______ :: cask : wine
(a) bicycle (b) glass
(c) vine (d) clothes

215 (d) guileless : cunning :: shameless : ______
(a) modesty (b) guile
(c) winning (d) shameful

216 (d) fist : hand :: ______ : loop
(a) wave (b) rings
(c) circuit (d) foot

217 (d) brethren : sect :: actors : ______
(a) company (b) church
(c) liturgy (d) stagehand

218 (d) bonsai : ______ :: sequoia : forest
(a) leaf (b) sunshine
(c) hibiscus (d) pot

219 (d) pylon : ______ :: baton : orchestra
(a) traffic (b) orange
(c) safety (d) clarinet

220 (d) logorrhea : words :: ______ : money
(a) cash (b) wealth
(c) mint (d) pesos

221 (d) chagrin : criticism :: sag : ______
(a) cringe (b) pressure
(c) nag (d) redress

222 (d) aglet : shoelace :: nose : ______
(a) smell (b) eye
(c) face (d) proboscis

223 (d) heliotrope : ______ :: turnover : pastry
(a) cake (b) angel
(c) candle (d) shrub

224 (d) ______ : deciduous ::pine : coniferous
(a) tree (b) oak
(c) forest (d) cone

225 (d) folderol : ______ :: benevolence : charity
(a) cash (b) greed
(c) nonsense (d) event

Answers with Explanation

186. (d) A **nursery** houses plants, and a stable houses horses.
187. (c) A dictionary is a book containing definitions, and an **atlas** contains maps.
188. (b) A groom takes care of a horse, and a **nanny** takes care of a child.
189. (c) A **cottage** is a smaller version of a house, and an anklet is a smaller version of sock.
190. (b) An annex is a structure added to a **building**, and an insert is something added to a book.
191. (d) A **pension** is money awarded after retirement, and a settlement is money awarded after an injury.
192. (a) A **throne** is the seat of a king, and a judge sits on the bench.
193. (b) A thumbtack is used to hang a **poster**, and a hook is used to hang a coat.
194. (a) A hostel is used as shelter for **travelers**, and a barn is used as shelter for livestock.
195. (a) Stratus is a type of low cloud formation, and **murmur** is a low sound.

196. **(c)** To nourish is to encourage **growth**, and to coddle is to encourage comfort.
197. **(b)** To **poach** means to take someone else's property and call it your own, and to plagiarize is to take someone else's words and call them your own.
198. **(a)** A speech takes place at a **lectern**, and a race takes place at a track.
199. **(b)** Ransom is money paid for a captive, and **gratuity** is money paid for a service.
200. **(a)** A glade is surrounded by **woods**, and a castle is surrounded by a moat.
201. **(c)** **Rot** is a disease that strikes sheep, and blight is a disease that strikes potatoes.
202. **(d)** A **levee** prevents a flood, and a helmet prevents injury.
203. **(c)** A **rookie** is a new member of a sports team; a freshman is a new representative in Congress.
204. **(a)** To **foot** means to pay a bill, and to reimburse means to pay for expenses.
205. **(a)** A **welt** is the result of a blow, and a stain is the result of a spill.
206. **(b)** Laconic is characterized by a lack of words, and parched is characterized by a lack of **moisture**.
207. **(a)** Something potable is suitable for **drinking**, and something seaworthy is suitable for sailing.
208. **(d)** A **syllabus** is a description of a course, and a menu is a description of a meal.
209. **(b)** A **buoy** is used to mark a channel, and a flare is used to mark an accident.
210. **(a)** Indifferent describes **a stoic**, and ardent describes a zealot.
211. **(c)** Bulky is an antonym of streamlined, and **cluttered** is an antonym of neat.
212. **(a)** To slight causes hurt, and to lag causes **tardiness**.
213. **(c)** Scruff is the back of the neck, and stern is the back of a **boat**.
214. **(d)** A valise holds **clothing** and a cask holds wine.
215. **(a)** To be guileless is to lack cunning, and to be shameless is to lack **modesty**.
216. **(c)** A fist is a closed hand, and a **circuit** is a closed loop.
217. **(a)** Brethren means members of an order or sect, and actors are members of **a company**.
218. **(d)** A bonsai tree is grown in a **pot**, and a sequoia grows in a forest.
219. **(a)** A pylon is used to direct **traffic**, and a baton is used to direct an orchestra.
220. **(b)** Logorrhea is an excess of words, and **wealth** is an excess of money.
21. **(b)** Chagrin can be the result of criticism, and sag is the result of **pressure**.
22. **(c)** An aglet is part of a shoelace, and nose is part of the **face**.
23. **(d)** A heliotrope is a type of **shrub**, and a turnover is a type of pastry.
24. **(b)** **Oak** is an example of a deciduous tree, and pine is an example of a coniferous tree.
25. **(c)** Folderol is a synonym for **nonsense**, and benevolence is a synonym for charity.

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC & IQ TESTS

SIMPLIFICATION

Solved Examples:

(1) Simplify: $5005 - 5000 \div 10$

Solution:

$$5005 - 5000 \div 10 = 5005 - \frac{5000}{10} = 5005 - 500 = 4505$$

(2) Village X has a population of 68000, which is decreasing at the rate of 1200 per year. Village Y has a population of 42000, which is increasing at the rate of 800 per year. In how many years will the population of the two villages be equal?

Solution:

Let the population of the villages X and Y be equal after P years:

Then $68000 - 1200P = 42000 + 800P \Rightarrow 2000P = 26000 \Rightarrow P = 13$

So, their population will be equal after 13 years.

Exercise:

1. $\frac{4}{15}$ of $\frac{5}{7}$ of a number is greater than $\frac{4}{9}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$ of the same number by 8. What is half of that number?
   (a) 315 (b) 320 (c) 325 (d) 330
2. A man divides Rs.8600 among 5 sons, 4 daughters and 2 nephews. If each daughter receives four times as much as nephew and each son receives five times as much as each nephew, how much does each daughter receive?
   (a) Rs.600 (b) Rs.800 (c) Rs.900 (d) Rs.950
3. A man spends 2/5 of his salary on house rent, $\frac{3}{10}$ of his salary on conveyance. If he has Rs.1400 left with him, find his expenditure on food and conveyance.
   (a) Rs.600 (b) Rs.700 (c) Rs.1000 (d) Rs.1200
4. If $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pencil is black, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remaining is white and the remaining $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm is blue, find the total length of the pencil.
   (a) 8 cm (b) 12 cm (c) 14 cm (d) 16 cm
5. A crate of mangoes contains one bruised mango for every 30 mangoes in the crate. If 3 out of every 4 bruised mangoes are considered unsalable, and there are 12 unsalable mangoes in the crate, then how many mangoes are there in the crate?
   (a) 430 (b) 480 (c) 495 (d) 510
6. Two pens and three pencils cost Rs.86. Four pens and a pencil cost Rs.112. Find the cost of a pen and that of a pencil?
   (a) Rs.8 (b) Rs.10 (c) Rs.12 (d) Rs.15
7. When an amount was distributed among 14 boys, each of them got Rs.80 more than the amount received by each boy when the same amount is distributed equally among 18 boys. What was the amount?
   (a) Rs.5040 (b) Rs.4080 (c) Rs.5260 (d) Rs.8000
8. How many pieces of 85 cm length can be cut from a rod 42.5 meters long?
   (a) 30 (b) 40 (c) 50 (d) 60
9. Income of a company doubles after every one year. If the initial income was Rs.4 Lakhs, what would be the income after 5 years?
   (a) Rs.1.28 Crores (b) Rs.2.25 Crores (c) Rs.3.25 Crores (d) Rs.3.75 Crores

10. On sports day, if 30 children were made to stand in a column, then 16 columns could be formed. If 24 children were made to stand in a column, then how many columns could be formed?
   (a) 20 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 35
11. A light was seen at intervals of 13 seconds. It was seen for the first time at one hour 54 minute and 50 seconds a.m and the last time at 3 hours 17 minutes and 49 seconds a.m. How many times was the light seen?
   (a) 320 (b) 345 (c) 384 (d) 398
12. Along a yard 225 meters long, 26 trees are planted at equal distances, one tree being at each end of the yard. What is the distance between two consecutive trees?
   (a) 3 meters (b) 9 meters (c) 12 meters (d) 15 meters
13. A boy was asked to multiply a number by 25. He instead multiplied the number by 52 and got the answer 324 more than the correct answer. The number to be multiplied was:
   (a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 15
14. The total monthly salary of 4 men and 2 women is Rs.46000. If a woman earns Rs.500 more than a man, what is the monthly salary of a woman?
   (a) Rs.5000 (b) Rs.6000 (c) Rs.8000 (d) Rs.9000
15. Imran got two and a half times as many marks in English as in History. If his total marks in the two subjects are 140, the marks obtained by him in English are:
   (a) 45 (b) 55 (c) 85 (d) 100
16. A pineapple costs Rs.7 each. A watermelon costs Rs.5 each. X spends Rs.38 on those fruits. The number of pineapples purchased is:
   (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 15
17. The number of girls in a class is 5 times the number of boys. Which of the following can not be the total number of children in the class?
   (a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 45
18. A sum of Rs.750 is distributed among A, B, C and d in such a manner that A gets as much as B and C together, B gets Rs.125 more than C and D gets as much as C. What is A's share?
   (a) Rs.220 (b) Rs.325 (c) Rs.360 (d) Rs.460
19. A bonus of Rs.1000 is to be divided among three people so that Rashid receives twice as much as Sohail, who receives one fifth as much as Ghani. How much money should Ghani receive?
   (a) Rs.100 (b) Rs.125 (c) Rs.225 (d) Rs.625
20. The total number of digits used in numbering the pages of a book having 366 pages, is:
   (a) 732 (b) 990 (c) 970 (d) 1000
21. A printer numbers the pages of a book starting with 1 and uses 3189 digits in all. How many pages does the book have?
   (a) 900 (b) 990 (c) 1074 (d) 1125
22. What fraction of an hour is a second?
   (a) $\frac{1}{24}$ (b) $\frac{1}{60}$ (c) $\frac{1}{120}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3600}$
23. When a ball bounces, it rises to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the height from which it fell. If the ball is dropped from a height of 32 m, how high will it rise at the third bounce?
   (a) 13 m (b) 13.5 m (c) 15.5 m (d) 16 m
24. Sohail earns twice as much in the month of March as in each of the other months of the year. What part of his entire annual earnings was earned in March?
   (a) $\frac{2}{13}$ (b) $\frac{2}{11}$ (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) $\frac{1}{7}$
25. If one-third of a tank holds 80 liters of water, then the quantity of water that half of the tank hold is:
   (a) 100 liters (b) 120 liters (c) 130 liters (d) 140 liters
26. What fractions of 4/7 must be added to itself to make the sum 1 1/14?
   (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{4}{7}$ (c) $\frac{7}{8}$ (d) $\frac{15}{14}$

27. Express $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Rs.25.20 as a fraction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of Rs.36.
(a) $\frac{7}{90}$ (b) $\frac{5}{42}$ (c) $\frac{6}{39}$ (d) $\frac{8}{91}$

28. A 70 cm long wire is to be cut into two pieces such that one piece will be $\frac{2}{5}$ as long as the other. How many centimeters will the shorter piece be?
(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 30 (d) 45

29. A certain amount is distributed among A, B and C. A gets $\frac{3}{16}$ and B gets $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole amount. If C gets Rs.81, then B gets?
(a) Rs.25 (b) Rs.30 (c) Rs.36 (d) Rs.42

30. In an examination, a student was asked to find $\frac{3}{14}$ of a certain number. By mistake, he found $\frac{3}{4}$ of that number. His answer was 150 more than the correct answer. The number is:
(a) 180 (b) 280 (c) 310 (d) 340

31. The highest score in an innings was $\frac{3}{11}$ of the total and the next highest was $\frac{3}{11}$ of the remainder. If the scores differed by 9, the total score was:
(a) 120 (b) 128 (c) 132 (d) 142

32. The price of 10 chairs is equal to that of 4 tables. The price of 15 chairs and 2 tables together is Rs.4000. The total price of 12 chairs and 3 tables is:
(a) Rs.3000 (b) Rs.3200 (c) Rs.3900 (d) Rs.5000

33. If 2 tables and 3 chairs cost Rs.3500 and 3 tables and 2 chairs cost Rs.4000, then how much does a table cost?
(a) Rs.1000 (b) Rs.800 (c) Rs.750 (d) Rs.600

34. In a group of buffaloes and ducks, the number of legs are 24 more than twice the number of heads. What is the number of buffaloes in the group?
(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 17 (d) 19

35. A man has some hens and cows. If the number of heads be 48 and the number of feet equals 140, then the number of hens will be:
(a) 18 (b) 24 (c) 28 (d) 32

Answer Key

1	a	2	b	3	c	4	a	5	b
6	c	7	a	8	c	9	a	10	a
11	c	12	b	13	c	14	c	15	d
16	a	17	c	18	b	19	d	20	b
21	c	22	d	23	b	24	a	25	b
26	c	27	a	28	b	29	c	30	b
31	c	32	c	33	a	34	a	35	b

Problems on Numbers

Solved Examples:

1) A number is as much greater than 36 as is less than 86. Find the number.
Solution:
Let the number be $x - 36 = 86 - x \Leftrightarrow 2x = 86 + 36 = 122 \Leftrightarrow x = 61$
Hence the required number is 61.

(2) The sum of two numbers is 184. If one third of the one exceeds one seventh of the other by 8, find the smaller number.

Let the numbers be x and (184 - x).

Then $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{184-x}{7} = 8 \Leftrightarrow 7x - 3(184 - x)$

$= 168 \Leftrightarrow 10x = 720 \Leftrightarrow x = 72.$

Exercise:

1. A number is as much greater than 36 as is less than 86. Find the number?
   (a) 61 (b) 59 (c) 67 (d) 57
2. Find a number such that when 15 is subtracted from 7 times the number, the result is 10 more than twice the number.
   (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 11
3. The sum of two numbers is 184. If one-third of the one exceeds one-seventh of the other by 8, find the smaller number:
   (a) 60 (b) 66 (c) 72 (d) 77
4. If the sum of two numbers is 42 and their product is 437, then find the absolute difference between the number:
   (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 12
5. The average of four consecutive even numbers is 27. Find the largest of these numbers:
   (a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 33 (d) 37
6. The ratio between a two-digit number and the sum of the digits of that number is 4:1. If the digit is in the unit's place is 3 more than the digit in the ten's place, what is the number?
   (a) 27 (b) 30 (c) 36 (d) 39
7. A number consists of two digits. The sum of the digits is 9. If 63 is subtracted from the number, its digits are interchanged. Find the number:
   (a) 81 (b) 79 (c) 77 (d) 67
8. 50 is divided into two parts such that the sum of their reciprocals is $\frac{1}{12}$. Find the two parts:
   (a) 20 and 30 (b) 25 and 29 (c) 26 and 32 (d) 18 and 27
9. The difference between a number and its three-fifth is 50. What is the number?
   (a) 100 (b) 125 (c) 129 (d) 131
10. If a number is decreased by 4 and divided by 6, the result is 8. What would be the result if 2 is subtracted from the number and then it is divided by 5?
    (a) 7 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 17
11. If one-third of one-fourth of that number is 15, then three tenth of that number is:
    (a) 48 (b) 51 (c) 54 (d) 58
12. A number is doubled and 9 is added. If the result is trebled, it becomes 75. What is that number?
    (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 11
13. Three-fourth of a number is 60 more than its one-third. The number is:
    (a) 110 (b) 122 (c) 144 (d) 157
14. When 24 is subtracted from a number, it reduces to its four-seventh. What is the sum of the digits of that number?
    (a) 7 (b) 2 (c) 11 (d) 13
15. Find the number which when multiplied by 15 is increased by 196.
    (a) 14 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) 25
16. If a number, when multiplied by 4, is reduced by 21, the number is:
    (a) 20 (b) 22 (c) 28 (d) 32
17. A number whose fifth part increased by 4 is equal to its fourth part diminished by 10, is:
    (a) 280 (b) 270 (c) 265 (d) 260
18. The difference of two numbers is 20% of the larger number. If the smaller number is 12, the larger one is:
    (a) 15 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) 25
19. If one-seventh of a number exceeds its eleventh part by 100, then the number is:
    (a) 1916 (b) 1925 (c) 1930 (d) 1935

of one-half and one fifth of a number exceeds one third of that number by $7\frac{1}{3}$, the number

5 (b) 17 (c) 20 (d) 24

g a number and adding 20 to the result gives the same answer as multiplying the number by
ing away 4 from the product, the number is:

(b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 7

ubtracted from two-third of a number, the result is equal to sum of 40 and one-fourth of that
What is the number?

200 (b) 210 (c) 216 (d) 225

m of a number and its square is 182, what is the number?

13 (b) 15 (c) 17 (d) 19

times a positive integer is less than its square by 96, what is the integer?

20 (b) 24 (c) 27 (d) 29

the square of a natural number decreased by 4 times, the number is equal to 50 more than the
r. The number is:

) 5 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 11

um of a number and its reciprocal is one eighth of 34. What is the product of the number and its
e root?

a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 27

ird of a positive number and $\frac{25}{216}$ of its reciprocal are equal. The number is:

(a) $\frac{5}{12}$ (b) $\frac{12}{7}$ (c) $\frac{25}{44}$ (d) $\frac{44}{27}$

a positive number which when increased by 17 is equal to 60 times the reciprocal of the number.

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 10 (d) 17

sitive number when decreased by 4 is equal to 21 times the reciprocal of the number. The number

(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 13

sum of a positive number and its reciprocal is thrice the difference of the number and its reciprocal
number is:

(a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\sqrt{3}$ (c) $\sqrt{5}$ (d) $\sqrt{7}$

ee numbers are in the ratio 4 : 5 : 6 and their average is 25. The largest number is:

(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 39

e sum of three numbers is 264. If the first number be twice the second and third number be one-third
he first, then the second number is:

(a) 60 (b) 65 (c) 72 (d) 78

e sum of two numbers is 22. Five times one number is equal to 6 times the other. The bigger of the
o numbers is:

(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 17 (d) 18

he sum of two numbers is 25 and their difference is 13. Find their product.

(a) 100 (b) 114 (c) 119 (d) 138

f the sum of two numbers is 33 and their difference is 15, the smaller number is:

(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 9 (d) 13

The difference between two integers is 5. Their product is 500. Find the numbers:

(a) 15, 20 (b) 20, 25 (c) 30, 35 (d) 35, 40

Two numbers differs by 5. If their product is 336, then the sum of the two numbers is:

(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 37 (d) 81

If the difference of two numbers is 3 and the difference of their squares is 39, then the larger number is:

(a) 8 (b) 11 (c) 13 (d) 17

The ... is 87. The greatest among three number is:

(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 40

40. What is the sum of two consecutive even numbers, the difference of whose squares is 84?
(a) 36 (b) 42 (c) 47 (d) 57

41. The sum of the squares of three consecutive natural numbers is 2030. What is the middle number?
(a) 20 (b) 26 (c) 29 (d) 32

42. A two-digit number exceeds the sum of the digits of that number by 18. If the digit at the unit's place is double the digit in the ten's place, what is the number?
(a) 24 (b) 27 (c) 32 (d) 37

43. The product of two fractions is $\frac{14}{15}$ and their quotient is $\frac{35}{24}$. The greater fraction is:

(a) $\frac{4}{5}$ (b) $\frac{7}{16}$ (c) $\frac{7}{4}$ (d) $\frac{7}{3}$ 7/3

44. In a pair of fractions, fraction A is twice the fraction B and the product of two fractions is $\frac{2}{25}$. What is the value of fraction A?

(a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{4}{7}$

45. The sum of the numerator and denominator of a fraction is 11. If 1 is added to the numerator and 2 is subtracted from the denominator, it becomes $\frac{2}{3}$. The fraction is:

(a) $\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{3}{8}$ (c) $\frac{4}{7}$ (d) $\frac{4}{7}$

46. The denominator of a fraction is 3 more than the numerator. If the numerator as well as the denominator is increased by 4, the fraction becomes $\frac{4}{5}$. What was the original fraction?

(a) $\frac{8}{11}$ (b) $\frac{5}{8}$ (c) $\frac{10}{13}$ (d) $\frac{7}{10}$

47. The difference between the numerator and the denominator of a fraction is 5. If 5 is added to its denominator, the fraction is decreased by $1\frac{1}{4}$. Find the value of the fraction:

(a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $2\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $3\frac{1}{3}$

48. When the numerator of a fraction increases by 4, the fraction increases by $\frac{2}{3}$. The denominator of the fraction is:
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 11 (d) 17

49. The sum of three numbers is 136. If the ratio between first and second be 2:3 and that between second and third is 5:3, then the second number is:
(a) 30 (b) 40 (c) 60 (d) 70

50. If the three numbers, the sum of the first two is 45; the sum of the second and the third is 55 and the sum of the third and thrice first is 90. The third number is;
(a) 15 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 45

Answer Key

1	a	2	b	3	c	4	a	5	b
6	c	7	a	8	a	9	b	10	b
11	c	12	b	13	c	14	c	15	a

16	c	17	a	18	a	19	b	20	c
21	b	22	c	23	a	24	b	25	a
26	c	27	a	28	b	29	c	30	a
31	b	32	c	33	a	34	b	35	c
36	b	37	c	38	a	39	b	40	b
41	b	42	a	43	b	44	b	45	b
46	a	47	c	48	a	49	c	50	b

Problems on Trains

olved Examples:

Important Facts and Formulae:

)

i) a km/h $= \left(a \times \frac{5}{18}\right)$ m/s

i) a m/s $= \left(a \times \frac{18}{5}\right)$ km/h

c) Time taken by a train of length one meter to pass a pole or a standing man or a signal post is equal to the time taken by the train to cover one meter.

d) Time taken by the train of length one meters to pass a stationary object of length be meters is the time taken by the train to cover (1 + b) meter.

Examples:

(1) A train 100 m long is running at the speed of 30 km/hr. Find the time taken by it to pass a man standing near the railway line.

Solution:

$$\text{Speed of the train} = 30 \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{25}{3} \text{ m/sec.}$$

Distance moved in passing the standing man = 100 m

$$\text{Required time taken} = \frac{100}{\frac{25}{3}} = 100 \times \frac{3}{25} = 12 \text{ sec.}$$

(2) A train is moving at a speed of 132 km/hr. If the length of the train is 110 meters, how long will it take to cross a railway platform 165 meters long?

Solution:

$$\text{Speed of train} = 132 \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{110}{3} \text{ m/sec}$$

Distance covered in passing the platform = 110 + 165 = 275 m

$$\text{Time taken} = 275 \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{15}{2} \text{ sec} = 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ sec}$$

Exercises:

1. A train moves with a speed of 108 Km/h. Its speed in meters per second is:
   (a) 30 (b) 33 (c) 35 (d) 40
2. A speed of 14 meters per second is the same as:
   (a) 45.5 km/h (b) 50.4 km/h (c) 52.5 km/h (d) 55 km/h
3. In what time will a train 100 meters long cross an electric pole, if speed is 144 km/h?
   (a) one second (b) 2.5 seconds (c) 3 seconds (d) 4 seconds
4. A train 280 meter long, running with a speed of 63 km/hr will pass a tree in:
   (a) 16 sec (b) 20 sec (c) 22 sec (d) 25 sec
5. How long does a train 110 meters long running at the speed of 72km/h take to cross a bridge 132 meters in length?
   (a) 7 sec (b) 9 sec (c) 12.1 sec (d) 14.5 sec
6. A train 360 meter long is running at a speed of 45 km/h. In what time will it pass a bridge 140 meter long?
   (a) 40 sec (b) 45 sec (c) 50 sec (d) 52 sec
7. A train 132 ... telegraph pole in 6 seconds. Find the speed of the train.

(a) 70 km/h (b) 79.2 km/h (c) 82.5 km/h (d) 90 km/h

8. A train covers a distance of 12 km in 10 minutes. If it takes 6 seconds to pass a telegraph post, then the length of the train is:
(a) 80 m (b) 100 (c) 120 m (d) 140 m

9. A train 240 meter long passed a pole in 24 seconds. How long will it take to pass a platform 650 meter long?
(a) 89 sec (b) 92 sec (c) 94 sec (d) 100 sec

10. The length of the bridge, which a train 130 meters long and traveling at 45 km/h can cross in 30 seconds is:
(a) 200 m (b) 230 m (c) 245 m (d) 255 m

11. A train 800 meters long is running at a speed of 78 km/hr. If it crosses a tunnel in one minute, then the length of the tunnel is:
(a) 200 m (b) 300 m (c) 500 m (d) 700 m

12. A goods train runs at the speed of 72 km/h and crosses a 250 m long platform in 26 seconds. What is the length of the goods train?
(a) 200 m (b) 270 m (c) 290 m (d) 300 m

13. A train of length of 150 meters takes 40.5 seconds to cross a tunnel of length 300 meters. What is the speed of the train in km/h?
(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 50

14. A train passes a station platform in 36 seconds and a man standing on the platform in 20 seconds. If the speed of the train is 54 km/h, what is the length of the platform?
(a) 180 m (b) 210 m (c) 240 m (d) 270 m

15. A 300 meters long train crosses a platform in 39 seconds while it crosses a signal pole in 18 seconds. What is the length of the platform?
(a) 350 m (b) 370 m (c) 380 m (d) 390 m

16. A train speeds past a pole in 15 seconds and a platform 100 meter long in 25 seconds. Its length is:
(a) 80 m (b) 100 m (c) 120 m (d) 150 m

17. A train takes 18 seconds to pass completely through a station 162 meter long and 15 seconds through another station 120 meter long. The length of the train is:
(a) 50 m (b) 70 m (c) 90 m (d) 100 m

18. How many seconds will a 500 meter long train take to cross a man walking with a speed of 3 km/hr in the direction of the moving train, if the speed of the train is 63 km/hr?
(a) 30 (b) 35 (c) 38 (d) 40

19. A jogger running at 9 km/hr alongside a railway track is 240 meters ahead of the engine of a 120 meters long train running at 45 km/hr in the same direction. In how much time will train pass the jogger?
(a) 36 sec (b) 40 sec (c) 43 sec (d) 50 sec

20. A train 110 meters long is running with a speed of 60 km/hr and 40 km/hr respectively in opposite directions on parallel tracks. The time in seconds which they taken to cross each other is:
(a) 8 sec (b) 10.8 sec (c) 12 sec (d) 15.5 sec

21. Two trains of equal length are running on parallel lines in the same direction at 45 km/hr and 36 km/hr. The faster train passes the slower train in 36 seconds. The length of each train is:
(a) 50 m (b) 60 m (c) 65 m (d) 70 m

22. A 270 meters long train running at the speed of 120 Km/hr crosses another train running in opposite direction at the speed of 80 km/hr in 9 seconds. What is the length of the other train?
(a) 200 m (b) 230 m (c) 240 m (d) 250 m

23. Two trains equal lengths take 10 seconds and 15 seconds respectively to cross a telegraph post. If the length of each train be 120 meters, in what time, (in seconds) will they cross each other traveling in opposite direction?
(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 15

24. A train 108 meter long moving at a speed of 50 km/hr crosses a train 112 meter long coming from opposite direction in 6 seconds. The speed of the second train is:
(a) 70 km/hr (b) 78 km/hr (c) 82 km/hr (d) 85 km/hr

25. A train 150 meter long passes a km stone in 15 seconds and another train of the same length traveling in opposite direction in 8 seconds. The speed of the second train is:
(a) 99 km/hr (b) 102 km/hr (c) 105 km/hr (d) 110 km/hr

Answer Key

1	a	2	b	3	b	4

6	a	7	b	8	c	9	a	10	c
11	c	12	b	13	c	14	c	15	a
16	d	17	c	18	a	19	a	20	b
21	a	22	b	23	c	24	c	25	a

Problems on Ages

Solved Examples:

(1) Arshad's age after 15 years will be 5 times his age 5 years back. What is the present age of Arshad?

Solution:

Let Arshad's present age be x years.

Then, Arshad's age after 15 years = (x + 15) years

Arshad's age 5 years back = (x – 5) years

$x + 15 = 5 (x - 5$ $x + 15 = 5x - 25$ $4x = 40$ $x = 10$

Hence; Arshad's present age is 10 years

(2) The ages of two persons differ by 16 years. If 6 years ago, the elder one be 3 times as old as the younger one, find their present age.

Solution:

Let the age of younger person be the x years.

Then, age of the elder person = (x + 16) years

= $3(x - 6) = (x + 16 - 6) \Leftrightarrow 3x - 18 = x + 10 \Leftrightarrow 2x = 28 \Leftrightarrow x = 14$

Hence, their present ages are 1 years and 3 years.

Exercise:

1. Aslam's age after 15 years will be 5 times his age 5 years back. What is the present age of Aslam?
   (a) 10 years (b) 12 years (c) 15 years (d) 20 years
2. The present age of father is 3 years more than three times the age of his son. Three years hence, father's age will be 10 years more than twice the age of the son. Find the present age of the father?
   (a) 25 years (b) 33 years (c) 39 years (d) 42 years
3. Riaz was 4 times as old as his son 8 years ago. After 8 years, Riaz will be twice as old as his son. What are their present ages?
   (a) 30 years, 32 years (b) 25 years, 27 years (c) 16 years, 40 years (d) 28 years, 35 years
4. One year ago, the ratio of Ali and Imran's ages was 6:7 respectively. Four years hence, this ratio would become 7:8. How old is Ali?
   (a) 36 years (b) 40 years (c) 39 years (d) 42 years
5. Ali's age after six years will be three-seventh of his father's age. Ten years ago, the ratio of their ages was 1:5. What is Ali's father's age at present?
   (a) 50 years (b) 45 years (c) 42 years (d) 40 years
6. Imran is younger than Sohail by 4 years. If their ages are in the respective ratio of 7:9, how old is Imran?
   (a) 13 years (b) 18 years (c) 20 years (d) 24.5 years
7. The ratio between the present ages of P and Q is 6:7. If Q is 4 years old than P, what will be the ratio of the ages of P and Q after 4 years?
   (a) 3:4 (b) 4:5 (c) 7:8 (d) 9:11
8. The ratio between the present ages of P and Q is 5:7 respectively. If the difference between Q's present age and P's age after 6 years is 2. What is the total of P's and Q's present age?
   (a) 40 years (b) 48 years (c) 52 years (d) 55 years
9. At present, the ratio between the ages of Ali and Danial is 4:3. After 6 years, Ali's age will be 26 years. What is the age of Danial at present?
   (a) 12 years (b) 13 years (c) 15 years (d) 17 years
10. Present ages of X and Y are in the ratio 5:6 respectively. Seven years hence this ratio will become 6:7 respectively. What is X's present age in years?
    (a) 35 (b) 40 (c) 45 (d) 50
11. Present ages of Samar and Anwar are in the atio of 5:4 respectively. Three years hence, the ratio of their ages will become 11:9 respectively. Wha is Anwar's present ages in years?
    (a) 24 (b) 27 (c) 30 (d) 33
12. Six years ago, the Ratio of the ages of Kamal and Sarwar was 6:5. Four years hence, the ratio of their ages will be 11:10. What is Sarwar's age at present?
    (a) 10 years (b) 16 years (c) 20 years (d) 23 years

13. The total of the ages of Jaunaid, Akram and Salman is 93 years. Ten years ago, the ratio of their ages was 2:3:4. What is the present ago of Salman?
(a) 25 years (b) 28 years (c) 38 years (d) 42 years

14. The ratio of the present ages of two brothers is 1:2 and 5 years back, the ratio was 1:3. What will be the ratio of their ages after 5 years?
(a) 1:4 (b) 2:3 (c) 3:5 (d) 5:7

15. Haris is 40 years old and Roshan is 60 years old. How many years ago was the ratio of their ages 3:5?
(a) 8 years (b) 10 years (c) 15 years (d) 20 years

16. The ratio of the father's age to his son's age is 7:3. The product of their ages is 756. The ratio of their age after 6 years will be:
(a) 2:1 (b) 3:4 (c) 5:7 (d) 7:9

17. The ratio of the ages of a man and his wife is 4:3. After 4 years, this ratio will be 9:7. If at the time of marriage, the ratio was 5:3, then how many years ago were they married?
(a) 8 years (b) 12 years (c) 15 years (d) 17 years

18. Ten years ago, A was half of B in age. If the ratio of their present ages is 3:4, what will be the total of their present ages?
(a) 35 years (b) 30 years (c) 28 years (d) 24 years

19. A is two years older than B who is twice as old as C. If the total of the ages of A, B and C be 27, then how old is B?
(a) 7 years (b) 10 years (c) 13 years (d) 18 years

20. A man is 24 years older than his son. In two years, his age will be twice the age of his son. The present age of the son is:
(a) 12 years (b) 15 years (c) 22 years (d) 28 years

21. Eighteen years ago, a father was three times as old as his son. Now the father is only twice as old as his son. Then the sum of the present ages of the son and the father is:
(a) 88 (b) 98 (c) 100 (d) 108

22. A person's age is two-fifth of the age of his mother. After 8 years, he will be one-half of the age of his mother. How old is the mother at present?
(a) 25 years (b) 30 years (c) 40 years (d) 50 years

23. The age of father 10 years ago was thrice the age of his son. Ten years hence, father's age will be twice that of his son. The ratio of their present ages is:
(a) 7:3 (b) 5:7 (c) 7:9 (d) 6:8

24. Four years ago, the father's age was three times the age of his son. The total of the ages of the father and the son after four years will be 64 years. What is the father's age at present?
(a) 30 years (b) 33 years (c) 36 years (d) 40 years

25. The sum of the present ages of a father and his son is 60 years. Six years ago, father's age was five times the age of his son. After 6 years, son's age will be:
(a) 20 years (b) 25 years (c) 28 years (d) 30 years

26. The total age of A and B is 12 years more than the total age of B and C. C is how many years younger than A?
(a) 10 years (b) 12 years (c) 15 years (d) 18 years

27. The age of a man is three times the sum of the ages of his two sons. Five years hence, his age will be double of the sum of the ages of his son. The father's present age is:
(a) 35 years (b) 40 years (c) 45 years (d) 50 years

28. The sum of the ages of 5 children born at the intervals of 3 years each is 50 years. What is the age of the youngest child?
(a) 4 years (b) 6 years (c) 7 years (d) 9 years

9. The difference between the ages of two persons is 1 0 years. Fifteen years ago, the elder one was twice as old as the younger one. The present age of the elder person is:
(a) 30 years (b) 35 years (c) 40 years (d) 45 years

). A father said to his son, "I was as old as you are at present at the time of your birth." If the father's age is 38 years now, the son's age five years back was:
(a) 10 years (b) 15 years (c) 19 years (d) 22 years

In 10 years, A will be twice as old as B was 10 years ago. If A is now 9 years older than B, the preset age of B is:
(a) 30 years (b) 33 years (c) 39 years (d) 45 years

32. If 6 years are subtracted from the present age of Gulshan and the remainder is divided by 18, then the present age of his grandson Ali is obtained. If Ali is 2 years younger to Moeen whose age is 5 years, then what is Gulshan's present age?
(a) 40 years (b) 60 years (c) 68 years (d) 70 years

33. Nadia's father was 38 years of age when she was born while her mother was 36 years old when her brother four years younger to her was born. What is the difference between the ages of her parents?
(a) 3 years (b) 6 years (c) 9 years (d) 10 years

34. A person was asked to state his age in years. His reply was, "Take my age three years hence, multiply it by 3 and then subtract three times my age three years ago and you will know how old I am?" What was the age of the person?
(a) 18 years (b) 20 years (c) 22 years (d) 25 years

Answer Key

1	a	2	b	3	c	4	a	5	a
6	d	7	c	8	b	9	c	10	a
11	a	12	b	13	c	14	c	15	b
16	a	17	b	18	a	19	b	20	c
21	d	22	c	23	a	24	c	25	a
26	b	27	c	28	a	29	b	30	c
31	c	32	b	33	b	34	a		

Partnership

Solved Examples:

(1) A, B and C started a business by investing Rs.120000, Rs.135000 and Rs.150000 respectively. Find the share of each, out of an annual profit of Rs.5670.

Solution:

Ratio of A, B and C = Ratio of their investment

120000 : 135000 : 150000 = 8 :9 : 10

$$A\text{'s share} = 56700 \times \frac{8}{27} = \text{Rs.}16800$$

$$B\text{'s share} = 56700 \times \frac{9}{27} = \text{Rs.}18900$$

$$C\text{'s share} = 56700 \times \frac{10}{27} = \text{Rs.}21000$$

(2) A, B and C start a business each investing Rs.20000. After 5 months A withdraw Rs.5000, B withdraw Rs.4000 and C invests Rs.6000 more. At the end of the year, a total profit of Rs.69900 was recorded. Find the share of each.

Solution:

Ratio of capitals of A, B and C

$= 20000 \times 5 + 15000 \times 7 : 20000 \times 5 + 16000 \times 7 :$

$20000 \times 5 + 26000 \times 7$

$= 205000 : 212000 : 282000 : 205 : 212 : 282$

$$A\text{'s share} = 69900 \times \frac{205}{699} = \text{Rs.}20500$$

$$B\text{'s share} = 69900 \times \frac{212}{699} = \text{Rs.}21200$$

$$C\text{'s share} = 69900 \times \frac{282}{699} = \text{Rs.}28200$$

Exercise:

1. A, B and C enter into a partnership. A invests 3 times as much as B invests and B invest two-third of what C invests. At the end of the year, the profit earned is Rs.6600. What is the share of B?
(a) Rs.1200 (b) Rs.1300 (c) Rs.1400 (d) Rs.1500

2. Four milkmen rented a pasture. A grazed 24 cows for 3 months; B 10 cows for 5 months; C 35 cows for 4 months and D 21 cows for 3 months. If A's share of rent is Rs.720, find the total rent of the field:
(b) Rs.3000 (c) 3250 (d) Rs.3500

3. Ali and Danish started a business investing Rs.22500 and Rs.35000 respectively. Out of a total profit of Rs.13800, Danish's share is:
   (a) Rs.7000 (b) Rs.7800 (c) Rs.8400 (d) Rs.8750
4. Reema and Shazia are partners in a business. Reema invests Rs.35000 for 8 months and Shazia invests Rs.42000 for 10 months. Out of a profit of Rs.31570, Reema's share is:
   (a) Rs.11550 (b) Rs.12628 (c) Rs.12900 (d) Rs.15500
5. Kamal started a business investing Rs.9000. After five months, Shahid joined with a capital of Rs.8000. If at the end of the year, they earn a profit of Rs.6970, then what will be share of Shahid in the profit?
   (a) Rs.1800 (b) Rs.2380 (c) Rs.2450 (d) Rs.2500
6. A, B, C hired a car for Rs.520 and used it for 7, 8 and 11 hours respectively. Hire charges paid by B are:
   (a) Rs.120 (b) Rs.135 (c) Rs.160 (d) Rs.180
7. A and B started a business in partnership investing Rs.20000 and Rs.15000 respectively. After six months, C joined them with Rs.20000. What will be B's share in the total profit of Rs.25000 earned at the end of 2 years from the starting of the business?
   (a) Rs.7500 (b) Rs.7800 (c) Rs.8000 (d) Rs.8200
8. Ali, Kamal and Waleed invested Rs.8000, Rs.4000 and Rs.8000 respectively in a business. Ali left after six months. If after 8 months, there was a gain of Rs.4005, then what will be the share of Kamal?
   (a) Rs.750 (b) Rs.890 (c) Rs.925 (d) Rs.990
9. A and B entered a partnership investing Rs.16000 and Rs.12000 respectively. After 3 months, A withdraw Rs.5000 while B invested Rs.5000 more. After 3 months, C joins the business with a capital Rs.21000. The share of B exceeds that of C, out of a total profit of Rs.26400 after one year by:
   (a) Rs.2800 (b) Rs.3000 (c) Rs.3600 (d) Rs.4000
10. A, B, C subscribe Rs.50000 for a business. A subscribes Rs.4000 more than B and B Rs.5000 more than C. Out of a total profit of Rs.35000, A receives:
   (a) Rs.10000 (b) Rs.14700 (c) Rs.15500 (d) Rs.17500
11. Three partners A, B, C start a business. Twice A's capital is equal to thrice, B's capital and B's capital is four times C's capital. Out of a total profit of Rs.16500 at the end of year, B's share is:
   (a) Rs.5000 (b) Rs.6000 (c) Rs.7000 (d) Rs.8000
12. A, B and C enter into a partnership. A invests some money at the beginning, B invests double the amount after 6 months and C invest thrice the amount after 8 months. If the annual profit be Rs.27000, C's share is:
   (a) Rs.20000 (b) Rs.22000 (c) Rs.9000 (d) Rs.7000
13. In a business, A and C invested amounts in the ratio 2:1, whereas the ratio between amounts invested by A and B was 3:2. If Rs.157300 was their profit, how much amount did B receive?
   (a) Rs.48400 (b) Rs.49500 (c) Rs.50000 (d) Rs.50500
14. A, B and C enter into a partnership and their shares are in the ratio $\frac{1}{2}:\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{4}$. After 2 months, A withdraws half of his capital and after 10 months, a profit of Rs.378 is divided among them. What is B's share?
   (a) Rs.100 (b) Rs.114 (c) Rs.144 (d) Rs.160
15. A, B and C enter into a partnership in the ratio 7/2:4/3:6/5. After 4 months, A increases his share by 50%. If the total profit at the end of one year be Rs.21600, then B's share in the profit is:
   (a) Rs.2000 (b) Rs.4000 (c) Rs.5000 (d) Rs.7000
16. A and B entered into a partnership with capitals in the ratio 4:5. After 3 months, A withdraw $\frac{1}{4}$ of his capital and B withdraw 1/5 of his capital. The gain at the end of 10 months was Rs.760. A's share in this profit is:
   (a) Rs.300 (b) Rs.330 (c) Rs.360 (d) Rs.400
17. In a partnership, A invests 1/6 of the capital for 1/6 of the time, B invests 1/3 of the capital for 1/3 of the time and C, the rest of the capital for the whole time. Out of a profit of Rs.4600, B's share is:
   (a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs.600 (c) Rs.800 (d) Rs.900
18. X and Y invested in a business. They earned some profit with which they divided in the ratio of 2:3. If X invested Rs.40000, the amount invested by Y is:
   (a) Rs. 30000 (b) Rs.40000 (c) Rs.60000 (d) Rs.70000

19. A, B and C enter into a partnership with a capital in which A's contribution is Rs.10000. If out of a total profit of Rs.1000, A gets Rs.500 and B gets Rs.300, then C's capital is:
(a) Rs.3000 (b) Rs.4000 (c) Rs.5000 (d) Rs.6000

20. A, B and C started a shop by investing Rs.27000, Rs.72000 and Rs.81000 respectively. At the end of the year, the profits were distributed among them. If C's share of profit be Rs.36000, then the total profit was:
(a) Rs.50000 (b) Rs.60000 (c) Rs.80000 (d) Rs.90000

21. A and B started a business jointly. A's investment was thrice the investment of B and the period of his investment was two times the period of investment of B. If B received Rs.4000 as profit, then their total profit is:
(a) Rs.20000 (b) Rs.22000 (c) Rs.28000 (d) Rs.29000

22. A starts business with Rs.3500 and after 5 months, B joins with A as his partner. After a year, the profit is divided in the ratio 2:3. What is B's contribution in the capital?
(a) Rs.5000 (b) Rs.7000 (c) Rs.8000 (d) Rs.9000

23. A and B started a business jointly. A invests Rs.16000 for 8 months and B remains in the business for 4 months. Out of total profit, B claims 2/7 of the profit. How much money was contributed by B.
(a) Rs.10000 (b) Rs.10500 (c) Rs.12800 (d) Rs.14500

24. A and B invest in a business in the ratio 3:2. If 5% of the total profit goes to charity and A's share is Rs.855, the total profit is:
(a) Rs.1500 (b) Rs.1400 (c) Rs.1350 (d) Rs.1300

25. A and B are partners in a business. A contributes $\frac{1}{4}$ of the capital for 15 months and B received 2/3 of the profit. For how long B's money was used?
(a) 2 months (b) 10 months (c) one year (d) 2 years

Answer Key

1	a	2	c	3	c	4	b	5	b
6	c	7	a	8	b	9	c	10	b
11	b	12	c	13	a	14	c	15	b
16	b	17	c	18	c	19	c	20	c
21	c	22	d	23	c	24	a	25	b

Chain Rules

Solved Examples:

(1) If 25 toys cost Rs.335, what do 55 toys cost?

Solution:
Let the required cost be Rs.X.
Then More toys, more cost (Direct Proportion)
25 : 55 :: 335 : X ⇔ 25 x 55 = 55 x 335 ⇔

$$X = \frac{55x335}{25} = 737$$

Hence, the cost of 55 toys is Rs.737.

(2) If 36 men can do a piece of work in 25 hours, in how many hours will 15 men do it?

Solution:
Let the required number of hours be X.
Then, Less men, more hours (Indirect Proportion)
15 : 36 :: 25 X ⇔ 15 x X ⇔ 36 x 25 ⇔

$$X = \frac{36x25}{15} = 60$$

Hence, 15 men can do it in 60 hours.

Exercise:

1. If 15 toys cost Rs.234, what do 35 toys cost?
(a) Rs.546 (b) Rs.555 (c) Rs.560 (d) Rs.572

2. If 36 men can do a piece of work in 25 hours, in how many hours will 15 men do it?
(a) 40 (b) 50 (c) 60 (d) 70

3. If the wages of 6 men for 15 days be Rs.2100, then find the wages of 9 men for 12 days:
(a) Rs.2400 (b) Rs.2520 (c) Rs.2600 (d) Rs.2750

4. If 20 men can build a wall 56 meters long in 6 days, what length of a similar wall can be built by 35 men in 3 days?
   (a) 49 (b) 52 (c) 55 (d) 58
5. If 15 men, working 9 hours a day, can reap a field in 16 days, in how many days will 18 men reap the field, working 8 hours a day?
   (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12
6. If the price of 6 toys is 264.37 what will be the approximate price of 5 toys?
   (a) Rs.120 (b) Rs.200 (c) Rs.220 (d) Rs.250
7. The price of 357 mangoes is Rs.1517.25. What will be the approximate price of 9 dozens of such mangoes?
   (a) Rs.2000 (b) Rs.2500 (c) Rs.3000 (d) Rs.3300
8. If a quarter Kg of potato costs 60 paisa, how many paisa will 200 gm cost?:
   (a) 48 (b) 52 (c) 56 (d) 72
9. If 11.25 m of a uniform iron rod weighs 42.75 Kg, what will be the weight of 6 m of the same rod?
   (a) 18.5 Kg (b) 22.8 Kg (c) 25.4 Kg (d) 27.5 Kg
10. On a scale of map, 0.6 cm represents 6.6 km. If the distance between the points on the map is 80.5 cm, the actual distance between these points is:
   (a) 885.5 Km (b) 775.5 Km (c) 810.5 Km (d) 1000 Km
11. An industrial loom weaves 0.128 meters of cloth every second. Approximately, how many seconds will it take for the loom to weave 25 meters of cloth?
   (a) 100 (b) 195 (c) 210 (d) 225
12. A flag staff 17.5 m high casts a shadow of length 40.25 m. The height of the building, which casts a shadow of length 28.75 m under similar condition will be:
   (a) 8 m (b) 10 m (c) 12.5 m (d) 14.5 m
13. A man completes 5/8 of a job in 10 days. At this rate, how many more days will it take him to finish the job?
   (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 8
14. 36 men can complete a piece of work in 18 days. In how many days will 27 men complete the same work?
   (a) 24 (b) 20 (c) 18 (d) 17
15. A fort had provision of food for 150 men for 45 days. After 10 days, 25 men left the fort. The number of days for which the remaining food will last, is:
   (a) 30 (b) 35 (c) 38 (d) 42
16. In a camp, there is a meal for 120 men or 200 children. If 150 children have taken the meal, how many men will be created to with the remaining meal?
   (a) 20 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 35
17. In a dairy farm, 40 cows eat 40 bags of husk in 40 days. In how many days one cow will eat one bag of husk?
   (a) 30 (b) 35 (c) 38 (d) 40
18. 12 men working 8 hours per day complete a piece of a work in 18 days. How many hours a day must 15 men work to complete the same work in 12 days?
   (a) 5 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12
19. 39 persons can repair a road in 12 days, working 5 hours a day. In how many days will 30 persons, working 6 hours a day, complete the work?
   (a) 10 (b) 13 (c) 15 (d) 17
20. 3 pumps, working 8 hours a day, can empty a tank in 2 days. How many hours a day must 4 pumps work to empty the tank in one day?
   (a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 15
21. If 8 men can reap 80 hectares in 24 days, then how many hectares can 36 men reap in 30 days?
   (a) 300 (b) 350 (c) 450 (d) 550
22. If 5 men or 9 women can do a piece of work in 19 days, then in how many days will 3 men and 6 women do the same work?
   (a) 9 (b) 15 (c) 17 (d) 19
23. If 7 spiders make 7 webs in 7 days, then one spider will make one web in how many days?
   (a) 7 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 12
24. 49 pumps can empty a reservoir in 6.5 days, working 8 hours a day. If 96 pumps are used for 5 hours each day, then the same work will be completed in:
   (a) 2 days (b) 2 3/5 days (c) 3 days (d) 4 days

25. If 18 pumps can raise 2170 tonnes of water in 10 days, working 7 hours a day; in how many days will 16 pumps raise 1736 tonnes of water, working 9 hours a day?
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 11

26. 20 men complete one-third of a piece of work in 20 days. How many more men should be employed to finish the rest of the work in 25 more days?
(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 18 (d) 20

27. If 18 binders bind 900 books in 10 days, how many binders will be required to bind 660 books in 12 days?
(a) 7 (b) 9 (c) 11 (d) 15

28. A rope makes 70 rounds of the circumference of a cylinder whose radius of the base is 14 cm. How many times can it go round a cylinder with radius 20 cm?
(a) 25 (b) 49 (c) 57 (d) 63

29. Some persons can do a piece of work in 12 days. Two times the number of such persons will do half of that work in?
(a) 3 days (b) 5 days (c) 7 days (d) 8 days

30. In a camp, 95 men had provisions for 200 days. After 5 days, 30 men left the camp. For how many days will the remaining food last now?
(a) 270 (b) 285 (c) 290 (d) 300

31. A garrison of 500 men had provisions for 27 days. After 3 days a reinforcement of 300 men arrived. For how many more days will the remaining food last now?
(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 20

32. 15 men take 21 days of 8 hours each to do a piece of work. How many days of 6 hours each would 21 women take, if 3 women do as much work as 2 men?
(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 40

33. If 3 men or 6 boys can do a piece of work in 10 days, working 7 hours a day; how many days will it take to complete a piece of work twice as large with 6 men and 2 boys working together for 8 hours a day?
(a) 7.5 (b) 9 (c) 9.5 (d) 10.5

34. 2 men and 7 boys can do a piece of work in 14 days; 3 men and 8 boys can do the same in 11 days. Then, 8 men and 6 boys can do three times the amount of this work in:
(a) 18 days (b) 21 days (c) 24 days (d) 27 days

35. 4 mat-weavers can weave 4 mats in 4 days. At the same rate, how many mats would be woven by 8 mat-weavers in 8 days?
(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 20

Answer Key

1	a	2	c	3	b	4	a	5	b
6	c	7	b	8	a	9	b	10	a
11	b	12	c	13	c	1	a	15	d
16	c	17	d	18	a	19	b	20	c
21	c	22	b	23	a	2	b	25	c
26	a	27	c	28	b	29	a	30	b
31	c	32	b	33	a	34	b	35	c

Pipes and Cisterns

Solved Examples:

(1) Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 36 hours and 45 hours respectively. If both the pipes are opened simultaneously, how much time will be taken to fill the tank?

Solution:

$$\text{Part filled by A in 1 hour} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\text{Part filled by B in 1 hour} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\text{Part filled by (A+B) in 1 hour} = \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{9}{180} = \frac{1}{20}$$

Hence, both pipes together will fill the tan in 20 hours.

(2) Two pipes can fill a tank in 10 hours and 12 hours respectively, while a third pipe empties the full tank in 20 hours. If all three pipes operate simultaneously, in how much time will the tank be fill...

Net part filled in 1 hour = $\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{12}-\frac{1}{20}=\frac{8}{60}=\frac{2}{15}$

The tank will be filled in $\frac{15}{2}$ hours = 7 hours 30 minutes.

Exercise:

1. Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 36 hours and 45 hours respectively. If both the pipes are opened simultaneously, how much time will be taken to fill the tank?
   (a) 20 hours (b) 22 hours (c) 25 hours (d) 27 hours
2. A cistern has two taps which fill it in 12 minutes and 15 minutes respectively. There is also a waste pipe in the cistern. When all the three are opened, the empty cistern is full in 20 minutes. How long will the waste pipe take to empty the full cistern?
   (a) 5 minutes (b) 10 minutes (c) 15 minutes (d) 18 minutes
3. An electric pump can fill a tank in 3 hours. Because of a leak in the tank, it took 3.5 hours to fill the tank. If the tank is full, how much time will the leak take to empty it?
   (a) 15 hours (b) 21 hours (c) 24 hours (d) 28 hours
4. Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 20 and 30 minutes respectively. If both the pipes are used together, then how long will it take to fill the tank?
   (a) 8 min (b) 10 min (c) 12 min (d) 15 min
5. A cistern can be filled by a tap in 4 hours while it can be emptied by another tap in 9 hours. If both the taps are opened simultaneously, then after how much time will the cistern get filled?
   (a) 7.2 hours (b) 9.2 hours (c) 10 hours (d) 10.5 hours
6. A tap can fill a tank in 6 hours. After half the tank is filled, three more similar taps are opened. What is the total time taken to fill the tank completely?
   (a) 3 hours 45 minutes (b) 4 hours (c) 5 hours (d) 7 hours
7. Pipe A can fill a tank in 5 hours, Pipe B in 10 hours and Pipe C in 30 hours. If all the pipes are open, in how many hours will the tank be filled?
   (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
8. Pipes A and B can fill a tank in 5 and 6 hours respectively. Pipe C can empty it in 12 hours. If all the three pipes are opened together, then the tank will be filled in:
   (a) 1.5 hours (b) 2.5 hours (c) 3 9/17 hours (d) 5 hours
9. Two pipes A and B can separately fill a cistern in 60 minutes and 75 minutes respectively. There is a third pipe in the bottom of the cistern to empty it. If all the three pipes are simultaneously opened, then the cistern is full in 50 minutes. In how much time, the third pipe alone can empty the cistern?
   (a) 14 hours (b) 16 hours (c) 18 hours (d) 20 hours
10. Two taps A and B can fill a tank in 5 hours and 20 hours respectively. If both the taps are open then due to a leakage, it took 30 minutes more to fill the tank. If the tank is full, how long will it take for the leakage alone to empty the tank:
    (a) 30 hours (b) 36 hours (c) 37 hours (d) 40 hours
11. One pipe can fill a tank three times as fast as another pipe. If together the two pipes can fill the tank in 36 minutes, then the slower pipe alone will be able to fill the tank in?
    (a) 20 hours (b) 25 hours (c) 35 hours (d) 40 hours
12. 12 buckets of water fill a tank when the capacity of each bucket is 13.5 liters. How many buckets will be needed to fill the same tank, if the capacity of each bucket is 9 liters?
    (a) 10 (b) 13 (c) 18 (d) 22
13. Bucket P has thrice the capacity as bucket Q. It takes 60 turns for bucket P to fill the empty drum. How many turns it will take for both the buckets P and Q, having each turn together to fill the empty drum?
    (a) 45 (b) 40 (c) 35 (d) 30
14. Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 15 hours and 20 hours respectively. While a third pipe C can empty the full tank in 25 hours. All the three pipes are opened in the beginning. After 10 hours, C is closed. In how much time, will the tank be filled?
    (a) 8 hours (b) 12 hours (c) 15 hours (d) 18 hours
15. A large tanker can be filled by two pipes A and B in 60 minutes respectively, while a third pipe C can empty the full tank in 6 minutes. A and B are kept open for 5 minutes in the beginning and then C is also opened. In what time is the cistern emptied?
    (a) 45 minutes (b) 50 minutes (c) 55 minutes (d) 58 minutes

16. Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 6 hours and 4 hours respectively. If they are opened on alternate hours and if pipe A is opened first, in how many hours, the tank shall be full?
(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 11

17. Three taps A, B and C can fill a tank in 12, 15 and 20 hours respectively. If A is open all the time and B and C are open for one hour each alternately, the tank will be full in:
(a) 3 hours (b) 5 hours (c) 7 hours (d) 10 hours

18. Two pipes can fill a tank in 20 and 24 minutes respectively and a waste pipe can empty 3 gallons per minute. All the three pipes working together can fill the tank in 15 minutes. The capacity of the tank is:
(a) 80 gallons (b) 100 gallons (c) 120 gallons (d) 135 gallons

19. Two pipes A and B can fill a cistern in 37.5 minutes and 45 minutes respectively. Both pipes are opened. The cistern will be filled in just half an hour, if the pipe B is turned off after:
(a) 9 minutes (b) 12 minutes (c) 15 minutes (d) 18 minutes

Answer Key

1	a	2	b	3	c	4	c	5	a
6	a	7	b	8	c	9	a	10	b
11	c	12	c	13	a	14	b	15	a
16	a	17	b	18	c	19	a		

Boats and Streams

Solved Examples:

Important Facts and Formulae:

(i) In water, the direction along the stream is called downstream. And, the direction against the stream is called upstream.

(ii) If the speed of the boat in still water is u km/hr and the speed of the stream is v km/hr, then:
Speed downstream = (u +v) km/hr
Speed Upstream = (u – v) km/hr

(iii) If the speed downstream is a km/hr and the speed upstream is b km/hr, then:

Speed in still water $= \frac{1}{2}(a + b)$ km/hr

Rate of stream $= \frac{1}{2}(1 - b)$ km/hr

(1) A man can row upstream at 7 km/hr and downstream at 10 km/hr. Find man's rate in still water and the rate of current.
Solution:

Rate in still water $= \frac{1}{2}(10 + 7)$ km/hr $= 8.5$ km/hr

Rate of current $= \frac{1}{2}(10\text{-}7)$ km/hr $= 1.5$ km/hr

(2) A man takes 3 hours 45 minutes to row a boat 15 km downstream of a river and 2 hours 30 minutes to cover a distance of 5 km upstream. Find the speed of the river current in km/hr.
Solution:

Rate downstream $= \left(\frac{15}{3\frac{3}{4}}\right)$ km/hr $= 15 \times \frac{4}{15} = 4$ km/hr

Rate upstream $= \left(\frac{5}{2\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ km/hr $= 5 \times \frac{2}{5} = 2$ km/hr

$$\text{Speed of Current} = \frac{1}{2}(4-2) = 1 \text{ km/hr}$$

Exercise:

1. In one hour, a boat goes 11 Km along the stream and 5 Km against the stream. The speed of the boat in still water is:
(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 13
2. A man can row upstream at 8 km/hr and downstream at 13 km/hr. The speed of the stream is:
(a) 1 km/hr (b) 2.5 km/hr (c) 3 km/hr (d) 5 km/hr
3. A man rows downstream 32 Km and 14 Km upstream. If he takes 6 hours to cover each distance, then the velocity of the current is?
(a) 1 Km/h (b) 2 Km/h (c) 1.5 Km/h (d) 2.5 Km/r
4. A boat running downstream covers a distance of 16 Km in 2 hours while for covering the same distance upstream, it takes 4 hours. What is the speed of the boat in still water?
(a) 3 Km/h (b) 6 Km/h (c) 8 Km/h (d) 10 Km/h
5. A man can row three-quarters of a Kilometer against the stream in 11.25 minutes. The speed of the man in still water is:
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7
6. A man takes twice as long to row a distance against the stream as to row the same distance in favour of the stream. The ratio of the speed of the boat and the stream is:
(a) 2:1 (b) 3:2 (c) 3:1 (d) 4:5
7. If a boat goes 7 Km upstream in 42 minutes and the speed of the stream is 3 Km/h, then the speed of the boat in still water is:
(a) 13 Km/h (b) 15 Km/h (c) 17 Km/h (d) 19 Km/h
8. A man's speed with the current is 15 Km/h and the speed of the current is 2.5 Km/h. The man's speed against the current is:
(a) 7 Km/h (b) 10 Km/h (c) 12 Km/h (d) 15 Km/h
9. If a man rows at the rate of 5 Km/h in still water and his rate against the current is 3.5 Km/h, then the man's rate along the current is:
(a) 5 Km/h (b) 6.5 Km/h (c) 7.5 Km/h (d) 8 Km/h
10. A boat can travel with a speed of 13 Km/h in still water. If the speed of the stream is 4 Km/h, find the time taken by the boat to go 68 Km downstream.
(a) 4 hours (b) 6 hours (c) 7 hours (d) 10 hours
11. Speed of a boat in standing water is 9 Km/h and the speed of the stream is 1.5 Km/h. A man rows to a place at a distance of 105 Km and comes back to the starting point. The total time taken by him is:
(a) 12 hours (b) 18 hours (c) 20 hours (d) 24 hours
12. The speed of a boat in still water is 15 Km/h and the rate of current is 3 Km/h. The distance traveled downstream in 12 minutes is:
(a) 2 Km (b) 3.6 Km (c) 4.5 Km (d) 5 Km
13. A man can row at 15 Km/h in still water. If the velocity of current is one Km/h and it takes him one hour to row a place and come back, how far is the place?
(a) 2.4 Km (b) 3.5 Km (c) 4.5 Km (d) 5 Km
14. A man can row 9 1/3 Km/h in still water and finds that it takes him thrice as much time to row up than as to row down the same distance in the river. The speed of the current is:
(a) 2 Km/h (b) 3 Km/h (c) 4 2/3 Km/h (d) 5 Km/h
15. A boat covers a certain distance downstream in one hour, while it comes back in 1.5 hours. If the speed of the stream be 3 Km/h, what is the speed of the boat in still water?
(a) 15 Km/h (b) 17 Km/h (c) 18 Km/h (d) 20 Km/h
16. A motor boat, whose speed is 15 Km/h in still water goes 30 Km downstream and comes back in a total of 4 hours 30 minutes. The speed of the stream is:
(a) 3 Km/h (b) 5 Km/h (c) 6 Km/h (d) 7 Km/h
17. The speed of a boat in still water is 10 Km/h. If it can travel 30 Km downstream and comes back in a total of 4 hours 30 minutes. The speed of the stream is:
(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 10
18. The speed of a boat in still water is 10 Km/h. If it can travel 26 Km downstream and 14 Km upstream in the same time, the speed of the stream is:
(a) 3 Km/h (b) 5 Km/h

19. A boat takes 90 minutes less to travel 36 miles downstream than to travel the same distance upstream. If the speed of the boat in still water is 10 m/h, the speed of the stream is:
(a) 2 m/h (b) 3 m/h (c) 4 m/h(d) 5 m/h

20. A man rows to a place 48 km distance and back in 14 hours. He finds that he can row 4 Km with the stream in the same time as 3 Km against the stream. The rate of the stream is:
(a) 5 Km/h (b) 4 Km/h (c) 3 Km/h (d) 1 Km/h

Answer Key

1	a	2	b	3	c	4	b	5	c
6	c	7	a	8	b	9	b	10	a
11	d	12	b	13	a	14	c	15	a
16	b	17	a	18	a	19	a	20	d

Races and Games of Skills

Solved Examples:

(1) In a km race, A beats B by 28 meters or 7 seconds. Find A's time over the course.

Solution:

Clear, B covers 28 m in 7 seconds

B's time over the course $= \frac{7}{28} \times 1000 = 250$ seconds

A's time over the course $= 250 - 7 = 243$ seconds
= minutes and 3 seconds

(2) A can run 1 km in 3 minute 10 seconds and B can cover the same distance in 3 minutes and 20 seconds. By what distance can A beat B?

Solution:

Clearly, A beats B by 10 seconds?

Distance covered by B in 10 seconds $= \frac{1000}{200} \times 10 = 50$ meters

Exercise:

1. In a 100 m race, A covers the distance in 36 seconds and B in 45 seconds. In this race A beats B by:
(a) 20 m (b) 24 m (c) 28 m (d) 30 m
2. In a 200 meters race A beats B by 35 m or 7 seconds. A's time over the course is:
(a) 25 sec (b) 33 sec (c) 38 sec (d) 40 sec
3. In a 300 m race, A beats B by 22.5 m or 6 seconds. B's time over the course is:
(a) 50 sec (b) 60 sec (c) 80 sec (d) 100 sec
4. A can run 22.5 m while B runs 25 m. In a kilometer race B beats A by:
(a) 100 m (b) 80 m (c) 70 m (d) 65 m
5. In a 500 m race, the ratio of the speed of two constants A and B is 3:4. A has a start of 140 m. Then, A wins by:
(a) 10 m (b) 20 m (c) 25 m (d) 30 m
6. A runs 1 2/3 times as fast as B. If A gives B a start of 80 m, how far must the winning post be so that A and B might reach it at the same time?
(a) 200 m (b) 220 m (c) 230 m (d) 250 m
7. In a 100 m race, A can beat B by 25 m and B can beat C by 4 m. In the same race, A can beat C by:
(a) 15 m (b) 28 m (c) 33 m (d) 38 m
8. In a 100 m race, A can give B 10 m and C 28 m. In the same race B can give C:
(a) 10 m (b) 15 m (c) 20 m (d) 25 m
9. In a 100 m race, A beats B by 10 m and C by 13 m. In a race of 180 m, B will beat C by:
(a) 5.4 m (b) 6 m (c) 7 m (d) 8 cm
10. In a race of 200 m, A can beat B by 31 m and C by 18 m. In a race of 350 m, C will beat B by:
(a) 20 m (b) 22 m (c) 25 m (d) 28 m
11. A and B take part in a 100 m race. A runs at 5 Km/hr. A gives B a start of 8 m and still beats him by 8 seconds. The speed of B is:
(a0 4.14 Km/h (b) 5.10 Km/h (c) 6 Km/h (d) 7 Km/h
12. In a game of 100 points, A can give B 20 points and C 28 points. Then, B can give C:
(a) 8 points (b) 10 points (c) 13 points (d) 16 points

13. At a game of billiards, A can give B 15 points in 60 and a can give C 20 points in 60. How many points can B give C in a game of 90?
(a) 30 points (b) 20 points (c) 10 points (d) 7 points

14. A can run 1 Km in 3 minutes and 10 seconds and B can cover the same distance in 3 minutes and 20 seconds. By what distance can A beat B?
(a) 40 m (b) 50 m (c) 60 m (d) 70 m

15. A runs 1 ¾ times as fast as B. If A gives B a start of 84 m, how far must the winning post be so that A and B might reach it at the same time?
(a) 100 m (b) 155 m (c) 196 m (d) 210 m

Answer Key

1	a	2	b	3	c	4	a	5	b
6	a	7	b	8	c	9	b	10	c
11	a	12	b	13	c	14	b	15	c

Stock and Shares

Solved Examples:

(1) Find the cash required to purchase Rs.3200, $7\frac{1}{2}$ % stock at 107 (brokerage $\frac{1}{2}$ %).

Solution:

Cash required to purchase Rs.100 stock.

$$= \text{Rs.}(107 + \frac{1}{2}) = \text{Rs. } \frac{215}{2}$$

Cash required to purchase Rs.3200 Stock.

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{215}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 3200 = \text{Rs.}3440$$

(2) Find the annual income derived by investing Rs.6800 in 10% stock at 136.

Solution:

By investing Rs.136, income obtained = Rs.10

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{10}{136} \times 6800 = \text{Rs.}500$$

Exercise:

1. The cost price of a Rs.100 stock at 4 discount, when brokerage is ¼% is:
(a) Rs.96.25 (b) Rs.98.25
(c) Rs.100 (d) Rs.110

2. The cash realized on selling a 14% stock at Rs.106.25, brokerage being ¼% is:
(a) Rs.100 (b) Rs.106
(c) Rs.115 (d) Rs.122

3. How many shares of market value Rs.25 each can be purchased for Rs.12750, brokerage being 2%?
(a) 300 (b) 400
(c) 500 (d) 600

4. A man invests in a 16% stock at 128. The interest obtained by him is:
(a) 8% (b) 12.5%
(c) 14.5% (d) 16%

5. The income derived from a Rs.100, 13% stock at Rs.105, is:
(a) Rs.8 (b) Rs.10
(c) Rs.13 (d) Rs.20

6. A man invested Rs.4455 in Rs.10 shares quoted at Rs.8.25. If the rate of dividend be 12%, his annual income is:
(a) Rs.648 (b) Rs.656 (c) Rs.676 (d) Rs.680

7. A man invested Rs.14400 in Rs.100 shares of a company at 20% premium. If the company declares 5% dividend at the end of the year, then how much does he get?
(a) Rs.500 (b) Rs.600 (c) Rs.700 (d) Rs.800

A 6% stock yields 8%. The market value of the ...

(a) Rs.30 (b) Rs.38 (c) Rs.75 (d) Rs.96

9. A 9% stock yields 8%. The market value of the stock is:
   (a) Rs.60 (b) Rs.65 (c) Rs.100 (d) Rs.112.50
10. A 12% stock yielding 10% is quoted at:
   (a) Rs.120 (b) Rs.108 (c) Rs.100 (d) Rs.92
11. By investing Rs.1620 in 8% stock, Ali earns Rs.135. The stock is then quoted at:
   (a) Rs.80 (b) Rs.96 (c) Rs.100 (d) Rs.120
12. To produce an annual income of Rs.1200 from a 12% stock at 90, the amount of stock needed is:
   (a) Rs.7000 (b) Rs.8000 (c) Rs.10000 (d) Rs.12000
13. In order to obtain an income of Rs.650 from 10% stock at Rs.96, one must make an investment of:
   (a) Rs.6240 (b) Rs.6310 (c) Rs.6500 (d) Rs.6600
14. By investing in 16 2/3% stock at 64, one earns Rs.1500. The investment made is:
   (a) Rs.4000 (b) Rs.5760 (c) Rs.5850 (d) Rs.6000
15. A man invested Rs.1552 in a stock at 97 to obtain an income of Rs.128. The dividend from the stock is:
   (a) 5% (b) 6% (c) 8% (d) 10%
16. A man bought 20 shares of Rs.50 at 5 discount, the rate of dividend being 13.5%. The rate of interest obtained is:
   (a) 10% (b) 15% (c) 17% (d) 19%
17. A man buys Rs.20 shares paying 9% dividend. The man wants to have an interest of 12% on his money. The market value of each share is:
   (a) Rs.15 (b) Rs.17 (c) Rs.19 (d) Rs.22
18. A man buys Rs.50 shares in a company which pays 10% dividend. If the man gets 12.5% on his investment, at what price did he buy the shares?
   (a) Rs.30 (b) Rs.40 (c) Rs.45 (d) Rs.50
19. The market value of a 10.5% stock, in which an income of Rs.756 is derived by investing Rs.9000, brokerage being $\frac{1}{4}$% is:
   (a) Rs.100 (b) Rs.124.75 (c) Rs.135.40 (d) Rs.150
20. Ahmed invests a part of Rs.12000 in 12% stock at Rs.120 and the remainder in 15% stock at Rs.125. If his total dividend per annum is Rs.1360, how much does he invest in 12% stock at Rs.120?
   (a) Rs.3000 (b) Rs.3500 (c) Rs.4000 (d) Rs.5000
21. Rs.9800 are invested partly in 9% stock at 75 and 10% at 80 to have equal amount of incomes. The investment in 9% stock is:
   (a) Rs.4000 (b) Rs.5000 (c) Rs.600 (d) Rs.6500
22. Find the cost of 96 shares of Rs.10 each at ¾ discount, brokerage being ¼ per share:
   (a) Rs.912 (b) Rs.925 (c) Rs.935 (d) Rs.940
23. Find the cash required to purchase Rs.3200, 7.5% stock at 107, brokerage ½%:
   (a) Rs.3440 (b) Rs.3500 (c) Rs.3580 (d) Rs.3600
24. Find the annual income derived from Rs.2500, 8% stock at 106:
   (a) Rs.100 (b) Rs.200 (c) Rs.300 (d) Rs.400
25. A invested some money in 10% stock at 96. If B wants to invest in an equally good 12% stock, he must purchase a stock worth of:
   (a) Rs.90 (b) Rs.100 (c) Rs.115.20 (d) Rs.125.25

Answer Key

1	a	2	b	3	c	4	b	5	c
6	a	7	b	8	c	9	d	10	a
11	b	12	c	13	a	14	b	15	c
16	b	17	a	18	b	19	b	20	c
21	b	22	a	23	a	24	b	25	c

True Discount

Solved ... 6% per annum. Also find the discount.

Solution:

$$\text{Present worth} = \frac{100xAmount}{100+(RxT)} = \text{Rs.}\left[\frac{100x930}{100+(8x3)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{100x930}{12} = \text{Rs.}750$$

True discount – present worth = 930 – 750 = Rs.180

(2) The true discount on a certain sum of money due 3 years hence is Rs.250 and the simple interest on the same sum for the same time and at the same rate is Rs.375. Find the sum and the rate percent.

Solution:

True discount = Rs.250 and Simple Interest = Rs.375

$$\text{Sum due} = \frac{S.I.xT.D.}{(S.I)-(T.D)} = \text{Rs.}\frac{375x250}{375-250} = \text{Rs.}750$$

$$\text{Rate} = \left[\frac{100x375}{750x3}\right]\% = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$$

Exercise:

1. Find the preset worth of Rs.930 due 3 years hence at 8% per annum.
   (a) Rs.700 (b) Rs.750 (c) Rs.800 (d) Rs.850
2. The true discount on a bill due 9 months hence at 12% per annum is Rs.540. Find the amount of the bill and its present worth.
   (a) Rs.6000 (b) Rs.6500 (c) Rs.7000 (d) Rs.8000
3. The preset worth of Rs.2310 due $2\frac{1}{2}$ years hence, the rate of interest being 15% per annum is:
   (a) Rs.1400 (b) Rs.1680 (c) Rs.1720 (d) Rs.1750
4. If the time discount on a sum due 2 years hence at 14% per annum be Rs.168, the sum due is:
   (a) Rs.600 (b) Rs.750 (c) Rs.768 (d) Rs.850
5. The true discount on Rs.2562 due 4 months hence is Rs.122. The rate percent is:
   (a) 10% (b) 15% (c) 18% (d) 22%
6. The true discount on Rs.1760 due after a certain time at 12% per annum is Rs.160. The time after which it is due is:
   (a) 10 months (b) 12 months (c) 15 months (d) 18 months
7. The true discount on a bill due 9 months hence at 16% per annum is Rs.189. The amount of the bill is:
   (a) Rs.1764 (b) Rs.1750 (c) Rs.1740 (d) Rs.1840
8. The interest on Rs.750 for 2 years is the same as the true discount on Rs.960 due 2 years hence. If the rate of interest is the same in both cases, it is:
   (a) 10% (b) 14% (c) 16% (d) 18%
9. The simple interest and the true discount on a certain sum for a given time and at a given rate are Rs.85 and Rs.80 respectively. The sum is:
   (a) Rs.1000 (b) Rs.1260 (c) Rs.1360 (d) Rs.1450
10. If Rs.10 be allowed as a true discount on a bill of Rs.110 due at the end of a certain time, then the discount allowed on the same sum due at the end of double the time is:
    (a) Rs.12 (b) Rs.18.33 (c) Rs.20.25 (d) Rs.25
11. A man wants to sell his scooter. There are two offers, one at Rs.12000 cash and the other at a credit of Rs.12880 to be paid after 8 months, money being at 18% per annum. Which is the better offer?
    (a) Rs.12000 in cash (b) Rs.13000 in cash (c) Rs.14000 in cash (d) Rs.15000 in cash
12. Goods were bought for Rs.600 and sold the same day for Rs.688.50 at a credit of 9 months and thus gaining 2%. The rate of interest per annum is:
    (a) 10.5% (b) 12.5% (c) 16 2/3% (d) 18 ¼%
13. The present worth of Rs.1404 due in two equal half-yearly installment at 8% per annum simple interest is:
    (a) Rs.1000 (b) Rs.1325 (c) Rs.1375 (d) Rs.1550

14. A trader owes a merchant Rs.10028 due one year hence. The trader wants to settle the account after 3 months. If the rate of interest is 12% per annum, how much cash should he pay?
   (a) Rs.8000 (b) Rs.8700 (c) Rs.9200 (d) Rs.9800

15. A man buys a watch for Rs.1950 in cash and sells it for Rs.2200 at a credit of one year. If the rate of interest 10% per annum, the man gains:
   (a) gains Rs.45 (b) gains Rs.50 (c) loses Rs.30 (d) loses Rs.45

16. A owes B, Rs.1573 payable 1.5 years hence. Also B owes A, Rs.1444.50 payable 8 months forthwith, keeping 14% as the rate of interest, then who should pay and how much?
   (a) A - Rs.28.50 (b) B – Rs.27.50 (c) A – Rs.56 (d) B – Rs.50

17. Rs.20 is the true discount on Rs.260 due after a certain time. What will be the true discount on the same sum due after half of the former time, the rate of interest being the same?
   (a) Rs.8 (b) Rs.10.40 (c) Rs.12.50 (d) Rs.15

Answer Key

1	b	2	a	3	b	4	c	5	b
6	a	7	a	8	b	9	c	10	b
11	a	12	c	13	b	14	c	15	b
16	d	17	b						

Banker's Discount

Important Formulae:

(a) B. D. = S.I. on bill for unexpired time.

(b) B. G. = (B.D) – (T.G) = S.I on T.D = $\frac{(T.D)^2}{P.W}$

(c) T. D. = $\sqrt{P.W \times B.S}$

(d) B. D = $\frac{\text{Amount} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}}{100}$

(e) T. D = $\frac{\text{Amount} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}}{100 + (\text{Rate} \times \text{Time})}$

(f) Amount = $\frac{B.D \times T.D}{B.D - T.D}$

(g) T. D = $\frac{B.G \times 100}{\text{Rate} \times \text{Time}}$

Solved Examples:

(1) If the true discount on a certain sum due 6 months hence at 15% is Rs.120. What is the banker's discount on the same sum for the same time at the same rate?

Solution:

B. G. = S. I on T. D. = Rs.120 x 15 x $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{100}$ = Rs.9

B. D – T. D = Rs.9

B. D = 120 + 9 = Rs.129

(2) The banker's discount and the true discount on a sum of money due 8 months hence are Rs.120 and Rs.110 respectively. Find the sum and the rate percent.

Solution:

Sum = $\frac{B.D. \times T.D.}{B.D. - T.D.}$ = Rs. $\frac{120\ 110}{120 - 110}$ = Rs.1320

Rate = $\left(\frac{100 \times 120}{1320x\frac{2}{3}}\right)\% = 13\frac{7}{11}\%$

Exercise:

1. If the true discount on a certain sum due 6 months hence at 15% is Rs.120, what is the banker's discount on the same sum for the same time and at the same rate?
   (a) Rs.129 (b) Rs.133
   (c) Rs.136 (d) Rs.140
2. The banker's discount on Rs.1800 at 12% per annum is equal to the true discount on Rs.1872 for th same time at the same rate. Find the time.
   (a) 2 months (b) 4 months
   (c) 6 months (d) 7 months
3. The true discount on a bill of Rs.540 is Rs.90. The banker's discount is:
   (a) Rs.90 (b) Rs.100 (c) Rs.108 (d) Rs.150
4. The present worth of a certain bill due sometime hence is Rs.800 and the true discount is Rs.36. Th banker's discount is:
   (a) Rs.37.62 (b) Rs.40.50 (c) Rs.42.50 (d) Rs.45
5. The present worth of a certain sum due sometime hence is Rs.1600 and the true discount is Rs.16 The banker's gain is:
   (a) Rs.10 (b) Rs.16 (c) Rs.18 (d) Rs.22
6. The banker's gain of a certain sum due 2 years hence at 10% per annum is Rs.24. The present wo is:
   (a) Rs.600 (b) Rs.700 (c) Rs.800 (d) Rs.900
7. The banker's gain on a bill due one year hence at 12% per annum is Rs.6. The true discount is:
   (a) Rs.50 (b) Rs.60 (c) Rs.70 (d) Rs.85
8. The banker's discount on a bill due 4 months hence at 15% is Rs.420. The true discount is:
   (a) Rs.300 (b) Rs.400 (c) Rs.500 (d) 600
9. The banker's gain on a sum due 3 years hence at 12% per annum is Rs.270. The banker's discount is:
   (a) Rs.1020 (b) Rs.1050 (c) Rs.1080 (d) Rs.1250
10. The present worth of a sum due sometime hence is Rs.576 and the banker's gain is Rs.16. The true discount is:
    (a) Rs.30 (b) Rs.48 (c) Rs.96 (d) Rs.120
11. The banker's discount on Rs.1600 at 15% per annum is the same as true discount on Rs.1680 for the same time and at the same rate. The time is:
    (a) 4 months (b) 6 months (c) 7 months (d) 8 months
12. The banker's discount on a sum of money for 1.5 years is Rs.558 and the true discount on the same sum for 2 years is Rs.600. The rate percent is:
    (a) 7% (b) 9% (c) 12% (d) 18%
13. The banker's discount of a certain sum of money is Rs.72 and the true discount on the same sum for the same time is Rs.60. The sum due is:
    (a) Rs.200 (b) Rs.360 (c) Rs.400 (d) Rs.425
14. The banker's discount on a certain sum due 2 years hence is 11/10 of the true discount. The rate percent is:
    (a) 5% (b) 9% (c) 12% (d) 15%
15. The banker's gain on a certain sum due $1\frac{1}{2}$ years hence is 3/25 of the banker's discount. The rate percent is:
    (a) 7.5% (b) 9 1/9% (c) 10.5% (d) 13%

Answer Key

1	a	2	b	3	c	4	a	5	b
6	a	7	a	8	b	9	a	10	c
11	a	12	c	13	b	14	a	15	b

Clocks

Solved Examples:

(1) Find the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock ...
Solution:

Angle traced by the hour hand in 12 hours = 360°
Angle traced by it in 3 hours 25 minutes

$$= \frac{41}{12} \text{ hours} = (\frac{360}{12} \times \frac{41}{12})^\circ = 102\frac{1}{2}$$

Angle traced by minute hand in 60 minutes
Angle traced by it in 25 minutes

$$= \frac{360 \times 25}{60} = 150^\circ$$

Required angle = $150^\circ - 102\frac{1}{2}^\circ = 47\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

(2) At what time between 2 and 3 O' Clock will the hands of a clock be together?

Solution:

At 2 O' Clock, the hour hand is at 2 and the minute hand is at 12. They are 10 minutes space apart.

Now, 55 minutes are gained by it in 60 minutes

10 minutes will be gained in $\frac{60}{55} \times 10 = 10\frac{10}{11}$ minutes

The hands will coincide at $10\frac{10}{11}$ minutes past 2.

Exercise:

1. Find the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock when the time is 3.25:
   (a) 47 (b) 45 (c) 44 (d) 43
2. A clock is started at noon. By 10 minutes past 5, the hour hand has turned through:
   (a) 150° (b) 155° (c) 160° (d) 165°
3. An accurate clock shows 8 O'clock in the morning. Through how many degrees will the hour hand rotate when the clock shows 2 O'clock in the afternoon?
   (a) 140 ° (b) 160 ° (c) 180 ° (d) 190 °
4. At 3:40, the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock from an angle of:
   (a) 100 ° (b) 120 ° (c) 130 ° (d) 140 °
5. The angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock when the time is 8:30, is:
   (a) 0 ° (b) 10 ° (c) 13 ° (d) 15 °
6. At what angle the hands of a clock are included at 15 minutes past 5?
   (a) 50 (b) 57 (c) 67 (d) 70
7. The reflex angle between the hands of a clock at 10.25 is:
   (a) 80 (b) 86 (c) 97 (d) 100 °
8. How many times do the hands of a clock coincide in a day?
   (a) 18 (b) 22 (c) 25 (d) 24
9. How many times in a day, the hands of a clock are straight?
   (a) 22 (b) 32 (c) 44 (d) 24
10. How many times are the hands of a clock at right angle in a day?
    (a) 32 (b) 37 (c) 44 (d) 24
11. How many times in a day, are the hands of a clock in straight line but opposite in direction?
    (a) 15 (b) 22 (c) 24 (d) 27
12. How much does a watch lose per day, if its hands coincide every 64 minutes?
    (a) 32 8/11 minutes (b) 35 ½ minutes (c) 36 ½ minutes (d) 40 minutes
13. At what time, in minutes between 3 O'clock and 4 O'clock, both the needles will coincide each other?
    (a) 5 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 17
14. At what time between 9 and 10 O'clock will the hands of a watch be together?
    (a) 45 minutes (b) 49 1/11 minute past 9 (c) 47 ,omits (d) 52 minutes past 7

15. At what time between 7 and 8 O'clock will the hands of a clock be in the same straight line but not together?
    (a) 5 5/11 minutes past 4 (b) 5 minutes past 7
    (c) 5 2/11 minutes past 7 (d) 5 ½ minutes past 5

Answer Key

1	a	2	b	3	c	4	c	5	b
6	c	7	c	8	b	9	c	10	c
11	b	12	a	13	c	14	b	15	a

Decimal Fractions

Solved Examples

(1) Evaluate: 35 ÷ .07.

Solution:

$$\frac{35}{.07} = \frac{35 \times 100}{.07 \times 100} = \frac{3500}{7} = 500$$

(2) If $\frac{1}{3.718} = .2689$, then find the value of $\frac{1}{.0003718}$

Solution:

$$\frac{1}{.0003718} = \frac{10000}{3.718} = 10000 \times \frac{1}{3.718}$$

$= 10000 \times .2689 = 2689$

(3) Find the product:

6.3204 x 100

Solution: 6.3204 x 100 = 632.04

Exercise:

1. The fraction $101\frac{27}{100000}$ in decimal form is:
   (a) .01026 (b) .10127 (c) 101.00027 (d) 10.02710
2. When .36 is written in simplest fractional form, the sum of the numerator and the denominator is:
   (a) 15 (b) 45 (c) 115 (d) 136
3. What decimal of an hour is a second?
   (a) .0025 (b) .0255 (c) .00027 (d) .02500
4. What is difference between the biggest and the smallest fraction among $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$?
   (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{1}{13}$ (d) $\frac{12}{7}$
5. Which of the following fractions is the smallest?
   (a) $\frac{15}{9}$ (b) $\frac{7}{8}$ (c) $\frac{17}{12}$ (d) $\frac{13}{16}$
6. Which of the following fractions is greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ and less than $\frac{5}{6}$?
   (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{4}{5}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{10}{11}$
7. Which of the following fractions is less than $\frac{7}{8}$ and greater than $\frac{1}{3}$?

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{23}{24}$ (c) $\frac{17}{24}$ (d) $\frac{13}{25}$

8. Which of the following numbers does not lie between $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{7}{13}$?
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $\frac{4}{5}$

9. Find the products: 337.62 + 8.591 + 34.4 = ?
(a) 380.511 (b) 380.611 (c) 426.97 (d) 369.70

10. Evaluate: 34.95 + 240.016 + 23.98 = ?
(a) 298.946 (b) 289.496 (c) 390.976 (d) 892.456

11. Evaluate: 48.95 – 32.006 ?
(a) 15.560 (b) 16.944 (c) 16.350 (d) 14.570

12. Evaluate: 892.7 – 573.07 – 95.007 = ?
(a) 224.623 (b) 225.776 (c) 223.650 (d) 233.50

13. 832.58 – 242.31 – 779.84 = ?
(a) 189.57 (b) 180.65 (c) 182.76 (d) 192.98

14. Which of the following is equal to 3.14×10^6?
(a) 314 (b) 3140 (c) 3140000 (d) 41300

15. How many digits will be there to the right of the decimal point in the product of 95.75 and .02554?
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 9

16. Which is the closest approximation to the product 0.333 x 0.25 x 0.499 x 0.125 x 24?
(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{8}$ (c) $\frac{3}{8}$ (d) $\frac{5}{7}$

17. Evaluate: 0.213 + 0.00213 = ?
(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 100 (d) 1000

18. 4.036 divided by 0.04 gives:
(a) 1.009 (b) 10.09 (c) 100.9(d) 10.90

19. $\frac{1}{0.04}$ is equal to:
(a) $\frac{1}{40}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) 2.5 (d) 25

20. The rational number for the recurring decimal 0.125125 is:
(a) $\frac{63}{486}$ (b) $\frac{125}{999}$ (c) $\frac{119}{663}$ (d) $\frac{46}{99}$

21. When 0.47 is converted into a fraction, the result is:
(a) $\frac{47}{99}$ (b) $\frac{46}{99}$ (c) $\frac{45}{99}$ (d) $\frac{42}{83}$

22. Evaluate: $\frac{4.2 \times 4.2 - 1.9 \times 1.9}{2.3 \times 6.1} = ?$
(a) 0.5 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 7

23. Simplify: $\frac{5.32 \times 56 + 5.32 \times 44}{(7.66)^2 - (2.34)^2}$:
(a) 7.2 (b) 8.3 (c) 10 (d) 12.7

24. Evaluate: 0.002 x 0.5 = ?

(a) 0.0101 (b) 0.001 (c) 0.01 (d) 0.1

25. Simplify: 0.014 x 0.014 = ?
    (a) 0.000196 (b) 0.196000 (c) 0.001960 (d) 19.6

Answer Key

1	c	2	a	3	c	4	b	5	a
6	b	7	c	8	a	9	b	10	a
11	b	12	a	13	a	14	c	15	c
16	b	17	c	18	c	19	d	20	b
21	a	22	b	23	c	24	b	25	a

Area Problems

Solved Examples:

(1) One side of a rectangular field is 15 m and one of its diagonals is 17 m. Find the area of the field.
Solution:

Other side $= \sqrt{(17)^2 - (15)^2} - \sqrt{289 - 225} = \sqrt{64} = 8$ m

Area $= (15 \times 18)$ m^2 $= 120$ m^2

(2) Find the cost of carpeting a room 13 m long and 9 m broad with a carpet 75 cm wide at the rate of Rs.12.40 per square meter.
Solution: Area of the carpet = Area of the room
$(13 \times 9)^2 =$ 117 m^2

Length of the carpet $= \frac{Area}{Width} = (117 \times \frac{4}{3})$m $= 156$ m

Cost of Carpeting = 156 x 12.40 = Rs.1934.40

Exercise:

1. The length of a room is 5.5 m and width is 3.75 m. Find the cost of paving the floor by slabs at the rate of Rs.800 per sq. meter.
   (a) Rs.15000 (b) Rs.15550 (c) Rs.15600 (d) Rs.16500
2. The length of a rectangle is 18 cm and its breadth is 10 cm. When the length is increased to 25 cm, what will be the breadth of the rectangle if the area remains the same?
   (a) 7 cm (b) 7.1 cm (c) 7.2 cm (d) 7.3 cm
3. A rectangular plot, measuring 90 meters by 50 meters is to be enclosed by wire fencing. If the poles of the fence are kept 5 meters apart, how many poles will be needed?
   (a) 55 (b) 56 (c) 57 (d) 58
4. The length of a rectangular plot is 60% more than its breadth. If the difference between the length and the breadth of that rectangle is 24 cm, what is the area of that rectangle?
   (a) 2400 sq. cm (b) 2480 sq. cm (c) 2560 sq. cm (d) Data inadequate
5. The breadth of a rectangular field is 60% of its length. If the perimeter of the field is 800 m, what is the area of the field?
   (a) 18750 sq. m (b) 37500 sq. m (c) 40000 sq. m (d) 48000 sq. m
6. The length of a rectangular hall is 5 m more than its breadth. The area of the hall is 750 m^2. The length of the hall is:
   (a) 15 m (b) 22.5 m (c) 25 m (d) 30 m
7. The ratio between the length and the breadth of a rectangular park is 3 : 2. If a man cycling along the boundary of the park at the speed of 12 Km/hr completes one round in 8 minutes, then the area of the park (in sq.m) is:
   (a) 15360 (b) 153600 (c) 30720 (d) 307200
8. A farmer wishes to start a 100 sq. m rectangular vegetable garden. Since he has only 30 m barbed wire, he fences three sides of the garden letting his house compound wall at as the fourth side fencing. The dimension of the garden is:
   (a) 15 m x 6.67 m (b) 20 m x 5 m (c) 30 m x 3.33 m (d) 40 m x 2.5 m
9. A large field of 700 hectares is divided into two parts. The difference of the areas of the two parts is one-fifth of the average of the two areas. What is the area of the smaller part in hectares?
   (a) 225 (b) 280 (c) 300 (d) 315

(a) 0.0101 (b) 0.001 (c) 0.01 (d) 0.1

25. Simplify: 0.014 x 0.014 = ?
(a) 0.000196 (b) 0.196000 (c) 0.001960 (d) 19.6

Answer Key

1	c	2	a	3	c	4	b	5	a
6	b	7	c	8	a	9	b	10	a
11	b	12	a	13	a	14	c	15	c
16	b	17	c	18	c	19	d	20	b
21	a	22	b	23	c	24	b	25	a

Area Problems

Solved Examples:

(1) One side of a rectangular field is 15 m and one of its diagonals is 17 m. Find the area of the field.
lution:

Other side $= \sqrt{(17)^2 - (15)^2}$ - $\sqrt{289 - 225} = \sqrt{64} = 8$ m

Area = (15 x 18) m² =120 m²

(2) Find the cost of carpeting a room 13 m long and 9 m broad with a carpet 75 cm wide at the rate of Rs.12.40 per square meter.

Solution: Area of the carpet = Area of the room
$(13 \times 9)^2 =$ 117 m²

Length of the carpet $= \frac{Area}{Width} = (117 \times \frac{4}{3})$m = 156 m

Cost of Carpeting = 156 x 12.40 = Rs.1934.40

Exercise:

1. The length of a room is 5.5 m and width is 3.75 m. Find the cost of paving the floor by slabs at the rate of Rs.800 per sq. meter.
(a) Rs.15000 (b) Rs.15550 (c) Rs.15600 (d) Rs.16500

2. The length of a rectangle is 18 cm and its breadth is 10 cm. When the length is increased to 25 cm, what will be the breadth of the rectangle if the area remains the same?
(a) 7 cm (b) 7.1 cm (c) 7.2 cm (d) 7.3 cm

3. A rectangular plot, measuring 90 meters by 50 meters is to be enclosed by wire fencing. If the poles of the fence are kept 5 meters apart, how many poles will be needed?
(a) 55 (b) 56 (c) 57 (d) 58

4. The length of a rectangular plot is 60% more than its breadth. If the difference between the length and the breadth of that rectangle is 24 cm, what is the area of that rectangle?
(a) 2400 sq. cm (b) 2480 sq. cm (c) 2560 sq. cm (d) Data inadequate

5. The breadth of a rectangular field is 60% of its length. If the perimeter of the field is 800 m, what is the area of the field?
(a) 18750 sq. m (b) 37500 sq. m (c) 40000 sq. m (d) 48000 sq. m

6. The length of a rectangular hall is 5 m more than its breadth. The area of the hall is 750 m². The length of the hall is:
(a) 15 m (b) 22.5 m (c) 25 m (d) 30 m

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(a) 15 m x 6.67 m (b) 20 m x 5 m (c) 30 m x 3.33 m (d) 40 m x 2.5 m

9. A large field of 700 hectares is divided into two parts. The difference of the areas of the two parts is one-fifth of the average of the two areas. What is the area of the smaller part in hectares?
(a) 225 (b) 280 (c) 300 (d) 315

10. A rectangular paper, when folded into two congruent parts had a perimeter of 34 cm for each part folded along one set of sides and the same is 38 cm when folded along the other set of sides. What is the area of the paper?
(a) 140 cm^2 (b) 240 cm^2 (c) 560 cm^2 (d) 580 cm^2

11. A courtyard 25 m long and 16 m broad is to be paved with bricks of dimensions 20 cm by 10 cm. The total number of bricks required is:
(a) 18000 (b) 20000 (c) 25000 (d) None of these

12. The cost of carpeting a room 18 m long with a carpet 75 cm wide at Rs.4.50 per meter is Rs.810. The breadth of the room is:
(a) 7 m (b) 7.5 m (c) 8 m (d) 8.5 m

13. A rectangular carpet has an area of 120 sq. meters and a perimeter of 46 meters. The length of its diagonal is:
(a) 15 m (b) 16 m (c) 17 m (d) 20m

14. A took 15 seconds to cross a rectangular field diagonally walking at the rate of 52 m/min and B took the same time to cross the same field along its sides walking at the rate of 68 m/min. The area of the field is:
(a) 30 m^2 (b) 40 m^2 (c) 50 m^2 (d) 60 m^2

15. The ratio between the length and the breadth of a rectangular field is 3 : 2. If only the length is increased by 5 meters, the new area of the field will be 2600 sq. meters. What is the breadth of the rectangular field?
(a) 40 meters (b) 60 meters (c) 65 meters (d) Cannot be determined

16. The length of a blackboard is 8 cm more than its breadth. If the length is increased by 7 cm and breadth is decreased by 4 cm, the area remains the same. The length and breadth of the black board (in cm) will be:
(a) 28, 20 (b) 34, 26 (c) 40, 32 (d) 56, 48

17. If the length and breadth of a rectangular room are each increased by 1 m, then the area of floor is increased by 21 sq. m. If the length is increased by 1 m and breadth is decreased by 1 m, then the area is decreased by 5 sq. m. The perimeter of the floor is:
(a) 30 m (b) 32 m (c) 36 m (d) 40 m

18. A typist uses a sheet measuring 20 cm by 30 cm lengthwise. If a margin of 2 cm is left on each side and a 3 cm margin on top and bottom, then percent of the page used for typing is:
(a) 40 (b) 60 (c) 64 (d) 72

19. 2 meters broad pathway is to be constructed around a rectangular plot on the inside. The area of the plot is 96 sq. m. The rate of construction is Rs.50 per square meter. Find the total cost of the construction.
(a) Rs.2400 (b) Rs.4000 (c) Rs.4800 (d) Data inadequate

20. Within a rectangular garden 10 m wide and 20 m long, we wish to pave a walk around the borders of uniform width so as to leave an area of 96 m^2 for flowers. How wide should the walk be?
(a) 1 m (b) 2 m (c) 2.1 m(d) 2.5 m

21. A rectangular lawn 55 m by 35 m has two roads each 4 m wide running in the middle of it, one parallel to length and the other parallel to breadth. The cost of gravelling the roads at 75 paisa per sq. meter is:
(a) Rs.254.50 (b) Rs.258 (c) Rs.262.50 (d) Rs.270

22. A rectangular park 60 m long and 40 m wide has two concrete crossroads running in the middle of the part and rest of the park has been used as a lawn. The area of the lawn is 2109 sq. m, then what is the width of the road?
(a) 2.91 m (b) 3 m (c) 5.82 m (d) 7 m

23. The length and breadth of the floor of the room are 20 feet and 10 feet respectively. Square tiles of 2 feet length of different colours are to be laid on the floor. Black tiles are laid in the first row on all sides. If white tiles are laid in the one-third of the remaining and blue tiles in the rest, how many blue tiles will be there?
(a) 16 (b) 24 (c) 32 (d) 48

24. The cost of fencing a square field @ Rs.20 per meter is Rs.10080. How much will it cost to lay a three meter wide pavement along the fencing inside the field @ Rs.50 per sq. meter?
(a) Rs.37350 (b) Rs.73800 (c) Rs.77400 (d) Rs.90800

25. A park square in shape has a 3 meter wide road inside it running along its sides. The area occupied by the road is 1764 square meters. What is the perimeter along the outer edge of the road?

(a) 576 meters (b) 600 meters (c) 640 meters (d) Data inadequate

26. The length of a rectangle is 20% more than its breadth. What will be the ratio of the area of a rectangle to that of a square whose side is equal to the breadth of the rectangle?
(a) 2 : 1 (b) 5 : 6 (c) 6 : 5 (d) Data inadequate

27. The length of one pair of opposite sides of a square is increased by 5 cm on each side, the ratio of the length and the breadth of the newly formed rectangle becomes 3 : 2. What is the area of the original square?
(a) 25 sq. cm (b) 81 sq. cm (c) 100 sq. cm (d) 225 sq. cm

28. The difference of the areas of two squares drawn on two line segments of different lengths is 32 sq. cm. Find the length of the greater line segment if one is longer than the other by 2 cm.
(a) 7 cm (b) 9 cm (c) 11 cm (d) 16 cm

29. The dimensions of a room are 10 m x 5 m. There are 2 doors and 3 windows in the room. The dimensions of the doors are 1 m x 3 m. One window is of side 2 m x 1.5 m and the other two windows are of size 1 m x 1.5 m. The cost of painting the walls at Rs.3 per m^2 is:
(a) Rs.474 (b) Rs.578.50 (c) Rs.684 (d) Rs.894

30. The cost of papering the four walls of a room is Rs.475. Each one of the length, breadth and height of another room is double that of this room. The cost of papering the walls of this new room is:
(a) Rs.712.50 (b) Rs.950 (c) Rs.1425 (d) Rs.1900

31. The ratio of height of a room to its semi-perimeter is 2 : 5. It costs Rs.260 to paper the walls of the room with paper 50 cm wide at Rs.2 per meter allowing an area of 15 sq. m for doors and windows. The height of the room is:
(a) 2.6 m (b) 3.9 m (c) 4 m (d) 4.2 m

32. The perimeter of a triangle, is 30 cm and its area is 30 cm^2. If the largest side measures 13 cm, then what is the length of the smallest side of the triangle?
(a) 3 cm (b) 4 cm (c) 5 cm (d) 6 cm

33. What will be the ratio between the area of a rectangle and the area of a triangle with one of the sides of the rectangle as base and a vertex on the opposite side of the rectangle?
(a) 1: 2 (b) 2 : 1 (c) 3 : 1 (d) Date inadequate

34. One diagonal of a parallelogram is 70 cm and the perpendicular distance of this diagonal from either of the outlying vertices is 27 cm. The area of the parallelogram (in sq. cm) is:
(a) 1800 (b) 1836 (c) 1890 (d) 1980

35. If a parallelogram with area P, a rectangle with area R and a triangle with area T are all constructed on the same base and all have the same altitude, then which of the following statements is false?
(a) P = R (b) P + T = 2R (c) P = 2T (d) T = (1/2) R

36. The area of a field in the shape of a trapezium measures 1440 m^2. The perpendicular distance between its parallel sides is 24 m. If the ratio of the parallel sides is 5 : 3, the length of the longer parallel side is:
(a) 45 m (b) 60 m (c) 75 m (d) 120 m

37. The cross-section of a canal is trapezium in shape. The canal is 12 m wide at the top and 8 m wide at the bottom. If the area of the cross-section is 840 sq. m, the depth of the canal is:
(a) 8.75 m (b) 42 m (c) 63 m (d) 84 m

38. A cow is tethered in the middle of a field with a 14 feet long rope. If the cow grazes 100 sq. ft per day, then approximately what time will be taken by the cow to graze the whole field?
(a) 2 days (b) 6 days (c) 18 days (d) 24 days

39. Wheels of diameters 7 cm and 14 cm start rolling simultaneously from X and Y, which are 1980 cm apart, towards each other in opposite directions. Both of them make the same number of revolutions per second. If both of them meet after 10 seconds, the speed of the smaller wheel is:
(a) 22 cm/sec (b) 44 cm/sec (c) 66 cm/sec (d) 132 cm/sec

40. The front wheels of a wagon are 2π feet in circumference and the rear wheels are 3π feet in circumference. When the front wheels have made 10 more revolutions than the rear wheels, how many feet has the wagon traveled?
(a) 30π (b) 60π (c) 90π (d) 150π

41. Four equal sized maximum circular plates are cut off from a square paper sheet of area 784 m^2. The circumference of each plate is:
(a) 22 cm (b) 44 cm (c) 66 cm (d) 88 cm

42. ABC is a right-angled triangle with right angle at B. If the semi-circle on AB with AB as diameter encloses an area of 81 sq. cm and the semi-circle on BC with BC as diameter encloses an area of 36 sq. cm, then the area of the semi-circle on AC with A as diameter will be:
    (a) 117 cm^2 (b) 121 cm^2 (c) 217 cm2 (d) 221 cm^2
43. A can go round a circular path 8 times in 40 minutes. If the diameter of the circle is increased to 10 times the original diameter, then the time required by A to go round the new path once, traveling at the same speed as before, is:
    (a) 20 min (b) 25 min (c) 50 min (d) 100 min
44. A housing society has been allotted a square piece of land measuring 2550.25 sq. m. What is the side of the plot?
    (a) 50.25 sq. m (b) 50.5 m (c) 50.65 m (d) None of these
45. The cost of cultivating a square field at the rate of Rs.135 per hectare is Rs.1215. The cost of putting a fence around it at the rate of 75 paisa per meter would be:
    (a) Rs.360 (b) Rs.810 (c) Rs.900 (d) Rs.1800
46. The perimeters of five squares are 24 cm, 32 cm, 40 cm, 76 cm and 80 cm respectively. The perimeter of another square equal in area to the sum of the areas of these squares is:
    (a) 31 cm (b) 62 cm (c) 124 cm (d) 961 cm
47. The number of marble slabs of size 20 cm x 30 cm required to pave the floor of a square room of side 3 meters, is:
    (a) 100 (b) 150 (c) 225 (d) 250
48. 50 square stone slabs of equal size were needed to cover a floor area of 72 sq. m. The length of each stone slab is:
    (a) 102 cm (b) 120 cm (c) 201 cm (d) 210 cm
49. What is the least number of square tiles required to pave the floor of a room 15 m 17 cm long and 9 m 2 cm broad?
    (a) 814 (b) 820 (c) 840 (d) 844
50. A rectangular room can be partitioned into two equal square rooms by a partition 7 meters long. What is the area of the rectangular room in square meters?
    (a) 49 m (b) 147 m (c) 196 m (d) 98 m^2

Answer Key

1	d	2	c	3	b	4	c	5	b
6	d	7	b	8	b	9	d	10	a
11	b	12	b	13	c	14	d	15	a
16	a	17	d	18	c	19	d	20	b
21	b	22	b	23	a	24	b	25	b
26	c	27	c	28	b	29	a	30	d
31	c	32	c	33	b	34	c	35	b
36	c	37	d	38	b	39	c	40	b
41	b	42	a	43	c	44	b	45	c
40	c	47	c	48	b	49	a	50	d

Volume and Surface Area

Solved Examples:

(1) Find the volume and surface area of a cuboid 16 m long, 14 m broad and 7 m high.

Solution:

Volume $= (16 \times 14 \times 7)\ m^3 = 1568\ m^3$

Surface area $= 2\ (16 \times 14 + 14 \times 7 + 16 \times 7)\ cm^3$

$= (2 \times 434)\ cm^2 = 868\ cm^2$

(2) The dimensions of an open box are 50 cm, 40 cm and 23 cm. Its thickness is 3 cm. If one cube cm of metal used in the box weighs 0.5 gms, find the weight of the box.

Solution:

Volume of the metal used in the box = External Volume – Internal Volume

$= (50 \times 40 \times 23) - (44 \times 34 \times 20)\ cm^3$

$= 16080\ cm^3$

Weight of the metal $= \frac{16080 \times 0.5}{1000}$ kg = 8.04 kg

Exercise:

1. If the volumes of two cubes are in the ratio 27 : 1, the ratio of their edges is:
   (a) 1 : 3 (b) 1 : 27 (c) 3 : 1 (d) 27 : 1
2. The volumes of two cubes are in the ratio 8 : 27. The ratio of their surface areas is:
   (a) 2 : 3 (b) 4 : 9 (c) 12 : 9(d) None of these
3. Two cubes have volumes in the ratio 1 : 27. Then the ratio of the area of the face of one of the cubes to that of the other is:
   (a) 1 : 3 (b) 1 : 6 (c) 1 : 9 (d) 1 : 12
4. If each edge of a cube is doubled, then its volume:
   (a) is doubled (b) becomes 4 times (c) becomes 6 times (d) becomes 8 times
5. If each edge of a cube is increased by 25%, then the percentage increase in its surface area is:
   (a) 25% (b) 48.75% (c) 50% (d) 56.25%
6. A circular well with a diameter of 2 meters, is dug to a depth of 14 meters. What is the volume of the earth dug out?
   (a) 32 m^2 (b) 36 m^2 (c) 40 m^2 (d) 44 m^2
7. The capacity of a cylindrical tank is 246.4 litres. If the height is 4 meters, what is the diameter of the base?
   (a) 1.4 m (b) 2.8 m (c) 14 m (d) None of these
8. The volume of a right circular cylinder whose curved surface area is 2640 cm^2 and circumference of its base is 66 cm, is:
   (a) 3465 cm^3 (b) 7720 cm^3 (c) 13860 cm^3 (d) 55440 cm^3
9. The ratio of total surface area to lateral surface area of a cylinder whose radius is 20 cm and height 60 cm, is:
   (a) 2 : 1 (b) 3 : 2 (c) 4 : 3 (d) 5 : 3
10. A powder tin has a square base with side 8 cm and height 14 cm. Another tin has a circular base with diameter 8 cm and height 14 cm. The difference in their capacities is:
    (a) 0 (b) 132 cm^3 (c) 137.1 cm^3 (d) 192 cm^3
11. The ratio between the radius of the base and the height of a cylinder is 2 : 3. If its volume is 12936 cm. Cm, the total surface area of the cylinder is:
    (a) 2587.2 cm^2 (b) 3080 cm^2 (c) 25872 cm^2 (d) 38808 cm^2
12. The radius of the cylinder is half its height and area of the inner part is 616 sq. cm. Approximately how many liters of milk can it contain?
    (a) 1.4 (b) 1.5 (c) 1.7 (d) 1.9 (e) 2.2
13. The sum of the radius of the base and the height of a solid cylinder is 37meters. If the total surface area of the cylinder be 1628 sq. meters, its volume is:
    (a) 3180 m^3 (b) 4620 m^3 (c) 5240 m^3 (d) None of these
14. The curved surface of a cylindrical pillar is 264 m^2, and its volume is 924 m^3. Find the ratio of its diameter to its height.
    (a) 3 : 7 (b) 7 : 3 (c) 6 : 7 (d) 7 : 6
15. The height of a closed cylinder of given volume and the minimum surface area is:
    (a) equal to its diameter (b) half to its diameter
    (c) double to its diameter (d) None of these
16. If the radius of the base of a right circular cylinder is halved, keeping the height same, what is the ratio of the volume of the reduced cylinder to that of the original one?
    (a) 1 : 2 (b) 1 : 4 (c) 1 : 8 (d) 8 : 1
17. The radius of two cylinders are in the ratio of 2 : 3 and their heights are in the ratio of 5 : 3. The ratio of their volumes is:
    (a) 4 : 9 (b) 9 : 4 (c) 20 : 27 (d) 27 : 20
18. Two right circular cylinders of equal volumes have their heights in the ratio 1 : 2. The ratio of their radius is:
    (a) 1 : 2 (b) 1 : 4 (c) 2 : 1 (d) $\sqrt{2}$:1
19. X and Y are two cylinders of the same height. The base of X has diameter that is half the diameter of the base Y. If the height of X is doubled, the volume of X becomes:
    (a) equal to the volume of Y (b) double the volume of Y

(c) half the volume of Y

(d) greater than the volume of Y

20. The radius of a wire is decreased to one-third and its volume remains the same. The new length is how many times the original length?
(a) 1 time (b) 3 times (c) 6 times (d) 9 times

21. Water flows through a cylindrical pipe of internal diameter 7 cm at 2 m per second. If the pipe is always half full, then what is the volume of water (in litres) discharges in 10 minutes?
(a) 2310 (b) 3650 (c) 4620 (d) 9240

22. The number of coins of radius 0.75 cm and thickness 0.2 cm to be melted to make a right circular cylinder of height 8 cm and base radius 3 cm is:
(a) 460 (b) 590 (c) 600 (d) 640

23. Two cylindrical vessels with radius 15 cm and 10 cm and heights 35 cm and 15 cm respectively are filled with water. If this water is poured into a cylindrical vessel 15 cm in height, then the radius of the vessel is:
(a) 17.5 cm (b) 18 cm (c) 20 cm (d) 25 cm

24. 66 cubic centimeters of silver is drawn into a wire 1 mm in diameter. The length of the wire in meters will be:
(a) 84 (b) 90 (c) 168 (d) 336

25. A hollow garden roller 63 cm wide with a girth of 440 cm is made of iron 4 cm thick. The volume of the iron used is:
(a) 54982 cm^3 (b) 56372 cm^3 (c) 57636 cm^3 (d) 58752 cm^3

26. A cylindrical tube open at both ends is made of metal. The internal diameter of the tube is 11.2 cm and its length is 21 cm. The metal everywhere is 0.4 cm thick. The volume of the metal is:
(a) 280.52 cm^3 (b) 306.24 cm^3 (c) 310 cm^3 (d) 316 cm^3

27. What length of solid cylinder 2 cm in diameter must be taken to cast into a hollow cylinder of external diameter 12 cm, 0.25 cm thick and 15 cm long?
(a) 42.3215 cm (b) 44.0123 cm (c) 44.0625 cm (d) 44.6023 cm

28. A hollow iron pipe is 21 cm long and its external diameter is 8 cm. If the thickness of the pipe is 1 cm and iron weighs 8 g/cm^3, then the weight of the pipe is:
(a) 3.6 kg (b) 3.696 kg (c) 36 kg (d) 36.9 kg

29. A circular cylinder can hold 61.6 c.c. of water. If the height of the cylinder is 40 cm and the outer diameter is 16 mm, then thickness of the material of the cylinder is:
(a) 0.2 mm (b) 0.3 mm (c) 1 mm (d) 2 mm

30. The radius of the base and height of a cone are 3 cm and 5 cm respectively whereas the radius of the base and height of a cylinder are 2 cm and 4 cm respectively. The ratio of the volume of cone to that of the cylinder is:
(a) 1 : 3 (b) 15 : 8 (c) 15 : 16 (d) 45 : 16

31. The curved surface of a right circular cone of height 15 cm and base diameter 16 cm is:
(a) 60 π cm^2 (b) 68 π cm^2 (c) 120 π cm^2 (d) 136 π cm^2

32. What is the total surface total surface area of a right circular cone of height 14 cm and base radius 7 cm?
(a) 344.35 cm^2 (b) 462 cm^2 (c) 498.35 cm^2 (d) None of these

33. A right triangle with sides 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm is rotated about the side of 3 cm to form a cone. The volume of the cone so formed is:
(a) 12 π cm^3 (b) 15 π cm^3 (c) 16 π cm^3 (d) 20 π cm^3

34. The slant height of a right circular cone is 10 m and its height is 8 m. Find the area of its curved surface.
(a) 30 π cm^2 (b) 40 π cm^2 (c) 60 π cm^2 (d) 80 π cm^2

35. If a right circular cone of height 24 cm has a volume of 1232 cm^3, then the area of its curved surface is:
(a) 154 cm^2 (b) 550 cm^2 (c) 704 cm^2 (d) 1254 cm^2

36. The slant height of a conical mountain is 2.5 km and the area of its base is 1.54 km^2. The height of the mountain is:
(a) 2.2 km (b) 2.4 km (c) 3 km (d) 3.11 km

37. If the area of the base of a right circular cone is 3850 cm2 and its height is 84 cm, then the curved surface area of the cone is:
(a) 10001 cm^2 (b) 10010 cm^2 (c) 10100 cm^2 (d) 11000 cm^2

38. Volume of a right circular cone having base radius 70 cm and curved surface area 40040 cm^2 is:
(a) 823400 cm^3 (b) 824000 cm^3 (c) 840000 cm^3 (d) 862400 cm^3

39. The radius and height of a right circular cone are in the ratio 3 : 4. If its volume is 96 π cm^3, what is its slant height?
(a) 8 cm (b) 9 cm (c) 10 cm (d) 12 cm

40. The length of canvas 1.1 m wide required to build a conical tent of height 14 m and the floor area 346.5 sq. m is:
(a) 490 m (b) 525 m (c) 665 m (d) 860 m

41. If the radius of the base and the height of a right circular cone are doubled, then its volume becomes:
(a) 2 times (b) 3 times (c) 4 times (d) 8 times

42. If both the radius and height of a right circular cone are increased by 20%, its volume will be increased by:
(a) 20% (b) 40% (c) 60% (d) 72%

43. If the height of a right circular cone is increased by 200% and the radius of the base is reduced by 50%, then the volume of the cone:
(a) remain unaltered (b) decreases by 25% (c) increases by 25% (d) increases by 50%

44. If the height of a cone be doubled and radius of base remains the same, then the ratio of the volume of the given cone to that of the second cone will be:
(a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 1 (c) 1 : 8 (d) 8 : 1

45. Two cones have their heights in the ratio of 1 : 3 and radii 3 : 1. The ratio of their volumes is:
(a) 1 : 1 (b) 1 : 3 (c) 3 : 1 (d) 2 : 3

46. The radius of two cones are in the ratio 2 : 1, their volumes are equal. Find the ratio of their heights.
(a) 1 : 8 (b) 1 : 4 (c) 2 : 1 (d) 4 : 1

47. If the volumes of two cones are in the ratio of 1 : 4 and their diameters are in the ratio of 4 : 5, then the ratio of their heights is:
(a) 1 : 5 (b) 5 : 4 (c) 5 : 16(d) 25 : 64

48. The volume of the largest right circular cone that can be cut out of a cube of edge 7 cm is:
(a) 13.6 cm^3 (b) 89.8 cm^3 (c) 121 cm^3 (d) 147.68 cm^3

49. A cone of height 7 cm and base radius 3 cm is carved from a rectangular block of wood 10 cm x 72 cm. The percentage of wood wasted is:
(a) 34% (b) 46% (c) 54% (d) 66%

50. A right circular cone and a right circular cylinder have equal base and equal height. If the radius of the base and the height are in the ratio 5 : 12, then the ratio of the total surface area of the cylinder to that of the cone is:
(a) 3 : 1 (b) 13 : 9 (c) 17 : 9(d) 34 : 9

Answer Key

1	c	2	b	3	c	4	d	5	d
6	d	7	e	8	c	9	c	10	d
11	b	12	b	13	b	14	b	15	a
16	b	17	c	18	d	19	c	20	d
21	c	22	d	23	b	24	b	25	b
26	b	27	a	28	b	29	c	30	d
31	c	32	d	33	b	34	b	35	c
36	d	37	d	38	a	39	d	40	b
41	c	42	b	43	c	44	c	45	d
46	c	47	a	48	c	49	b	50	b

Probability

Solved Examples:

Formula: Let S be the sample space and let E be an event.

Then, E ⊆ S

$$P(E) \frac{n(E)}{n(S)}$$

(1) In a throw of a coin, find the probability

Solution:

Here S = {H, T} and E = {H}

$$P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) A unbiased die is tossed. Find the probability of getting a multiple of 3.

Solution:

Here S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

Let E be the event of getting a multiple of 3.

Then, E = {3, 6}

$$P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Exercise:

1. In a simultaneous throw of two coins, the probability of getting at least one head is:
   (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$
2. Three unbiased coins are tossed. What is the probability of getting at least 2 heads?
   (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{8}$
3. Three unbiased coins are tossed. What is the probability of getting at most two heads?
   (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{3}{8}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$
4. In a single throw of a dice, what is the probability of getting a number greater than 4?
   (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$
5. In a simultaneous throw of two dice, what is the probability of getting a total of 7?
   (a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$
6. What is the probability of getting a sum 9 from two throws of a dice?
   (a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{1}{8}$ (c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) $\frac{1}{12}$
7. In a simultaneous throw of two dice, what is the probability of getting a doublet?
   (a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{7}$
8. In a simultaneous throw of two die, what is the probability of getting a total of 10 or 11?
   (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{7}{12}$ (d) $\frac{5}{36}$
9. Two dice are thrown simultaneously. What is the probability of getting two numbers whose product is even?
   (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{3}{8}$ (d) $\frac{5}{16}$
10. Tickets numbered 1 to 20 are mixed up and then a ticket is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ticket drawn bears a number which is a multiple of 3?
    (a) $\frac{3}{10}$ (b) $\frac{3}{20}$ (c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$
11. Tickets numbered 1 to 20are mixed up and then a ticket is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ticket drawn bears a number which is a multiple of 3 or 5?

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{8}{15}$ (d) $\frac{9}{20}$

12. In a lottery, there are 10 prizes and 25 blanks. A lottery is drawn at random. What is the probability of getting a prize?

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{2}{7}$ (d) $\frac{5}{7}$

13. One card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card drawn is a face card?

(a) $\frac{1}{13}$ (b) $\frac{4}{13}$ (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{9}{52}$

14. A card is drawn from a pack of 52 cards. The probability of getting a queen of club or a king of heart is:

(a) $\frac{1}{13}$ (b) $\frac{2}{13}$ (c) $\frac{1}{26}$ (d) $\frac{1}{52}$

15. One card is drawn from a pack of cards. What is the probability that the card drawn is either a red card or a king?

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{6}{13}$ (c) $\frac{7}{13}$ (d) $\frac{27}{52}$

16. From a pack of 52 cards, one card is drawn at random. What is the probability that the card drawn is a ten or a spade?

(a) $\frac{4}{13}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{1}{13}$ (d) $\frac{1}{52}$

17. The probability that a card drawn from a pack of 52 cards will be diamond or a king, is:

(a) $\frac{2}{13}$ (b) $\frac{4}{13}$ (c) $\frac{1}{13}$ (d) $\frac{1}{52}$

18. From a pack of 52 cards, two cards are drawn together at random. What is the probability of both the cards being kings?

(a) $\frac{1}{15}$ (b) $\frac{25}{57}$ (c) $\frac{35}{256}$ (d) $\frac{1}{221}$

19. Two cards are drawn together from a pack of 52 cards. The probability that one is a spade and one is a heart, is:

(a) $\frac{3}{20}$ (b) $\frac{29}{34}$ (c) $\frac{47}{100}$ (d) $\frac{13}{102}$

20. Two cards are drawn from a pack of 52 cards. The probability either both are red or both are kings, is:

(a) $\frac{7}{13}$ (b) $\frac{3}{26}$ (c) $\frac{63}{221}$ (d) $\frac{55}{221}$

Answer Key

1	d	2	b	3	d	4	b	5	a
6	c	7	a	8	d	9	b	10	a
11	d	12	c	13	b	14	c	15	c
16	a	17	b	18	d	19	d	20	d

Heights and Distances

Solved Examples:

(1) If the height of a pole is $2\sqrt{3}$ meters and the length of its shadow is 2 meters, find the angle of elevation of the sun.

Solution:

Let angle of elevation; $\angle ACB = \theta$

Then $AB = 2\sqrt{3}$ m, AC = 2 m

$$\tan\theta = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ$$

So, the angle of elevation is 60°.

(2) A ladder leaning against a wall makes an angle of 60° with the ground. If the length of the ladder is 19 m, find the distance of the foot of the ladder from the wall.

Solution:

Let AB be the wall and BC be the ladder.

Then $\angle ACB = 60^\circ$ and BC 19 m

$$\frac{AC}{BC} = \cos 60^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{x}{19} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{19}{2} = 9.5$$

Distance of the foot of the ladder from the wall = 9.5 m

Exercise:

1. The angle of elevation of the sun, when the length of the shadow of a tree is $\sqrt{3}$ times the height of the tree, is:
   (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°
2. From a point P on a level ground, the angle of elevation of the top of tower is 30°. If the tower is 100 m high, the distance of point P from the foot of the tower is:
   (a) 149 m (b) 156 m (c) 173 m (d) 200 m
3. The angle of elevation of a ladder leaning against a wall is 60° and the foot of the ladder is 4.6 m away from the wall. The length of the ladder is:
   (a) 2.3 m (b) 4.6 m (c) 7.8 m(d) 9.2 m
4. An observer 1.6 m tall is $20\sqrt{3}$ m away from a tower. The angle of elevation from his eye to the top of the tower is 30°. The height of the tower is:
   (a) 21.6 m (b) 23.2 m (c) 24.72 m (d) None of these
5. Two ships are sailing the sea on the two sides of a lighthouse. The angles of elevation of the top of the lighthouse as observed from the two ships are 30° and 45° respectively. If the lighthouse is 100 m high, the distance between the two ships is:
   (a) 173 m (b) 200 m (c) 273 m (d) 300 m
6. A man standing at a point P is watching the top of a tower, which makes an angle of elevation of 30° with the man's eye. The man walks some distance towards the tower to watch its top and the angle of elevation becomes 60°. What is the distance between the base of the tower and the point P?
   (a) $4\sqrt{3}$ units (b) 8 units (c) 12 units (d) Data inadequate
7. The angle of elevation of the top of a tower from a certain point is 30°. If the observer moves 20 m towards the tower, the angle of elevation of the top of the tower increases by 15°. The height of the tower is:
   (a) 17.3 m (b) 21.9 m (c) 27.3 m (d) 30 m
8. A man is watching from the top of a tower a boat speeding away from the tower. The boat makes an angle of depression of 45° with the man's eye when at a distance of 60 meters from the tower. After 5 seconds, the angle of depression becomes 30°. What is the approximate speed of the boat, assuming that it is running in still water?
   (a) 32 kmph (b) 36 kmph
   (c) 38 kmph (d) 40 kmph
9. On the same side of a tower, two objects are located. Observed from the top of the tower their angles of depression are 45° and 60°. If the height of the tower is 150 m, the distance between the objects are:
   (a) 63.5 m (b) 76.9 m (c) 86.7 m (d) 90 m
10. A man on the top of a vertical observation tower observes a car moving at a uniform speed coming directly towards it. If it takes 12 minutes for the angle of depression to change from 30° to 45°, how soon after this will the car reach the observation tower?
   (a) 14 minutes 35 seconds (b) 15 minutes 49 seconds

(c) 16 minutes 23 seconds (d) 18 minutes 5 seconds

11. The top of a 15 meter high tower makes an angle of elevation of 60° with the bottom of an electric pole and angle of elevation of 30° with the top of the pole. What is the height of the electric pole?
(a) 5 meters (b) 8 meters (c) 10 meters (d) 12 meters

Answer Key

1	a	2	c	3	d	4	a	5	[illegible]
6	d	7	c	8	a	9	a	10	[illegible]
11	c								

Odd Man Out and Series

Solved Examples:

(1) *Find the wrong number in the sequence:*
8, 13, 21, 32, 47, 63, 83
Solution:
Go on adding 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20
So, the number 47 is wrong and must be replaced by 46.

(2) *Find the wrong number in the series.*
52, 51, 48, 43, 34, 27, 16
Solution:
Subtract 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 from successive numbers:
So, 34 is wrong.

(3) *Insert the missing numbers:*
5, 10, 13, 26, 29, 58, 61(.........)
Solution:
Numbers are alternately multiplied by 2 and increased by 3.
So, the required number is 128.

Exercise:

1. 3, 5, 7, 12, 17, 12, 19
(a) 19 (b) 17 (c) 13 (d) 12
2. 10, 14, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26
(a) 26 (b) 24 (c) 21 (d) 18
3. 3, 5, 9, 11, 14, 17, 21
(a) 21 (b) 17 (c) 14 (d) 9
4. 1, 4, 9, 16, 23, 25, 36
(a) 9 (b) 23 (c) 25 (d) 36
5. 6, 9, 15, 21, 24, 28, 30
(a) 28 (b) 21 (c) 24 (d) 30
6. 41, 43, 47, 53, 61, 71, 73, 81
(a) 61 (b) 71 (c) 73 (d) 81
7. 16, 25, 36, 72, 144, 196, 225
(a) 36 (b) 72 (c) 196 (d) 225
8. 10, 25, 45, 54, 60, 75, 80
(a) 10 (b) 45 (c) 54 (d) 75
9. 1, 4, 9, 16, 20, 36, 49
(a) 1 (b) 9 (c) 20 (d) 49
10. 8, 27, 64, 100, 125, 216, 343
(a) 27 (b) 100 (c) 125 (d) 343
11. 1, 5, 14, 30, 50, 55, 91
(a) 5 (b) 50 (c) 55 (d) 91
12. 385, 462, 572, 396, 427, 671, 264
(a) 385 (b) 427 (c) 671 (d) 264
13. 835, 734, 642, 751, 853, 981, 532
(a) 751 (b) 853 (c) 981 (d) 532
14. 331, 482, 551, 263, 383,

(a) 263 (b) 383 (c) 242 (d) 111

15. 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, 37, 50, 64
(a) 50 (b) 26 (c) 37 (d) 64

16. 19, 28, 39, 52, 67, 84, 102
(a) 52 (b) 102 (c) 84 (d) 67

17. 253, 136, 352, 460, 324, 631, 244
(a) 136 (b) 324 (c) 352 (d) 631

18. 2, 5, 10, 50, 500, 5000
(a) 0 (b) 5 (c) 10 (d) 5000

19. 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, 18, 25, 32
(a) 7 (b) 14 (c) 18 (d) 33

20. 22, 33, 66, 99, 121, 279, 594
(a) 33 (b) 121 (c) 279 (d) 594

21. 36, 54, 18, 27, 9, 18.5, 4.5
(a) 4.5 (b) 18.5 (c) 54 (d) 18

22. 582, 605, 588, 611, 634, 617, 600
(a) 634 (b) 611 (c) 605 (d) 600

23. 46080, 3840, 384, 48, 24, 2, 1
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 24 (d) 384

24. 1, 8, 27, 64, 124, 216, 343
(a) 8 (b) 27 (c) 64 (d) 124

25. 5, 16, 6, 16, 7, 16, 9
(a) 9 (b) 7 (c) 6 (d) 12

26. 6, 13, 18, 25, 30, 37, 40
(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 37 (d) 40

27. 56, 72, 90, 110, 132, 150
(a) 72 (b) 110 (c) 132 (d) 150

28. 8, 13, 21, 32, 47, 63, 83
(a) 47 (b) 63 (c) 32 (d) 83

29. 25, 36, 49, 81, 121, 169, 225
(a) 36 (b) 49 (c) 121 (d) 169

30. 1, 2, 6, 15, 31, 56, 91
(a) 31 (b) 91 (c) 56 (d) 15

31. 52, 51, 48, 43, 34, 27, 16
(a) 27 (b) 34 (c) 43 (d) 48

32. 105, 85, 60, 30, 0, -45, -90
(a) 0 (b) 85 (c) -45 (d) 60

33. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 9

34. 125, 127, 130, 135, 142, 153, 165
(a) 130 (b) 142 (c) 153 (d) 165

35. 16, 36, 64, 81, 100, 144, 190
(a) 81 (b) 100 (c) 190 (d) 36

36. 125, 123, 120, 115, 106, 100, 84
(a) 123 (b) 115 (c) 100 (d) 84

37. 3, 10, 21, 36, 55, 70, 105
(a) 105 (b) 70 (c) 36 (d) 55

38. 4, 9, 19, 39, 79, 160, 319
(a) 319 (b) 160 (c) 79 (d) 39

39. 10, 14, 28, 32, 64, 132
(a) 32 (b) 68 (c) 132 (d) 28

40. 8, 27, 125, 343, 1331

(a) 1331 (b) 343 (c) 125 (d) None of these

41. 4, -8, 16, - 32, 64, (.....)
(a) 128 (b) – 128 (c) 192 (d) - 192

42. 5, 10, 13, 26, 29, 58, 61, (.....)
(a) 122 (b) 64 (c) 125 (d) 128

Answer Key

1	d	2	c	3	c	4	b	5	a
6	d	7	b	8	c	9	c	10	b
11	b	12	b	13	a	14	b	15	d
16	b	17	b	18	d	19	c	20	c
21	b	22	a	23	c	24	d	25	a
26	d	27	d	28	a	29	a	30	b
31	b	32	a	33	b	34	d	35	c
36	c	37	b	38	b	39	c	40	d
41	b	42	a						

Surds and Indices

Solved Examples:

(1) Simplify: $(1024)^{\frac{-4}{5}}$

Solution:

$$(1024)^{\frac{-4}{5}} = \left(4^5\right)^{\frac{-4}{5}} = 4\ (5 \times \frac{(-4)}{5}) = 4^{-4} = \frac{1}{4^4} = \frac{1}{256}$$

(2) What is the quotient when $(x^{-1} - 1)$ is divided by $(x - 1)$?

Solution:

$$\frac{\chi^{-1} - 1}{\chi - 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{\chi} - 1}{\chi - 1} = \frac{(1-\chi)}{\chi} \times \frac{1}{(\chi - 1)} = -\frac{1}{\chi}$$

Hence, the required quotient is $= -\dfrac{1}{\chi}$

Exercise:

1. Simplify $(27)^{\frac{2}{3}}$:
(a) 9 (b) 11 (c) 13 (d) 15

2. Evaluate $(256)^{0.16} \times (16)^{0.18}$
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) 9

3. The value of $(256)^{\frac{5}{4}}$ is:
(a) 510 (b) 1000 (c) 1024 (d) 1098

4. The value of $\left(\sqrt{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ is:
(a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\sqrt{3}$ (c) $\sqrt{4}$ (d) $\sqrt{7}$

The value of $\left[\frac{32}{243}\right]^{\frac{-4}{5}}$ is:

(a) $\frac{71}{90}$ (b) $\frac{81}{16}$ (c) $\frac{79}{96}$ (d) $\frac{19}{87}$

6. The value of $\left[-\frac{1}{216}\right]^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ is:

(a) 30 (b) 33 (c) 36 (d) 39

7. The value of $5^{\frac{1}{4}} \times (125)^{0.25}$ is:

(a) $\sqrt{5}$ (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) $\sqrt{7}$

8. $\left[\frac{1}{216}\right]^{-\frac{2}{3}} \times \left[\frac{1}{27}\right]^{-\frac{4}{3}} = ?$

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{5}$ (c) $\frac{4}{9}$ (d) $\frac{1}{7}$

9. $(1000)^7 \div 10^{18} = ?$

(a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 1000 (d) 10000

10. $(256)^{0.16} \times (256)^{0.09} = ?$

(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 9

11. $(0.04)^{-1.5} = ?$

(a) 25 (b) 125 (c) 150 (d) 200

12. $49 \times 49 \times 49 \times 49 = 7^?$

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 9

13. The value of $(8^{-25} - 8^{-26})$ is:

(a) 7×8^{-26} (b) 6×7^{-25} (c) 7×7^{-25} (d) 8×7^{-25}

14. $(64)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - (-32)^{-\frac{4}{5}} = ?$

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{5}$ (c) $\frac{1}{16}$ (d) $\frac{1}{19}$

15. If $\sqrt{2^n} = 64$, then the value of n is:

(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 15

16. If m and n are whole numbers such that $m^n = 121$, then the value of $(m-1)^{n+1}$ is:

(a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 121 (d) 1000

Answer Key

1	A	2	b	3	C	4	a	5	b
6	C	7	b	8	C	9	c	10	a
11	B	12	c	13	A	14	c	15	c
16	D								

Square Roots and Cube Roots

Solved Examples:

(1) Evaluate: $\sqrt{248 + \sqrt{51 + \sqrt{169}}}$

Solution:

Given expression = $\sqrt{248 + \sqrt{51 + \sqrt{13}}}$

$= \sqrt{248 + \sqrt{64}} = \sqrt{248 + 8} = \sqrt{256} = 16$

(2) Find the value of $\sqrt{1\frac{9}{16}}$

Solution:

$$= \sqrt{1\frac{9}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$$

(3) Find the value of $\sqrt{\frac{0.289}{0.00121}}$:

Solution:

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0.289}{0.00121}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.28900}{0.00121}} = \sqrt{\frac{28900}{121}}$$

$$= \frac{170}{11}$$

Exercise:

1. Evaluate $\sqrt{6084}$ by factorization method?
   (a) 78 (b) 72 (c) 66 (d) 65
2. Find the square root of 1471369:
   (a) 1200 (b) 1213 (c) 1218 (d) 1320
3. Find the value of $\sqrt{1\frac{9}{16}}$:
   (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $1\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $2\frac{2}{5}$
4. What is the square root of 0.0009?
   (a) 0.03 (b) 0.04 (c) 0.05 (d) 0.07
5. Find the value of $\sqrt{\frac{0.289}{0.00121}}$:
   (a) $\frac{150}{9}$ (b) $\frac{170}{11}$ (c) $\frac{175}{7}$ (d) $\frac{177}{13}$
6. Find the least square number which is exactly divisible by 10, 12, 15 and 18:
   (a) 900 (b) 920 (c) 935 (d) 980
7. Find the greatest number of five digits which is a perfect square?
   (a) 98857 (b) 99856 (c) 99805 (d) 98998
8. Find the smallest number that must be added to 1780 to make it a perfect square:
   (a) 42 (b) 62 (c) 69 (d) 77
9. Find the cube root of 2744:
   (a) 14 (b) 16 (c) 19 (d) 21
10. By what least number 4320 be multiplied to obtain a number which is a perfect cube?
    (a) 40 (b) 50 (c) 60 (d) 75
11. The square root of 64009 is:
    (a) 253 (b) 257 (c) 259 (d) 262
12. The square root of $(272^2 - 128^2)$ is:
    (a) 210 (b) 230 (c) 240 (d) 250
13. The digit in the units place in the square root of 15876 is:
    (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 9
14. What is the square root of 0.16?
    (a) 0.4 (b) 0.5 (c) 0.6 (d) 0.7
15. $\sqrt{50} \times \sqrt{98}$ is equal to:
    (a) 50 (b) 70 (c) 75 (d) 80
16. Which one of the following numbers has rational square root?

(a) 0.4 (b) 0.9 (c) 0.09 (d) 9

17. The least perfect square, which is divisible by each of 21, 36 and 66 is:
(a) 213444 (b) 231442 (c) 213440 (d) 421443

18. The least perfect square number divisible by 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 is:
(a) 3200 (b) 3300 (c) 3600 (d) 3900

19. The least number by which 294 must be multiplied to make it perfect square, is:
(a) 2 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 9

20. Find the smallest number by which 5808 should be multiplied so that the product becomes a perfect square:
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7

21. The least number by which 1470 must be divided to get a number which is a perfect square is:
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 30 (d) 33

22. What is the smallest number to be subtracted from 549162 in order to make it a perfect square:
(a) 70 (b) 77 (c) 81 (d) 89

23. The smallest number added to 680621 to make the sum a perfect square is:
(a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 9

24. The greatest four digit perfect square number is:
(a) 9000 (b) 9801 (c) 9700 (d) 1000

25. The least number of 4 digit which is perfect square, is:
(a) 1000 (b) 1015 (c) 1024 (d) 1036

26. A man plants 15376 apple trees in his garden and arranges them so that there are as many rows as there are apples trees in each in each row. The number of rows is:
(a) 124 (b) 128 (c) 130 (d) 133

27. The cube root of .000216 is:
(a) .6 (b) .06 (c) .006 (d) 6.001

28. The largest four digit number which is a perfect cube is:
(a) 9261 (b) 9310 (c) 8000 (d) 10000

29. By what least number 675 be multiplied to obtain a number which is a perfect cube?
(a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 9

30. What is the smallest number by which 3600 be divided to make it a perfect cube?
(a) 350 (b) 400 (c) 450 (d) 500

Answer Key

1	a	2	b	3	c	4	a	5	b
6	a	7	b	8	c	9	a	10	b
11	a	12	c	13	c	14	a	15	b
16	c	17	a	18	c	19	b	20	b
21	c	22	c	23	a	24	b	25	c
26	a	27	b	28	a	29	b	30	c

MODEL PAPER No. 1

1. Who is considered to be the father of the nation of Singapore?
   (a) Lee Kuan Yew
   (b) Goh Choc Tong
   (c) Norodom Sihanouk
   (b) Tun Abul Razzaq

2. Achmad Sukarno remained the president of ________ from 1949-1968.
   (a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia
   (c) Burma (d) Maldives

3. What is the capital of Australia?
   (a) Sydney (b) Melbourne
   (c) Canberra (d) Perth

4. One of the bloodiest battles of the First World War was fought at Ypres (lepers) where a large number of soldiers from South Asia also died. In which country is this battlefield located?
   (a) France (b) Belgium
   (c) Austria (d) Germany

5. President Robert Gabriel Mugable is the President of:
   (a) Kenya (b) Uganda
   (c) Zambia (d) Zimbabwe

6. Dag Hammarskjold remained the Secretary General of the United Nations from 1953 till 1961 when he died in a plane crash. Which country did he belong to?
   (a) Sweden (b) Norway
   (c) Peru (d) Denmark

7. After the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who became the Prime Minister of India?
   (a) Morarji Desai
   (b) Vishwanath Pratap Singh
   (c) Rajive Gandhi
   (d) Sanjay Gandhi

8. Ernesto "Che" Guevara was a famous revolutionary guerilla fighter. To which country did he belong?
   (a) Bolivia (b) Cuba
   (c) Argentina (d) Brazil

9. Nelson Mandela received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 together with another South African Leader. What was his name?
   (a) Oliver Tambo
   (b) P.W Botha
   (c) Frederik de Klerk
   (d) Archbishop Desmond Tutu

10. When did Pakistan leave the Commonwealth for the first time before rejoining it in 1989?
    (a) 1965 (b) 1969
    (c) 1972 (d) 1974

11. Which is the second largest Planet in our Solar System?
    (a) Jupiter (b) Saturn
    (c) Uranus (d) Neptune

12. When did the Organization of Islamic Conference change its name to Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)?
    (a) 28 June 2011 (b) 27 Dec. 2010
    (c) 1 Jan. 2011 (d) 28 June 2012

13. 'Grameen Bank' a pioneer in the field of micro finance, was the brainchild of:
    (a) Dr. Riaz Rahman
    (b) Fazle Hussain Abid
    (c) Dr. Muhammad Salman Rahman
    (d) Prof. Muhammad Younus

14. BRICS is the acronym for an association of five major emerging economies. The grouping comprises Brazil, Russia, India, China and ________.
    (a) South Africa (b) Singapore
    (c) South Korea (d) Sweden

15. The Permanent Secretariat of ASEAN is located in:
    (a) Singapore
    (b) Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
    (c) Jakarta (Indonesia)
    (d) Bangkok (Thailand)

16. Who was the first man to set foot on the Moon?
    (a) Neil Armstrong (b) Buz Aldrin
    (c) Yuri Gagarin (d) Frank Borman

17. The Battle of Waterloo saw the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte. In which country is the battlefield located?
    (a) France (b) Belgium
    (c) Near London (d) Netherlands

18. The tactics of "Satyagraha" as a form of passive resistance movement was developed by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. While he was in South Africa. He led a few Satyagraha agitations against the then South African Government. What was Gandhi doing in South Africa?
    (a) He had gone there to visit relatives
    (b) He was there to plead a legal case

(c) He was exiled by the British to South Africa
(d) He went there to attend a wedding ceremony

19. Which famous actor played the role of Dr. Zhivago in the movie by the same name?
(a) Peter OToole (b) Marlon Brando
(c) Omar Shareef (d) Zia Mohiuddin

20. The famous book "Gulliver's Travels" was written by:
(a) Jonathan Swift (b) Charles Dickens
(c) Thomas Hardy (d) Lews Caroll

21. Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who died recently, had also served as the special Representative of the UN Secretary General for:
(a) Timor Leste (b) Rwanda
(c) Kososvo (d) Western Sahara

22. Pablo Picasso was one of the most famous painters of the world. He was from:
(a) Portugal (b) Spain
(c) Italy (d) Argentina

23. Constantinople is the old name of:
(a) Baghdad (b) Ankara
(c) Damascus (d) Istanbul

24. "Golden Temple" in India is a sacred place for which religion?
(a) Sikhism (b) Buddhists
(c) Jainism (d) Taoism

25. Which President of the USA was Involved in the "Watergate Scandal"?
(a) John F. Kennedy
(b) Bill Clinton
(c) Richard Nixon
(d) Lyndon Baines Johnson

26. Which mammal lays eggs?
(a) Whales (b) Platypus
(c) Penguins (d) Kiwis

27. Before the re-unification of Germany what was the capital of West Germany?
(a) Frankfurt (b) Bonn
(c) Berlin (d) Hamburg

28. "Cope of Good Hope" is located in which country?
(a) Argentina (b) Namibia
(c) South Africa (d) USA

29. To which island was Napoleon exiled to, in 1815, where he eventually died?
(a) Saint Helena (b) Elba
(c) Corsica (d) Sardinia

30. In which country is the world's waterfall (Angel Falls) located?
(a) Zambia (b) Canada
(c) Venezuela (d) Auystria

31. Recently Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif attended the Climate Change Summit, conference hold in Paris in December 2015. The conference is popularly known as COP21. What does COP stand for?
(a) Comprehensive Ozone Protection
(b) Conference of Parties
(c) Conference of Ozone Polluters
(d) None of these

32. How many countries, so far, are members of the European Union?
(a) 28 (b) 15
(c) 32 (d) 26

33. The South African Cricket team is known by the name "Proteas". What exactly is "Proteas"?
(a) An animal native to Southern Africa
(b) National song of South Africa
(c) National Flower of South Africa
(d) Colour green in Zulu language

34. Wallis Mathias was a test cricketers from 1955 to 1962. Which country did he play for?
(a) Australia (b) West Indies
(c) India (d) Pakistan

35. "Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely". These words are associated with which personality?
(a) Lord Acton
(b) Winston Churchill
(c) Abraham Lincoln
(d) Aristotle

36. The "Statue of Liberty" is located in New York, USA. It was gifted to the USA by:
(a) Great Britain (b) Italy
(c) France (d) Spain

37. Who said "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs"
(a) Karl Marx (b) M.K. Gandhi
(c) Adam Smith (d) Plato

38. "Ornithology" is the study of:
(a) Bones (b) Smells
(c) Birds (d) Oceans

39. Which disease is caused by iodine deficiency?
(a) Gout (b) Goitre
(c) Ricketts (d) Scurvy

40. "Dialysis" is used for treatment of:
(a) Kidney failure
(b) Meningitis
(c) Cholera
(d) Parkinson Disease

41. DNA as a term is frequently used in Forensic investigations. What does DNA stand for?
(a) Double Nucleic Acid
(b) Deoxyribo-Nucleic Acid
(c) Deoxyribo-Nitiric Acid

(d) Deoxyribo-Nucleic Association

42. Banaspati Ghee, commonly used in Pakistan is produced by hydrogenation of:
(a) Corn oil (b) Soyabean oil
(c) Butter (d) Palm oil

43. MRI is commonly used diagnostic tool in hospitals. What does MRI stands for?
(a) Magnetic Ray Image
(b) Multi Ray Imaging
(c) Magnetic Resonance Investigation
(d) Magnetic Resonance Imaging

44. Polio is caused by a:
(a) Bacteria
(b) Virus
(c) Contamination
(d) Vitamin deficiency

45. Sun is a:
(a) Planet (b) Galaxy
(c) Comet (d) Star

46. Which one of the following is not a mammal?
(a) Shark (b) Whale
(c) Dolphin (d) Seal

47. The longest bone in the human body is:
(a) Tibia (b) Femur
(c) Fibula (d) Sternum

48. Which one of the following is the purest form of gold?
(a) 18 carats (b) 20 carats
(c) 22 carats (d) 24 carats

49. Which one of the following is the largest organ in the human body?
(a) Liver (b) Stomach
(c) Heart (d) Skin

50. Which one of the following disoasos Is caused by drinking of contaminated water?
(a) Cholera (b) Malaria
(c) Tuberculosis (d) Diabetes

51. Son of Mughal Emperor Zaheeruddin Babar, Emperor Humayun, lost his throne to:
(a) Jalaluddin Akbar
(b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Sher Khan
(d) Ameer Noor-ud-Din

52. Which Islamic scholar practically opposed Akbar's so called Deen-i-Ilahi?
(a) Khawaja Moin-ud-Din Chishti
(b) Hazrat Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi
(c) Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh
(d) Hazrat Gaisu Daraz

53. After the 1857 war of Independence the Mughal King of Delhi, Bahadur Shah was deported, by the British, to:
(a) Kathmandu
(b) Rangoon
(c) Andaman Island
(d) London

54. Which British officer shot and killed three of Bahodur Shah Zafar's sons, during the 1857 war of Independence)?
(a) William Hudson
(b) Colonel Nicholson
(c) John Lawrence
(d) Lt. Wiloughby

55. In which year did the Hindi-Urdu Controversy start?
(a) 1867 (b) 1868
(c) 1869 (d) 1870

56. After Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who became the Secretary of MAO College Management?
(a) Hakeem Ajmal Khan
(b) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk
(d) Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar

57. Who founded the Arya Samaj In India?
(a) Raja Ram Mohan
(b) Dayananda Saraswati
(c) Ram Gopal Acharya
(d) Ambedkar

58. Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of:
(a) M. K.Gandhi
(b) A. O. Hume
(c) Lord Curzon
(d) Ram Gopal Acharya

59. Who was the first President of the All India Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman
(b) Nawab Saleemullah
(c) Sir Agha Khan
(d) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk

60. Syed Ahmad Shaheed along with Shah Ismail were martyred in a battle with the Sikhs at:
(a) Panipat (b) Gujranwala
(c) Peshawar (d) Balakot

62. Who made the official announcement of the annulment of the partition of Bengals, in 1911?
(a) Sir John Jenkins
(b) Lord Hastings
(c) King George III
(d) King George V

62. In which pact did the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League agree on Constitutional Reforms in India including separate Electorate for Muslims?
(a) Bombay Pact (b) Lahore Pact
(c) Lucknow Pact (d) Delhi Pact

63. In 1927 the British Parliament appointed a Commission to report on the working of Dyarchy in Indian provinces. Who was the

(a) Sir John Simon
(b) Sir Stafford Cripps
(c) Lord Chelmsford
(d) Sir George Money

64. In August 1932, which British Prime Minister announced the famous Communal Award granting separate electorates to depressed classes in India?
   (a) Neville Chamberlain
   (b) Ramsay Macdonald
   (c) Stanley Baldwin
   (d) Clement Attlee

65. Who was the Prime Minister of Great Britain when Pakistan and India gained independence?
   (a) Clement Attlee
   (b) Wisnton Churchill
   (c) Neville Chamberlain
   (d) Sir Anthon Eden

66. Who wrote the National Anthem of India?
   (a) Rabindranath Tagore
   (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
   (c) Bankim Chander Chatopadhyay
   (d) M.K. Gandhi

67. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah started is legal practice in _________ and became the first Muslim barrister in the city.
   (a) London (b) Delhi
   (c) Bombay (d) Karachi

68. Quaid-e-Azam's daughter, Dina, decided to marry Neville Wadia against her father's wishes, which led to a lifelong estrangement between the two. What was Neville Wadia by way of religion?
   (a) Parsi (b) Christian
   (c) Hindu (d) Aethiest

69. What was the title of Allama Iqbal's Ph.d Thesis?
   (a) Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam
   (b) The Development of Metaphysics in Persia
   (c) Concept of Social Justice in Islam
   (d) Influence of Rumi on Sufi Poetry in India

70. Who played the pivotal role in the founding of APWA (All Pakistan Women's Association)?
   (a) Begum Raana Liaqat Ali
   (b) Begum Shaista Ikramullah
   (c) Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz
   (d) Begum Salma Tassaduq

71. The Indian Independence Act 1947 was mainly based on the recommendations made by:
   (a) The Cabinet Mission
   (b) The Cripps Mission
   (c) The Wavell Plan

72. After the assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan the then Governor General of Pakistan took over as the Prime Minister. Who was appointed as the Governor General?
   (a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
   (b) Ghulam Ahmad
   (c) Ghulam Muhammad
   (d) Iskandar Mirza

73. Name tho Incident that took place in January 1971, which provided an excuse to India to ban all Pakistani flights over Indian territory.
   (a) Attack on India Parliament
   (b) Violation of Ceasefire Line
   (c) "Hijacking" of Indian aircraft to Pakistan
   (d) Killings of Indian guard at Wagah Border

74. After removal of the Nawaz Sharif government in 1999, Pervez Musharraf took office of:
   (a) President (b) Governor General
   (c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Executive

75. In the Battle of Uhad Hinda mutilated the body of Hazrat Hamza (RA) and chewed his liver. Hinda was the wife of :
   (a) Abu Jehl
   (b) Abu Sufyan
   (c) Abdulah ibne Jasha
   (d) Wahshi ibn Harb

76. During the Battle of Uhad most of the archers appointed by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) left their designated place. Who took advantage and attacked the Muslims and turned the fortunes:,
   (a) Khalid ibn Waleed
   (b) Ikramah ibn Abu Jehl
   (c) Wahshi ibn Harb
   (d) Haris ibn Harb

77. Name of the youngest daughter of the Holy Prophet (PBUH):
   (a) Hazrat Umme-e-Kulsoom
   (b) Hazrat Zainab (RA)
   (c) Hazrat Ruqqaya (RA)
   (d) Hazrat Fatima (RA)

78. What is the meaning of "Baqarah"?
   (a) Mountain (b) Goat
   (c) Cow (d) Cave

79. What was the name of the camel on which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was riding while migrating to Madina?
   (a) Duldul (b) Anza
   (c) Qaswa (d) Zulfiqar

80. At which place did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) became the Imam of all the prophets during Miraj (Ascension)?
   (a) Masjid Al-Aqsa
   (b) Masjid-e-Nabvi
   (c) Masjid-e-Haram
   (d) Masjid-e-Qiblatain

81. Umrah can be performed at any time throughout the year except 9th to:
(a) 10th Zil-Haj (b) 11 Zil-Haj
(c) 10th Ramzan (d) 12 Ramzan

82. In which Surah of the Holy Quran essentials of "Wuzu" (Ablution) given?
(a) Al-Baqarah (b) Al-Maidah
(c) Al-Noor (d) Al-Nisa

83. Who signed the Treaty of Hudaibiya on behalf of tho Quraish?
(a) Abu Sufyan (b) Sohail bin Amar
(Q) Taofik bin Amor (d) Khalid bin Waleed

84. Who was the first among the Muslims to conquer Northern Africa. He also established the city Kairwoan (Tunisia)
(a) Muhammad bin Qasim
(b) Khalid bin Walid
(c) Tariq bin Ziyad
(d) Uqbah bin Nafi

85. How many Marlas are there in one acre?
(a) 180 (b) 140
(c) 160 (d) 150

86. How many "Furlongs" make 1 (one) mile?
(a) 6 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 9

87. On 25 September 2015 the UN Sustainable Development Summit adopted the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development, which included a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). How many Goals have been included in the SDGs?
(a) 15 (b) 17
(c) 19 (d) 12

88. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted in 2000. How many goals were identified in the MDGs?
(a) 8 (b) 9
(c) 10 (d) 12

89. Human Development Index (HDI) is a widely accepted indicator to measure the overall well-being of a country. Who was the man behind the establishment of HDI?
(a) Amartya Sen
(b) Mahbub-ul-Haq
(c) Kofi annan
(d) Dr.Saleem Muhammad Saleem

90. Gross National Happiness (GNH) has been proposed as one of the indicators to measure the overall well-being of a country. GNH as an indicator was proposed by:
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Norway
(c) Singapore (d) Bhutan

91. Population of Vultures in Pakistan is declining at a very high ratio and efforts are being made for conservation of this endangered bird. What is the main cause of declining vulture population?
(a) Excessive use of pesticides
(b) Expanding urban centres
(c) Widespread use of Diclofenic in Livestock
(d) Excessive poaching

92. Attabad Lake in Gilgit-Baltistan was formed due to a massive landslide, which blocked river __________ for almost months.
(a) Kurram (b) Indus
(c) Hunza (d) Gulmit

93. Who was Pakistan's first Civilian Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA)?
(a) Iskander Mirza
(b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) Ayub Khan
(d) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

94. The affairs of the cooperative societies in Pakistan are regulated under Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 and Cooperative Societies Rules of:
(a) 1926 (b) 1927
(c) 1928 (d) 1929

95. Who is the Minister for Cooperatives in the Government of Punjab?
(a) Malik Muhammad Iqbal Channar
(b) Malik Tanveer Aslam
(c) Raja Ashfaq Sarwar
(d) Malik Nadeem Kamran

96. Who was the first post-independence Chief Minister of Punjab?
(a) Mian Mumtaz Daultana
(b) Malik Feroz Khan Noon
(c) Iftikhar Hussain Khan Mamdot
(d) Sadiq Hussain Qureshi

97. Who succeeded Sir Francis Mudie as the second Governor of Punjab in independent Pakistan?
(a) I.I. Chundrigar
(b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(c) Mian Aminuddin
(d) Mushtaq Anmea Gurmani

98. Squadron Leader M.M. Alam (retired as Air Commodore) was an ace fighter pilot in Pakistan Air Force. For his braver in 1965 war he was awarded the:
(a) Hilal-e-Jurat
(b) Nishan-e-Haider
(c) Sitara-e-Jurat
(d) Tamgha-e-Shujaat

99. Who is the current Chief of Air Staff?
(a) Air Chief Marshal Tahir Rafiq Butt
(b) Air Chief Marshal Sohail Aman
(c) Air Chief Marshal Rao Qamar Suleman

100. One of the most prominent poets of Pakistan, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, won which international award in 1962?
(a) Nobel prize for Literature
(b) Lenin Peace Prize
(c) Commonwealth Literature Award
(d) Booker Prize Literature

Answer Key

1. a	14. a	27. b	40. a	53. b	66. c	79. c	92. c
2. b	15. c	28. c	41. b	54. a	67. c	80. a	93. d
3. c	16. a	29. a	42. d	55. a	68. a	81. b	94. b
4. b	17. b	30. c	43. d	56. c	69. b	82. b	95. a
5. d	18. b	31. b	44. b	57. b	70. a	83. b	96. c
6. a	19. c	32. a	45. d	58. b	71. d	84. d	97. b
7. c	20. a	33. c	46. a	59. c	72. c	85. c	98. c
8. c	21. d	34. d	47. b	60. d	73. c	86. c	99. b
9. c	22. b	35. a	48. d	62. d	74. d	87. b	100. b
10. c	23. d	36. c	49. a	62. c	75. b	88. a	
11. b	24. a	37. a	50. a	63. a	76. a	89. b	
12. a	25. c	38. c	51. b	64. b	77. d	90. d	
13. d	26. b	39. b	52. b	65. a	78. c	91. c	

MODEL PAPER No. 2

1. In which city is the headquarters of "Interpol" located?
(a) Vienna (b) New York
(c) London (d) Paris

2. Pakistan, recently, lost an important election to a United Nations body. Please identify the name of the UN body.
(a) Economic and Social Council
(b) Security Council
(c) Human Rights Council
(d) None of these

3. Which Article of the 1973 Constitution provides that no personal shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law?
(a) Article 6 (b) Article 8
(c) Article 9 (d) Article 10

4. Article 10A of the 1973 Constitution deals with:
(a) Right to fair trial
(b) Safeguards against illegal detention
(c) Right to life
(d) Right to free speech

5. Right to information is provided in Article of the Constitution.
(a) 15 (b) 19A
(c) 12B (d) 11

6. Rights of Minorities, including their due representation in the government, are provided in Article ______ of the
(c) Both 35 and 36 (d) None of these

7. Who is the current Prime Minister of United Kingdom:
(a) David Cameron
(b) Theresa May
(c) Tony Blair
(d) Gordon Brown

8. Borstal Jails/Institutions are meant for:
(a) Women Prisoners
(b) Condemned Prisoners
(c) Juvenile Prisoners
(d) Hardened Prisoners

9. Where is the office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights located?
(a) New York (b) Vienna
(c) Geneva (d) Berlin

10. Who is the present Chairman/Chairperson of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan?
(a) Asma Jahangir (b) I.A. Rehman
(c) Ansar Burney (d) Zohra Yousaf

11. When was the Universal Declaration on Human Rights adopted by the United Nations?
(a) 10 Dec. 1949 (b) 30 Nov. 1948
(c) 10 Dec. 1948 (d) 25 March 1950

12. The next senior rank to Sub Inspector in Police is SHO/ Inspector. What does SHO stands for?
(a) Senior Head Officer
(b) Station Head Officer
(c) Station House Officer

(d) None of these

13. Which Pakistani Cricketer announced retirement from ODI cricket on 10 November 2015?
(a) Younas Khan (b) Shoaib Malik
(c) Kamran Akmal (d) Danish Kaneria

14. Sardar Ayaz Sadiq was recently re-elected as Speaker of the National Assembly. Who was the other candidate in the election?
(a) Syed Khurshid Shah
(b) Shah Mahmood Qureshi
(c) Shafqat Mahmood
(d) Dr. Aleem Khan

15. Name the President of Syria?
(a) Hafiz Al-Assad
(b) Babar Al-Assad
(c) Bashar Al-Assad
(d) None of these

16. The South East Asian country Myanmar was previously known by the name:
(a) Siam (b) Yangon
(c) Burma (d) Cambodia

17. Houbara Bustard is one of the migratory birds, which is on the endangered list. What is it called locally?
(a) Tiloor (b) Chakor
(c) Koonj (d) Baaz

18. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi is the self-styled leader of:
(a) Al Qaeda (b) Hizbullah
(c) Shabab-e-Milli (d) DAESH

19. President of Tajikistan paid an official visit to Pakistan in November 2015. What is the name of Tajikistan's capital?
(a) Astana (b) Almaty
(c) Dushanbe (d) Tashkent

20. Mervyn Middlecoat of Pakistan Air Force was a hero of 1965 war with India. What was his rank?
(a) Group Captain
(b) Flight Lieutenant
(c) Squadron Leader
(d) Wing Commander

21. In September 2015 the UN Summit on post 2015 development agenda adopted Sustainable Development Goals for transforming the world by 2030. How many goals were identified?
(a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 17 (d) 20

22. Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP) succeeded Export Promotion Board (EPB) for promotion and development of trade. When was TDAP established?
(a) 2000 (b) 2004

23. The agenda for environmental protection was defined at the landmark UN Summit Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janiero, Brazil. In which year was the Summit held?
(a) 1990 (b) 1992
(c) 1997 (d) 1999

24. The headquarters of OPCW (Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons) is located in
(a) New York (b) Geneva
(c) The Hague (d) Vienna

FIND OUT ONE WORD FROM THE GIVEN WORDS WHICH IS DIFFERENT FROM THE OTHER THREE

25. (a) Apples (b) Oranges
(c) Mango (d) Spinach

26. (a) Lion (b) Elephant
(c) Tiger (d) Leopard

27. (a) Barometer (b) Thermometer
(c) Diameter (d) Lactometer

28. Name the wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was daughter of Hazrat Umar (RA):
(a) Hazrat Aisha (RA).
(b) Hazrat Jawairiya (RA)
(c) Hazrat Maimoona (RA)
(d) Hazrat Hafsah (RA)

29. Which one of the following according to the Holy Quran is considered as an unpardonable sin?
(a) Lie (b) Shirk
(c) Theft (d) Backbiting

30. Masjid-e-Qiblataan is located in:
(a) Makkah (b) Madina
(c) Taif (d) Jerusalem

31. Which Surah in the Holy Quran has "Bismillah" twice?
(a) Al Ahzaab (b) Al Noor
(c) Al Namal (d) Al Nissa

32. How many Sahaba (companions of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) embraced shahadat in Battle of Badr?
(a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 16 (d) 18

33. Other than Hazrat Adam (AS), which other prophet was born without a father?
(a) Hazrat Zakariya (AS)
(b) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(c) Hazrat Issa (AS)
(d) Hazrat Idrees (AS)

FIND OUT WHICH ONE IN THE GIVEN OPTIONS HAS THE SAME RELATIONSHIP WITH THE THIRD ...

34. Swim is to Fish as Walk is to ________
(a) Man (b) Bird
(c) Chair (d) Legs

35. Appreciation is to Reward as Crime is to ________
(a) Guilt (b) Punishment
(c) Allegation (d) Need

36. Stone is to Hard as Feather is to ________
(a) White (b) Bird
(c) Soft (d) Fly

37. Cat is to Kitten as Dog is to ________
(a) Puppy (b) Colt
(c) Calf (d) Baby

38. Which car company created a big scandal by tampering with the emissions measurement software in their cars?
(a) BMW (b) AUDI
(c) Ford (d) Volkswagon

39. Which of the following countries is not a member of BRICS (association of newly emerging economies)?
(a) Brazil (b) Canada
(c) Russia (d) India

40. G-77 (Group of 77) is a group of countries classified as:
(a) Middle income countries
(b) Developing countries
(c) Least Developed Countries
(d) Industrialised countries

41. In 1846 the British sold Kashmir to Dogra Maharaja Gulab Singh for an amount of approximately:
(a) 70 million Rupees
(b) 7.5 million Rupees
(c) 17 million Rupees
(d) None of these

42. Who was Punjab's first Inspector General, Police?
(a) Mian Anwar Ali
(b) A.B. Awan
(c) S.N. Alam
(d) Qurban Ali Khan

43. Headquarters of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is in:
(a) Geneva (b) Vienna
(c) The Hague (d) Berlin

44. Who holds the world record for scoring the fastest century in One Day International cricket?
(a) Shahid Afridi (b) Rohit Sharma
(c) Corey Anderson (d) AB de Villiers

45. Name the Mughal Emperor who died in 1556 after falling from stairs:
(a) Zahir-ud-Din Babar
(b) Shah Jehan
(c) [illegible]
(d) Humayun

46. Taj Mahal was completed in 1648 by Emperor Shah Jehan in memory of his wife named
(a) Mumtaz Mahal (b) Zaib-un-Nisa
(c) Joda Bai (d) None of these

47. Name the Nawab of Bengal who was defeated by Lord Clive in the battle of Plassey:
(a) Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula
(b) Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula
(c) Nawab Salimulah
(d) Nawab Ammad-ul-Mulk

48. The first President of the All India Muslim League was:
(a) Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman
(b) Nawab Saleemullah
(c) Sir Agha Khan
(d) Nawab viqar-ul-Mulk

49. Name the educational institution founded by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (former NWFP):
(a) Frontier University
(b) Peshawar College
(c) Islamia High School, Peshawar
(d) Islamia College, Peshawar

50. Who was the Prime Minister of Great Britain when the Partition Plan was announced in 1947?
(a) Attlee (b) Churchill
(c) Hastings (d) Macmillon

51. By the end of August 1947 all the Hindu majority states had acceded to India except:
(a) Hyderabad" (b) Junagarh
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

52. Which of the following UN Peace Keeping Operations has been mandated to monitor the LOC (former Cease Fire Line) in Kashmir?
(a) UNMOGIP (b) MONUC
(c) UNIFIL (d) MINURSO

53. The Northern Areas of Pakistan (presently Gilgit-Baltistan) are under the administrative control of:
(a) Provincial Government
(b) AJK Government
(c) Federal Government
(d) None of them

54. "Right to fair trial" was inserted in the Constitution of Pakistan through the ________ amendment.
(a) 17th (b) 18th
(c) 19th (d) None of these

55. "Chaubujri" in Lahore was the gateway to the garden built for Princess ________ daughter of Emperor Aurangzeb.
(a) Mumtaz Mahal (b) Zeenat Alam

(c) Zeb-un-Nisa (d) None of them

56. The book "The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and Demand for Pakistan" was written by:
(a) Akbar S. Ahmad
(b) Ayesha Jalal
(c) Hussain Haqqani
(d) Jaswant Singh

57. Father of the newly elected Prime Minister of Canada, Justin Trudeau, had also remained the Prime Minister of Canada. What was his name?
(a) Harold Trudeau (b) Michael Trudeau
(c) Pierre Trudeau (d) Charles Trudeau

58. When was the last time Pakistan's Hockey Team won a Gold Medal at the Olympic Games?
(a) 1976 (Montreal)
(b) 1988 (Seoul)
(c) 1992 (Barcelona)
(d) 1984 (Los Angeles)

59. Who is Pakistan's Minister of Planning and Development?
(a) Ghulam Murtaza Jatoi
(b) Zahid Hamid
(c) Sikandar Bosan
(d) Ahsan Iqbal

60. "Thyroid Gland" is located in ________ of human body.
(a) Stomach (b) Thorax
(c) Leg (d) Neck

61. Who was the first Governor of Punjab?
(a) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishter
(b) Francis Mudie
(c) George Constantine
(d) General Musservi

62. Who was the first person to hold the post of Chief Executive of Pakistan?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) Zia-ul-Haq
(d) Pervez Musharraf

63. In which country are the "Angel Falls" located?
(a) Zimbabwe (b) Venezuela
(c) Canada (d) Kenya

64. Abdul Rehman Chughtai was a famous of ________ Pakistan.
(a) Civil Servant (b) Architect
(c) Painter (d) Music Composer

65. Find the value of $\sqrt{1\frac{9}{16}}$
(a) $1\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $1\frac{1}{4}$
(c) $1\frac{5}{4}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$

66. If 25 toys cost 500, what would be the cost of 75 toys?
(a) 2000 (b) 1500
(c) 1200 (d) 1700

67. Find the missing numbers in the following number series: "13 3 5 5 7 7 ________"
(a) 8 8 (b) 1010
(c) 9 9 (d) None of these

68. Find the missing number in the series: 60 59 57 54 50 ________
(a) 45 (b) 47
(c) 44 (d) 43

69. A man walks 3 Km to his East then turns left and walks 3 Km towards North then turns left and walks 3 Km towards West Indicate the correct direction in which he is in relation to his starting point:
(a) East (b) West
(c) South (d) North

70. A rectangular room is 6m long, 5m wide and 4m high. What is the total volume of the room in cubic meters?
(a) 24 (b) 30
(c) 120 (d) 240

71. In a one Kilometer race A beats B by 28 meters or 7 seconds. Find out the time taken by A to finish the race.
(a) 4 Mins 3 secs (b) 3 min 4 secs
(c) 5 mins (d) 4 mins 20 secs

72. Imran made a profit of 20 percent in the first year. Next year he had a loss of 25 percent on the capital he had at the beginning of second year. What was his overall loss?
(a) 12 percent (b) 10 percent
(c) 5 percent (d) No loss

73. Rashid buys 3 books for Rs: 16 each and four books for Rs: 23 each. What will be the average price of the books?
(a) 18 (b) 20
(c) 22 (d) 24

74. 888 ÷ 0.8 × 8 = ?
(a) 8880 (b) 8007
(c) 8800 (d) 88.80

75. Windows 2007 is a(an):
(a) Word Processor
(b) Operating System
(c) Application Software
(d) None of these

76. All the files deleted from the computer are stored in the:
(a) Recycle Bin

(d) Internet Explorer

77. URL is an abbreviation of:
(a) Uniform Room Locator
(b) Universal Resource Locator
(c) Universal Room Locator
(d) Uniform Resource Locator

78. Software programme that controls a piece of hardware is called:
(a) Control Panel (b) Driver
(c) Messenger (d) Browser

79. A programme used to view World Wide Web (WWW) pages, such as Google, Yahoo and Internet Explorer, is called:
(a) Messenger
(b) Internet
(c) Operating System
(d) Browser

80. In computer system word 'BOOT' is used for:
(a) To exit opened software
(b) To start up a software
(c) To shutdown system
(d) To start a computer

81. What is "Acoustics":
(a) Science of Waves
(b) Science of Sound
(c) Science of Light
(d) Science of Electromagnetic Waves System

82. In human body Gall Bladder is part of the __________ system.
(a) Nervous (b) Reproductory
(c) Digestive (d) Respiratory

83. Which of the following blood vessels carry blood from the human body to the heart?
(a) Veins (b) Arteries
(c) Capillaries (d) None of these

84. Glaucoma is caused by increase in pressure within:
(a) Eyeball (b) Heart
(c) Lungs (d) Kidneys

85. Lemon is a good source of vitamin:
(a) D (b) C
(c) A (d) E

FIND THE PAIR OF WORDS FROM THE OPTION THAT EXPRESS A SIMILAR RELATIONSHIP AS IN THE GIVEN PAIR OF WORDS

86. Condemnation: Disapproval
(a) Ignorance: Patience
(b) Optimism: Insight
(c) Blasphemy: Irreverence
(d) Sorrow: Intention

87. Rehearsal: Performance
(a) Entrapment: Game
(c) Applause: Audience
(d) Antidote: Illness

88. Graceful: Movement
(a) Articulate: Speech
(b) Clean: Dirt
(c) Humorous: Laughter
(d) Docile: Rebellious

CHOOSE THE WORD FROM THE OPTIONS WHICH IS NEARLY SIMILAR IN MEANING TO THE GIVEN WORD.

89. Adhere
(a) Give up (b) Stick
(c) Criticise (d) Appear

90. Fanatical
(a) Obsessive (b) Moderate
(c) Eager (d) Rebellious

91. Pledge
(a) Plain (b) Rough
(c) Playful (d) Promise

CHOOSE THE WORD FROM THE OPTIONS WHICH IS NEARLY OPPOSITE IN MEANING TO THE GIVEN WORD.

92. Obscure
(a) Academic (b) Implicit
(c) Explicit (d) Ugly

93. Clarity
(a) Exaggeration (b) Simplicity
(c) Confusion (d) Reserve

94. Relinquish
(a) Withdraw (b) Attack
(c) Assume (d) Conquer

95. On which day is the International Human Rights Day celebrated?
(a) 20 November (b) 10 December
(c) 10 June (d) 18 December

96. 'یار زندہ صحبت باقی' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(a) محبت زندہ رہنے تک رہتی ہے
(b) دوستی زندہ رہنے تک رہتی ہے
(c) زندہ رہے تو ملتے رہیں گے
(d) زندہ دل دوست سے دوستی قائم رہتی ہے

97. 'تجاہلِ عارفانہ' سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(a) جان بوجھ کر انجان بننا
(b) غفلت سے کام کرنا
(c) جاہل آدمی
(d) عقل مند شخص

98. عندلیب شادانی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟

(a) وجاہت حسین (b) محمد ولی

(c) سید محمد حسین (d) حبیب احمد

99. "یادوں کی بارات" کس کی سوانح حیات ہے؟

(a) فیض احمد فیض (b) احمد ندیم قاسمی

(c) احسان دانش (d) جوش ملیح آبادی

100. میں کس کے ہاتھ پہ اپنا لہو تلاش کروں
تمام شہر نے پہنے ہوئے ہیں دستانے"
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے۔

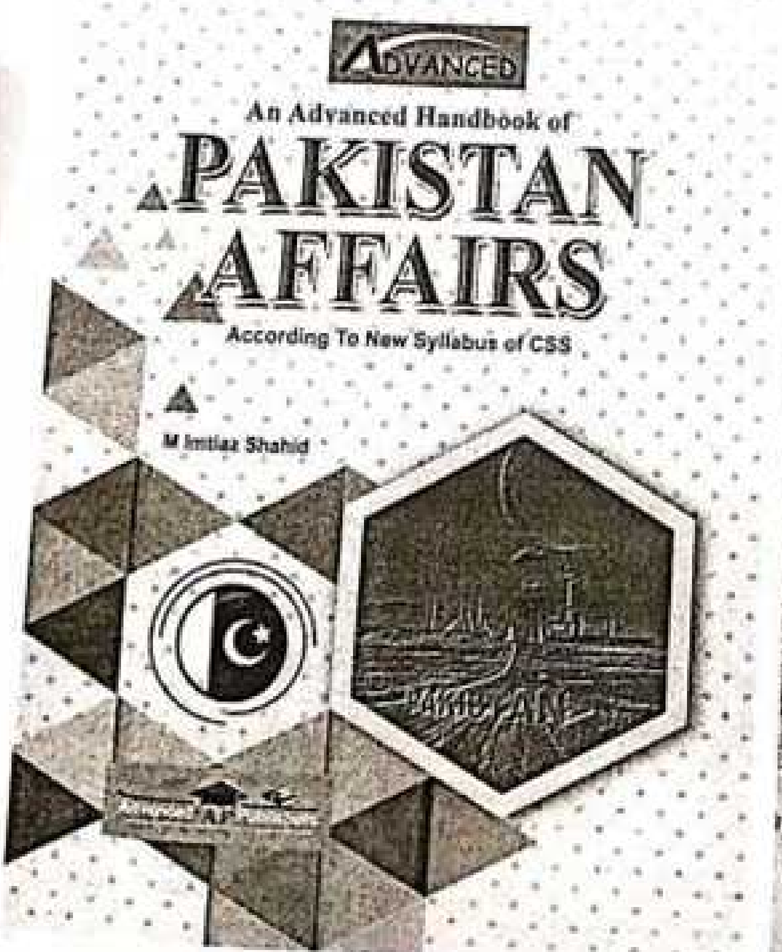
(a) مصطفیٰ زیدی (b) غالب

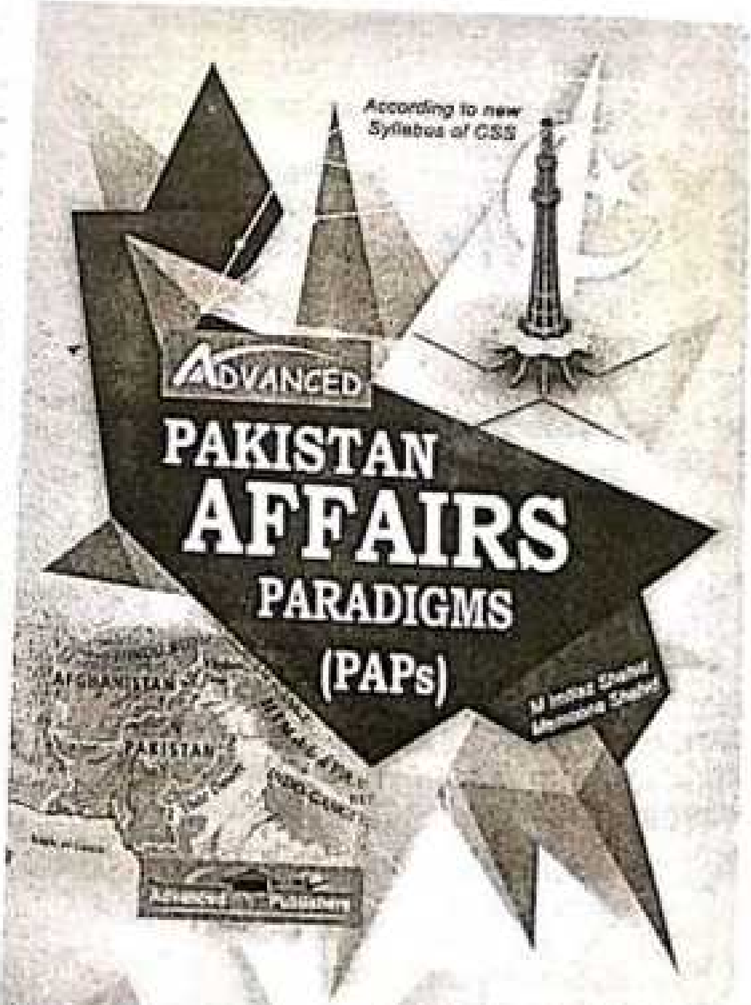
(c) پروین شاکر (d) احمد ندیم قاسمی

Answer Key

1.	d	14.	c	27.	c	40.	b	53.	c	66.	b	79.	d	92.	c
2.	c	15.	c	28.	d	41.	b	54.	b	67.	b	80.	d	93.	c
3.	c	16.	c	29.	b	42.	d	55.	c	68.	a	81.	b	94.	c
4.	a	17.	a	30.	b	43.	b	56.	b	69.	b	82.	c	95.	b
5.	b	18.	d	31.	c	44.	d	57.	c	70.	c	83.	a	96.	c
6.	b	19.	c	32.	b	45.	d	58.	d	71.	a	84.	a	97.	a
7.	b	20.	d	33.	c	46.	a	59.	d	72.	c	85.	b	98.	a
8.	c	21.	c	34.	a	47.	b	60.	b	73.	b	86.	c	99.	d
9.	c	22.	d	35.	b	48.	c	61.	b	74.	a	87.	b	100.	a
10.	d	23.	b	36.	d	49.	d	62.	d	75.	b	88.	c		
11.	c	24.	c	37.	a	50.	a	63.	b	76.	a	89.	b		
12.	c	25.	d	38.	b	51.	c	64.	c	77.	d	90.	a		
13.	a	26.	b	39.	b	52.	a	65.	d	78.	b	91.	d		

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆





Most Important Questions on Islamic Studies

Century Wise History

6th century 545: Birth of Abdullah, the Holy Prophet's father.

571: Birth of the Holy Prophet. Year of the Elephant. Invasion of Makkah by Abraha the Viceroy of Yemen, his retreat.

7th century 605: The Holy Prophet arbitrates in a dispute among the Quraish about the placing of the Black Stone in the Kaaba. 610: The first revelation in the cave at Mt. Hira. The Holy Prophet is commissioned as the Messenger of God. 613: Declaration at Mt. Sara inviting the general public to Islam.

8th century 700: Campaigns against the Berbers in North Africa. 702: Ashath's rebellion in Iraq, battle of Deir ul Jamira. 705: Death of Abdul Malik. Accession of Walid I as Caliph.

9th century 800: The Aghlabid rule is established in North Africa. 803: Downfall of the Barmakids. Execution of Jafar Barmki. 805: Campaigns against the Byzantines. Capture of the islands of Rhodes and Cypress. 809: Death of Harun ur Rashid. Accession of Amin.

10th century 902: Death of the Abbasid Caliph Muktafi; death of the Saffarid ruler Amr.

903: Assassination of the Qarmatian ruler Abu Said; accession of Abu Tahir.

905: Abdullah b Hamdan founds the Hamdanid rule in Mosul and Jazira. End of the Tulunid rule in Egypt.

11th century 1001: Mahmud Ghazanavi defeats the Hindu Shahis.

1004: Mahmud captures Bhatiya. 1005: Mahmud captures Multan and Ghur.

1008: Mahmud defeats the Rajput confederacy.

12th century 1101: Death or the Fatimid Caliph Al Mustaali, accession of Al Aamir.

1105: Death of the Seljuk Sultan Barkiaruk, accession Of Muhammad.1106: Death of the Al Motavid Yusuf b Tashfin.

13th century 1202: Death of the Ghurid Sultan Ghias ud Din; accession of Mahmud.

1204: Shahab ud Din Ghuri defeated by the Ghuzz Turks.1206: Death of Shahab ud Din Ghuri. Qutb ud Din Aibik crowned king in Lahore.

14th century 1301: In Bengal, Death of Ruknuddin the king of Bengal, succeeded by

brother Shamsuddin Firuz.302: In Granada, Death of Muhammad II; succession of Muhammad III.

15th century 1400: In the Burji Mamluks empire, The Mamluks lost Syria which was occupied by Amir Timur.1401: In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Timur Qutluq, the ruler, installed by Amir Timur, accession of Shadi Beg.

16th century 1500: In the Burji Mamluks empire, Zahir Kanauh overthrown by Ashraf Gan Balat.1501: Isamil I establishes the Safavid dynasty in Persia, and the Twelve-Imam Shi'ism becomes the state religion.

17th century 1600: Sind annexed by the Mughals. End of the Arghun rule in Sind.

1601: Khandesh annexed by the Mughals.1603: Battle of Urmiyah. Turks suffer defeat. Persia occupies Tabriz, Mesopotamia. Mosul and Diyarbekr. Death of Muhammad III, Sultan of Turkey, accession of Ahmad I. In Morocco al Shaikh died.

18th century 1700: Murshid Quli Khan declares the independence of Bengal and establishes his capital at Murshidabad.1703: Ahmad 11I becomes the Ottoman Sultan. Birth of Shah Wali Ullah. Birth of the religious reformer Muhammad b Abdul Wahab.

19th century 1803: Shah Abdul Aziz ibn Saud assassinated by a Shia fanatic. Shah Shuja proclaimed as King of Afghanistan.1805: Ibn Saud captured Madinah defeating the Turk garrison.

20th century 1901: Ibn Saud (Abd al-Aziz) captures Riyad.1901: French forces occupy Morocco.190-: Morocco becomes a French protectorate under the Conference of Algeciras.1904: The Presian constitution is promoted.

Information in Brief

PROPHETS OF ISLAM

1. Rajab is the seventh month of Islamic year

2. Surah Surah Al-Naml in the Holy Quran named after insect
3. Hajjatul Wida was done by Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 632 A.D
4. Hajr-e-Aswad mean Black stone
5. The mother of Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) ran 7 times from hill of Safa to Marwa in search of water
6. Hazrat Amna (RA), mother of Holy Prophet is buried in Abwa
7. "I would definitely wage war against them who disassociate prayer from Zakat". Who among the Khulfa-e-Rashdeen Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) did issue this statement
8. Abu Sufyan was the commander of the infidels in the Battle of Uhad
9. Meaning of Al Hadi mentioned in the Holy Quran is the Guide
10. Iblees requested Allah to allow him to exist freely until the Day of Judgment
11. Haj was made compulsory in 9th Hijri
12. Slave Feroz Abu Lulu murdered Hazrat Umer (RA)
13. Surah Al-Feel is named after "Elephant"
14. Hazrat Nooh (A.S) is called Aadam-e-Sani (A.S)
15. 1st Ashra of Ramzan is called Ashra-e-Rehmat
16. The Maker is meant by Allah's attribute "Al-Bari"
17. Surah Al Maeda of Holy Quran throws light on the Halal and Haraam of sacrificial animals
18. Salat is the second pillar of Islam
19. The literal meanings of the word "Zakat" are to grow or prosper
20. Hazrat Umme-e-Salma (RA) was alive at the tragic incident of Karabala
21. *Hujja tul Baligha* is written by Shah Wali Ullah
22. Arab worship before Islam Idols & Fire
23. Tarikh-ul-rusul wal-al-Muluk is written by At'tibri
24. Mother of Hazrat Usman Arwa
25. In Uhud battle tooth of Holy Prophet (PBUH) broken
26. Hajj was made obligatory in 9 AH
27. Real name of Hazrat Abu Bakar RA is Abdullah
28. Holy Prophet (PBUH) name was suggested by
30. Caliph Hazrat Usman added 2nd Aazan fo Friday Prayers
31. Abu-Sufyan was the commander of Infidels i the Battle of Uhud
32. Safi-Ullah is the title of Hazrat Adam (A.S)
33. 5374 Ahadith were quoted by Hazrat Ab Hurairah (R.A)
34. Umayyad Caliph Umar Bin Abdul Aziz ordere compilation of Ahadith?
35. Ushar and Khums are two kinds of Tax in Islan
36. Ameer Muawiya was he first Ummayad Calip
37. Sulah Hudebia was signed on 6 AH
38. "He will not enter Paradise whose neighbor is not secure from his evil." It is an Hadith
39. "There is no superiority for an Arab over a non Arab, nor for a non-Arab over an Arab." Is a Hadith
40. Ghazwah e Khayber was fought in 7 AH
41. Which of the following was First Ghazwa of Islam Abwa
42. "None of you will believe until you love for you brother what you love for yourself." It is a Hadith
43. The name of Hazrat Ibrahim's younger so was Hazrat Yunus
44. Hazrat Umar (RA) introduced the jail system
45. Hazrat Ali (RA) participated in all Ghazwa excepts Ghazwa Tabook
46. The old name of Mecca was Bakkah
47. Duration of Hazrat Abubakr R.A caliphate wa 2 years
48. Saum among the pillars of Islam used a Kaffarah?
49. Surah Numal contains Bismillah twice
50. Nahal is on Insects
51. The name of Hazrat Amina R.A's tribe wa Banu Nuzair
52. Sahabi Saad bin Abi Waqas led the battle of Qudsia
53. Masjid Aqsa is the other name of Bait ul Maqdas
54. Battle of Badr was fought in month of Ramzan
55. The title of Saif Ullah was given to Hazr Khalid

58. In the First Revelation the Holy Verse of Surah were cited in Al-Alaq
59. Mesaaq-e-Madina is the first written constitution of the world
60. While migrating from Makkah to Madina the Holy Prophet (PBUH) took refuge in Thaur Cave.
61. About Salaat (Namaz) the Muslims shall be asked first of all, on the Day of Judgment
62. "Kitab-ul-Asar" was compiled by Imam Muhammad bin Hasan Shaybani
63. Angel Hazrat Meekail (A.S.) is appointed providing for Food
64. During drought Salaat al Istasqa is performed
65. The nation of was Hazrat Loot (AS) destroyed by a rain of stones
66. The serial number of Surah Maryam in the 114 Surahs of Holy Quran is 19
67. Jang Abwa was the name of first civil war in Islam
68. The tragedy of Karbala take place in 61 Hijrah
69. Prophet did Jews call Hazrat Oozair (A.S) the son of Allah
70. The word Muhammad (P.B.U.H) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only four times
71. "There is no compulsion in religion (Islam)" is a verse of Surah Al-Baqrah:
72. Adam was created on Juma day.
73. Adam landed in Sri Lanka on Adam's Peak Mountain.
74. Adam is a word of Syriani language.
75. Adam had 2 daughters and 3 sons.
76. Kabeel killed Habeel because he wanted to marry Akleema.
77. The first person to be put into Hell will be Qaabil.
78. Sheesh was youngest son of Adam.
79. Age of Adam at Sheesh's birth was 130 years.
80. Adam walked from India to Makkah and performed forty Hajj.
81. Adam knew 100 000 languages. (Roohul Bayaan)
82. Abul Basher is called to Hazrat Adam.
83. Hazrat Adam built first mosque on earth.
84. Height of Adam was 90 feet.
85. Age of Adam at the time of his death 950 years.
86. Hazrat Adam's grave is in Saudi Arabia.
87. ... Sheesh
88. Sheesh passed away at the age of 912 years.
89. Noah got prophethood at the age of 40
90. Noah's ark was 400 x 100 yards area.
91. Ark of Noah stopped at Judi Mountain (Turkey).
92. Noah preached for 950 years.
93. Nation of Noah worshipped 5 idols.
94. Nation of Noah was exterminated through the flood.
95. Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Hazrat Nooh.
96. Noah was sent to Iraq.
97. 2242 years after Adam, Toofan-e-Noah occurred.
98. About 80 people were with him in the boat.
99. Duration of storm of Noah was for 6 months.
100. Noah lived for 950 years.
101. Nooh is called predecessor, Naji Ullah; Shaikh ul Ambiya.
102. Abu ul Bashr Sani is title of Noah.
103. After toofan-e-Nooh, the city establish was Khasran
104. Ibrahim was thrown into the fire by the order of Namrud.
105. Hazrat Ibraheem intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina.
106. Ibrahim was born at Amer near Euphrate (Iraq)
107. Ibraheem was firstly ordered to migrate to Palestine.
108. First wife of Ibraheem was Saarah.
109. Second wife of Ibraheem was Haajirah.
110. Azaab of mosquitoes was sent to the nation of Ibrahim
111. Abraham is called Khalilullah, father of prophets and Idol Destroyer.
112. Age of Abraham at the time of his death 175 years.
113. Ibrahim is buried at Hebron in Jerusalem.
114. Abrahem invented comb.
115. Hazrat Loot was contemporary of Hazarat Ibraheem
116. Abraham remained in fire 40 days.
117. Terah or Aazer was the father of Ibraheem.
118. Grave of Lut is in Iraq.
119. Luut died at Palestine and is buried at Hebron.
120. Ibraheem was the uncle of Luut.
121. Loot was maternal grandfather of Ayub.

122. Luut resided at Ur near Mesopotamia.
123. Ismaeel is called Abu-al-Arab.
124. Mother of Ismaeel was Haajrah.
125. Ishaaq built boundaries of Masjid-e-Aqsaa.
126. Ishaaq was sent to Jews.
127. At Muqam-e-Ibraheem, there are imprints of Ibraheem.
128. Ibrahim was first person to circumcise himself and his son.
129. Hajra the wife of Ibrahim was daughter of Pharoah of Egypt.
130. Ibrahim was 86 years old when Ismael was born.
131. Ibrahim was ordered to migrate along with family to valley of Batha meaning Makkah.
132. Ibrahim was sent to Jordan after leaving Haajrah and Ismaeel
133. Age of Ibraheem at the birth of Ishaq was 100 years and of Saarah was 90 years.
134. First wife of Ibrahim resided at Palestine.
135. Ibrahim intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina on 10th Zul Hajj.
136. As a result of sacrifice of Ismael, Ibrahim was gifted a baby from Saarah named Ishaq.
137. Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of Hazrat Ismaeel in the valley of Batha (Makkah).
138. Hazrat Ismail discovered Hajar-e-Aswad.
139. Zabeeullah and Abu al Arab are called to Hazrat Ismaeel.
140. Ismael divorced his wife being discourteous.
141. Jibreel brought sacred stone to Ismael.
142. Original colour of the sacred stone was white.
143. Hazrat Idress was expert in astronomy.
144. Uzair became alive after remaining dead for one hundred years.
145. Hazrat Yaqub has the title of Israel
146. 1 Lac 24 thousand- total number of prophets.
147. Hazrat Idrees was the first who learnt to write.
148. How many Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS)? 30
149. Prophet Yahya A.S was sent to people of Jordan.
150. Hazrat Idrees (A.S) set up 180 cities.
153. Hazarat Moosa(A.S) had impediment in his tongue
154. Moosa was granted 9 miracles.
155. Musa crossed the Red Sea.
156. The prophet mentioned in Quran for most of times is Moosa.
157. Ten commandments were revealed on Moosa
158. Moosa died on Abareem mountain.
159. Grave of Musa is in Israel.
160. Teacher of Moosa was Shoaib.
161. Moosa was brought up by Aasia Bint Mozah
162. Elder brother of Moosa was Haroon.
163. Moosa had only one brother.
164. In Toowa valley Moosa was granted prophethood.
165. An Egyptian was killed by Moosa.
166. Haroon was an eloquent speaker.
167. Haroon is buried at Ohad.
168. Haroon & Musa both were prophets and contemporaries.
169. Hazrat Ayub was famous for his patience.
170. The miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with Saleh
171. 4 prophets were sent to Bani Israeel.
172. 722 languages were understood by Hazrat Idrees.
173. Hazrat Saleh invented Soap.
174. Kalori: hill, from where Isa was lifted alive.
175. Zikraiya was carpenter.
176. Harzat Zikraiya was cut with the Saw.
177. Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in Quran.
178. Sulaiman & Dawood understood language the birds.
179. The tree of date palm grew on the earth for first time.
180. Prophets attached with the profession of weaving are Adam, Idrees & Shaeet.
181. Hazrat younus was eaten by shark fish.
182. Younus prayed LAILAH ANTA SUBHANAK KUNTUM MINAZALIMIN in the belly of fish
183. Grave of Dawood is in Israel.
184. Yahya's tomb is in Damascus.
185. Bilal Habshi is buried in Damascus.

189. The prophet whose people were last to suffer divine punishment Saleh.
190. Suleiman died while standing with the support of a stick.
191. Ashab-e-Kahf slept for 309 years.
192. The number of Ashab-e-Kahf was 7.
193. Hazrat Essa (A.S) was carpenter by profession.
194. Besides Essa, Yahya also got prophet hood in childhood.
195. Baitul Laham is the birth Place of Hazrat Essa (AS) is situated in Jerusalaem.
196. Isa would cure the victims of leprosy.
197. Zakria was contemporary of Isa.
198. Isa was the cousin of Yahya.
199. Romans kingdom was established in Palestine at Esa's birth.
200. Romans were Atheists.
201. Ruler of Palestine at the birth of Esa was Herod.
202. Maryum grew up in the house of Zakaiyya.
203. Besides Esa, Adam was also a fatherless prophet.
204. Esa born at Bethlehem.
205. Yahaya was the precursor of Eessa.
206. Yahya is buried at Syria.
207. Our prophet has the title Habibullah.
208. Prophet Dawood has the title Najeeb Ullah.
209. Prophet Jesus crist is called Rooh-ul-Ullah.
210. Tur-e-Sina was the mountain where Hazrat Musa (AS) received Allah's message.
211. Hazrat Musa was Kalimullah.
212. Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by Idrees first of all.
213. Aad was the nation of Hood.
214. After seven day's continuous rain and storm the nation of Hood destroyed.
215. Nation of Samood was preached by Salih.
216. Miracle of pregnant female camel was sent to Samood.
217. 3 Sahifay were revealed to Ibrahim.
218. Israel was the son of Ishaq.
219. Israel was 147 years old when Ishaq died.
220. Mountains would break by the miracle of Yaqoob.
221. Musa married the daughter of Shoaib.
222. Due to Zakria's prayer Yahya was born.
223. Yousuf remained in jail for 10 years.
224. Yousuf and Yaqoob met each other after 40 years.
225. Yousuf was the son of Yaqoob.
226. Yousuf's family was called the Israeelites.
227. Real brother of Yousuf was Bin Yamen.
228. Yousuf was sold as a slave in Egypt.
229. Yousuf had 12 brothers.
230. Yousuf was famous for his beauty & knew facts of dreams.
231. Mother of Yousuf was Rachel.
232. Yaqoob lost his eye-sight in memory of Yousuf.
233. Nation of Shoaib committed embezzlement in trusts.
234. Shoaib called Speaker of the Prophets.(Khateeb ul ambiya)
235. Shoaib got blinded for weeping over destruction of his nation.
236. Ilyas prayed for nation it rained after a period of 312 years.
237. Uzair reassembled all copies of Taurait.
238. Taloot was the father-in-law of Dawood.
239. Dawood was good player of flute.
240. Fountain of Copper flowed from Sulayman.
241. Woodpecker conveyed Sulayman's message to Saba queen.
242. Younus remained in fish for 40 days.
243. King Herodus ordered the execution of Yahya.
244. Politus on Roman governor's orders tried execution of Isa.
245. Dawood is called as Najeeb Ullah.
246. In quran Ten Commandments are named Awamir-i-Ashara.
247. Teacher of Hakeem Lukman was Dawood.
248. Prophets lifted alive Isa,Idrees&Ilyas.
249. Idrees was directed to migrate by Allah to Egypt.
250. Idrees was the first man to learn to write.
251. Idrees was taken alive to Heavens at the age of 365 Y.
252. Gnostics regarded Sheesh as a divine emanation.
253. Gnostics means Sheesinas and inhabited Egypt.
254. Idrees was sent to Gnostics.
255. Idol worship was forbidden by Idress to people.
256. Idress was special friend of one of the angels.

257. Idrees remained in 4th heaven.
258. Idreess died in the wings of the angel.
259. Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Noah.
260. Sam, Ham & Riyyafas were the children of Noah.
261. Bani Aad settled in Yemen.
262. Shaddad was famous king of Bani Aad.
263. Glorious palace near Adan built by Bani Aad was known as Garden of Iram.
264. Shaddad kingdom was extended to Iraq.
265. A violent storm was sent to Bani Aad.
266. Grave of Hood is at Hazarmoat.
267. Oman, Yemen & Hazarmoat are in Southern Arabia.
268. In Rajab, Arabs visit the grave of Hood.
269. Bani Samood lived in Wadi al-Qura & Wadi al-Hajr.
270. Wadi al-Qura, Wadi al-Hajr are in Syria & Hijaz.
271. Volcanic eruption was sent to Bani samood.
272. Contemporary of Ibrahim was Lut.
273. Hood was the uncle of Ibraheem.
274. A dreadful earthquake was sent to people of Luut.
275. Native area of Ibraheem was Mesopotamia.
276. Surname of Terah was Aazar.
277. Father of Yaaqoob and Esau was Ishaq.
278. Father-in-law of Ayyoob was Yaqoob.
279. Ishaq is buried in Palestine.
280. Age of Ishaq when he was blessed with twins was 60 Y.
281. Yunus was the twin brother of Yaaqoob.
282. Prophet bestowed with kingship of Allah: Dawood.
283. Dawood was a soldier of Talut.
284. Dawood lived in Bait-ul-Lahm.
285. Talut was also known as Saul.
286. Dawood is buried at Jerusalem.
287. Youngest son of Dawood was Sulaymaan.
288. Mother of Sulayman was Saba.
289. Sulayman ascended the throne of Joodia.
290. Sulaymaan was a great lover of horses.
291. The ruler of Yemen in the time of Sulayman was Saba.
293. Saba means Bilqees.
294. Whose kingdom came under a famine in the times of Ilyas: King of Ahab.
295. Ilyas's nation worshipped idol namd Lal.
296. Ilyas disappeared mysteriously.
297. Successor of Ilyas was Al-ya-sah.
298. Cousin of Al-ya-Say who was prophet was Ilyas.
299. Uzair remained died for 100 years.
300. For 18 years Ayyoob suffered from skin disease.
301. Real name of Zull Kifl is Isaih and Kharqil bin Thauri.
302. Yunus died in Nineveh.
303. Father of Yahya was Zakariyya.
304. Trustee of Hekal was Zakiriyya.
305. Zakariya hid himself in the cover of the tree and was cut into two pieces by Jews.
306. Maryum lived at Nazareth before Esa's birth.
307. Maryum migrated to Egypt after Esa's birth.
308. Number of Hawarin of Moosa was 12.
309. Jews and Romans were worried about Esa's influence.
310. Dawood's real name was Abar.
311. Ahsan ul Qasas is the life history of hazrat Yousif.
312. Nebuchadnezzer was ruler of Babylon, he founded Hanging garden which is one of the wonders of the world.
313. Qaidar was one of the sons of Ismail who stayed at Hijaz.
314. Idrees used the first pen.
315. Four Ambiyah are still physically alive they are Esa and Idrees in the skies and Khidr and Ilyaas are on the earth.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

316. Holy Prophet was born in 571 A.D 22nd Apr (Day Monday).
317. Father's name, Hazat Abdullah.
318. Mother's Name, Hazrat Amna.
319. Bibi Amna suckled Prophet for 3 days
320. Maternal Grand Father's name Wahib bin Abdul Munnaf.
321. Maternal Grandmother, Batarah.
322. Real name of Abdu Mutalib was Shaba.

324. 10 is the number of Uncles and 6 aunts.
325. Prophet (PBUH) journeyed to Syria with Abu Talib at 12 years.
326. Harb-i-Fajjar was a war fought between Quraish and Bani Hawazin. Prophet (PBUH) was of 15 years and participated in it.
327. At 25 Prophet married to Hazrat Khadija.
328. Hazrat Khadija accepted Islam first in Women and in all.
329. Hazrat Abu Bakar accepted first in Men.
330. Hazrat Ali accepted first in Children.
331. Bahira Syrian Christian saint recognized prophet as last prophet
332. Varqa Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the first time.
333. Holy prophet had 4 daughters and 3 sons.
334. At age of 40 holy Prophet received first Wahi.
335. In 622 A.D Holy Prophet migrated to madina.
336. Hazrat Haleema was the foster mother of Holy Prophet.
337. Besides Hazrat Haleema (RA) Holy Prophet (PBUH) said that Umme-e-Aemon is also my mother.
338. Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (SAW)-- Hazrat Halema (RA), Hazrat Sobia (RA) and Hazrat
339. Khola (RA)
340. How many years after the birth of Holy Prophet (SAW), Hazrat Aamina died? Six years
341. Sheema was the foster sister of Holy Prophet.
342. Hazrat Haleema looked after the holy prophet for 4 years.
343. 35 was the age at the time of Hajr-i-Aswad incident.
344. Hazrat Bilal Habshi was the first slave to accept Islam.
345. Wife of Abu Lahab used to spread throne in the way of prophet in 4th year of prophethood.
346. Home of Hazrat Arqam (RA) used as the centre of secret preaching by the holy prophet.
347. In 7th Nabvi boycott of Banu Hashim began.
348. Hazrat Adam met with Holy Prophet on the first heaven.
349. Hazrat Isa and Hazrat Yahya on 2nd.
350. Hazrat Yaqub on 3rd.
351. Hazrat Idrees on 4th.
352. Hazrat Harron on 5th.
353. Hazrat Musa on 6th.
354. Hazrat Ibraheem on 7th.
355. Al-Kaswa is the name of Camel on which prophet traveled.
356. Prophet purchased mosque land at medina from two orphans (Sehl and Sohail).
357. Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H it had 57 Articles.
358. Transfer of Qibla was ordered in 2nd A.H (18 month).
359. Tribe of Taif was Saqaif.
360. Prophet (PBUH) with Zaid bin Haris, went Taif & stayed for 10 days
361. Prophet visited Taif in 10th Nabvi.
362. 27 total no of Ghazwas.
363. First Ghazwah of Islam was Widan (Abwa), fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.
364. Jang Badr occurred in 2 A.H. 313 Muslims fought in battle.
365. Number of Hadiths collected by Abu Huraira (RA) 5374.
366. Prophet Hazrat Noah (AS) known as Shaikh al Anbiya
367. Aby Ubaiduh Bin Jiirrah was entitled Ameen-ul Ummat.
368. Hazrat Umar proposed Azan for the first time.
369. The dome over the sacred Grave of the holy prophet is known as Gumbad-e-Khizra.
370. Baitul Mamur is a place where seventy thousand angles were circumambulation during the Holy Ascension.
371. Baitul Mamoor is on 7th Heaven.
372. 4 kings accepted Islam when holy prophet sent them letters.
373. Mosque of Zarar was demolished by prophet.
374. Hazrat Ali Conquered the fort of Qamus.
375. Lady named Zainab tried to poison the Holy Prophet.
376. Prophet recited surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah .
377. Hashim was grand father of prophet & brother of Muttalib.
378. The name Muhamammad was proposed by Abdul Muttalib while the name Ahmed was proposed by Bibi
379. Aminah.
380. Migration from Mecca to Abyssinia took place in the 7th month of the 5th year of the mission i.e 615 A.d.

381. The total number of migrated people was 15 (11 men and 4 women).
382. Second migration to Habshah took place in 616 A.D.
383. Second migration to Abyssinia 101 people with 18 females.
384. After Amina's death, Ummay Aimen looked after Prophet.
385. After Harb-e-Fajjar, Prophet took part in Halaf-ul-Fazul.
386. Prophet made second business trip to Syria in 24th year of elephant.
387. Friend of Khadija Nafeesa carried message of Nikah.
388. Surname of Haleema Sadia was Ummay Kabtah.
389. Surname of Prophet was Abu-ul-Qasim.
390. Da'ia of the Prophet was Shifa who was mother of Abdul Rehman bin Auf.
391. Abdul Mutalib died in 579 A.D.
392. Masaira a slave of Khadija accompanied Prophet to Syria.
393. First foster mother was Sobia who was mother of Hamza.
394. For six years Haleema took care of Prophet.
395. For two years Abdul Mutalib took care of Prophet.
396. After 7 days the Aqeeqa ceremony of Prophet was held.
397. Prophet belonged to Banu Hashim clan of Quraish tribe.
398. Among uncles Abbas & Hamza embraced Islam.
399. Amina was buried at Abwa b/w Makkah & Madina.
400. Six months before the Prophet's birth his father died.
401. Prophet had no brother and no sister.
402. Foster father of Prophet was Haris.
403. At the age of 15, Herb-e-Fajjar took place.
404. Herb-e-Fajjar means war fought in the probihited months.
405. First father-in-law of Prophet was Khawalid.
406. Aamina belonged to Bani Zohra tribe.
407. Umar and Hamza accepted Islam in 615 A.d (5th Nabvi).
408. Social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in 7th Nabvi.
409. Sai'b means valley.
410. Social boycott continued for 3 years.
411. A group of Madina met Prophet in 11th Nabvi.
412. Accord of Uqba took place in 13th Nabvi.
413. On 27th Rajab, 10 Nabvi the event of Miraj took place.
414. 10th Nabvi was called Aam-ul-Hazan (year of grief).
415. Name of the camel on which Prophet was riding in migration was Qaswa.
416. Omaar bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.
417. Abu-al-Hikm is the title of Abu Jehl.
418. Persons included in Bait-e-Uqba Oola 12 and in Bait-e-Uqba Sani 75.
419. Cave of Hira is 3 miles from Makkah.
420. Hijra took place in 13th Nabvi.
421. Medina is 338 Km from Makkah. (210 miles)
422. Makkah conquest occurred in 8th year of Hijra.
423. Prophet performed Hajj in 10th Hija.
424. Prophet was buried in the hujra of Ayesha.
425. Prophet was born in 1st Year of Elephant.
426. Ambassadors sent to Arab& other countries in 7th Hijra.
427. King of Iran tore away the message of Prophet.
428. King of Byzantine in 7th Hijra was Hercules.
429. After 6 years of the birth of Holy prophet Bibi Aamna died.
430. After 8 years of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.
431. Holy Prophet demised at the age of 63.
432. First Azan was called out in 1 A.H.
433. Bahira Syrian Christian saint recognized prophet as last prophet.
434. Harb-i-Fajjar was a war fought b/w Quraish and Bani Hawazin Prophet was of 15 years and participated in it.
435. Prophet visited Taif in 10th Nabvi.
436. Tribe of Taif was Saqaif.
437. Prophet with Zaid bin Haris went Taif & stayed for 10 days.
438. Bibi Amna suckled Prophet for 3 days.
439. After 18 month at Madina of change of Qibla occurred.
440. Old name of Zu Qiblatain is Banu Saleem.
441. Cave of Hira is in Jabal-e-Noor Mountain.
442. At Masjid Al Khaif (Mina) almost 70 prophets are buried.

443. Month of migration was Rabiul Awal
444. Qiblah now-a-days is called Khana-e-Kaba.
445. Prophet addressed Khutba-e-Jum'aa for first time in 1st Hijra
446. Year of Deputation is 9th Hijrah.
447. Moawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2nd Hijra.
448. Jehad was allowed in 2nd Hijrah.
449. Ashaab-e-Sufah: Muhajirs who stayed near Masjid-e-Nabvi.
450. Hurrirah means a cat.
451. Bait-e-Rizwan took place in 6th Hijrah.
452. Jewish tribe of Banu Nuzair expelled from Madina in 4th H.
453. Bait-e-Rizwan is also known as Bait-e-Shajra made under Keekar tree.
454. Companions of Prophet at Hudabiya were 1400.
455. Prophet stayed at Makkah for 15 days after its conquest.
456. 1 Lac companions accompanied Prophet at last Hajj.
457. Prophet spent his last days in Ayesha's house.
458. Cave of Soar is located near Makkah 5 miles.
459. Quba is 3 miles away from Madina.
460. In sixth year of Hijrah, Prophet intended for Umrah.
461. Prophet stayed in Ayyub Ansari's house for 7 months.
462. Prophet performed Umrah in 7th A.H.
463. Zaid Bin Haris (R.A) was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet.
464. Year 570 known as year of Elephant or Amal Fil.
465. Hazrat Khadija and Hazrat Abu Talib died in 619.
466. First place from where Prophet openly started his preaching Jabl Faran or Mount Safa.
467. Prophet did covert messaging at House of Arkam upto 3 Nabvi. (i.e for 3 years)
468. Prophet preached openly in 4th Nabvi.
469. Prophet narrated the event of Miraj first of all to Umm-e-Hani (real sister of Ali)
470. Prophet was staying at the house of Umme-e-Hani on the night of Miraj.
471. In miraj Prophet traveled from Baitul Muqadas to Sidratul Mantaha.
472. During Hijrat Saraqa bin Sajjal spied.
473. In Miraj Jibreel called Aazan in Baitul Muqadas.
474. Prophet led all the prophets in a prayer in miraj at al-Aqsa
475. Fatima died after 6 Months (age=31,11 A.H) Prophet.
476. Youngest daughter Fatima.
477. Islamic official seal started on 1st Muharram, 7 A.H
478. On the Holy Prophet's (SAW) seal was written "Allah Rasool, Muhammad"
479. Prophet performed 1(in10 A.H) Hajj and 4 (in 7 A.H) umras.
480. Qasim was first of the Holy Prophet's children to be born.
481. At Koh-e-Safa, Prophet (PBUH) addressed after conquest of Makkah.
482. Prophet stayed at Makkah for 53 years & in Medina 10 years

Family of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)

483. Umat-ul-Momineen is called to Wives of Holy prophet.
484. Umm-e-Salma was alive at Karbala tragedy. She was the last of the wives of Prophet to die.
485. Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba was daughter of Abu Sufyan.
486. Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba migrated to Abyssinia and Madina as well.
487. Ummul Momineen Hazrat Safia was the progeny of Hazrat Haroon.
488. Hazrat Maria Qibtiya gave birth to Hazrat Ibrahim, son of Prophet.
489. Hazrat Khadija was buried at Jannat-e-Moalla in Macca.
490. Najashi was the king through which Prophet married to Ummay Habiba.
491. The Umm-ul-Momineen Javeria's actual name was Barrah.
492. Hazrat Khadija received salutation from Allah.
493. Third wife of Prophet was Hazrat Ayesha.
494. Sauda said about Ayesha —My soul might be in her body
495. Hazrat Khadija was the only Ummul Momineen who was not buried in Jannatul Baqi.
496. Prophet not offerd funeral prayer of Khadija due to Allah's will.
497. Ayesha is called Al-Tayyabeen.

498. Hazrat Ruqia died on the day of the victory of battle of Badr she was the wife of Usman.
499. After Ruqia's death Ummay Kalsoom married Usman.
500. Qasim was born in 11 years before Prophethood.
501. Hassan is known as Shabbar which means handsome.
502. For 14 months Hasan remained Khalifa.
503. Hasan is buried at Jannat-ul-Baq'ee.
504. Eldest son of the Prophet Qasim.
505. Third son-in-law of Prophet was Abul A'as.
506. Hamza & Hussain are known as leaders of Martyrs.
507. Zainab bint Khazeema is known as Ummal Masakeen.
508. Abu Bakar gave the collection of Quran to Hazrat Hafsa.
509. Khadija died on the tenth of Ramadan 10 Nabvi.
510. Khadija was buried in Hujun above Makka
511. In the Cottage of Hazrat Ayesha, prophet spent his last days.
512. Khadija died at 65 years age.
513. Last wife of Prophet Um Maimoona.
514. Khadija belonged to the tribe of Banu Asad.
515. First woman to lead an Islamic army Ayesha (Jange Jamal)
516. Ayesha narrated maximum number of ahadith.
517. The second wife named Sauda.
518. Zainub bint Jaish (Surah Ahzab) was married to the Prophet though Allah's revelation or will.
519. Daughter of Umer who married to Prophet was Hafsa.
520. Hazrat Khadija was the first person to read Namaz amongst the Ummah of the Prophet.
521. Hazat Umme-e-Salma the wife of holy Prophet died in last.

Sahaba e Karam

522. Hazrat Usman Bin Talha was the Key holder of Kaaba.
523. Hazrat Asad died first among the Sahabah.
524.
525. Hazrat Saad bin Ubi waqas conquered Persia firstly.
526. Qabeela bin Qais is known as cup bearer of Zam Zam.
527. Abbas was instrumental in bringing abu Sufiyan in Islam.
528. Periods of Caliphs: Abu Bakar 632-634, Hazrat Umar 634-644, Hazrat Usman 644-656, Hazrat Ali 656-661, Abu Bakar 2y 3m, Hazrat Umar 10y 5m 21d., Hazrat Usman 12y., Hazrat Ali 4y 9m.
529. Hazrat Abu Bakar was the merchant of cloth.
530. Real name of Hazrat Abu Bakar was Abdullah (befor Islam- Abdul Kaba).
531. Apostasy movement took place in the khilafat of Abu Bakar.
532. Hazrat Abu Bakar died in 22nd of Jamadi-us-Sani 13 AH.
533. Abu Lulu Feroz, the slave martyred Hazrat Umar Farooq.
534. Hazrat Umar Farooq was martyred on 1st Muharram 24 A.H.
535. Hazrat Umar introduced Hijra Calender.
536. Hazat Usman is known as Zul Noorain because he wedded with two daughters of Prophet: Rukya+Umme
537. Qulsoom.
538. Usman accepted Islam at the instigation of Abu Bakar.
539. Asadullah & Haider-e-Karar were the epithets of Hazrat Ali.
540. Ali married Fatima in 2nd Hijra.
541. Hazrat Ali was born at Khane-e-Kaaba.
542. Hazrat Ali was martyred on 21st Ramzan 40 A.H.
543. In Ghazwa Uhad Hazrat Ali was awarded with Zulifqar.
544. Hazrat Umer accepted islam in 616 A.D.
545. Hazrat Umar established the office of Qazi.
546. Hazrat Umar added As Salato Khairum Min Noum.
547. Usman migrated to Habsha
548. Hazat Usman participated in all battles except Badr.
549. In the reign of Usman, Muwaviah established naval fleet.
550. Only sahabi without seeing Prophet Awais Karni.
551. Umar levied zakat on horses.
552. Ali lifted zakat on horses.
553. Abu Bakr had knowledge of dreams.
554. Usman added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers.

555. Atique is the title of Hazrat Abu Bakr.
556. Hazrat Umar established Department of Police.
557. Hazrat Umar formed a parliament, namely Majlis-e-Aam.
558. Ghani was the title of Hazrat Usman (RA).
559. Hazrat Ali has the title the gateway to knowledge.
560. Hazrat Ali is buried at Najaf.
561. Amer bin Aas embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.
562. Khalild bin Waleed embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.
563. First Moazin of Islam, Hazrat Bilal.
564. The home of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansaari was the first place where the Prophet stayed in Madina Shareef.
565. The first person sent to spread Islam under the instructions of the Prophet was Mus'ab bin Umair who was
566. sent to Madinah.
567. The first person to make Ijtihaad was Abu Bakr Siddique
568. Hazrat Abu Zirr Ghaffari is known as the first Dervish.
569. Abdullah ibn Maz'oom: first person buried in Jannatul Baqi.
570. Hazrat Umar was the first person to perform Janazah Salat in Jamaat with four Takbeers.
571. First census of Islamic world in Umer's period.
572. The first person to become murtad (out of the folds of Islam) was either Muqees bin Khubaaba or Ubaidullah bin Jahash.

Al-Quran

573. The word Quran means —read one.
574. 114 total number of Surah
575. Surah means city of Refuge.
576. 86 Makki Surah.
577. 28 Madine Surah.
578. 558 Rukus.
579. Al-Baqrah is the longest Surah.
580. Al- Kausar is the shortest Surah.
581. Al-Nass is the last surah.
582. 14 bows are in Quran.
583. First bow occurs in 9th Para i.e Al-Inaam Surah.
584. Al-Faitha is the preface of the holy Quran.
585. Five verses were reveled in the first wahy.
586. Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times.
587. Al-Mudassar-2nd Revealed Surah.
588. Al-Muzammil- 3rd Revealed Surah.
589. Al-Tauba does not start with Bismillah.
590. Al-Namal contains two Bismillahs.
591. Three surah starts with curse.
592. 6666 is the number of Ayats.
593. 29 total number of Mukata't.
594. Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.
595. Hazrat Khalid Bin Saeed, the first writer of Wahy.
596. 12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran (total 27).
597. Abdullah Ibn Abbas, the first commentator of the Quran and also known as interpreter of the Quaran.
598. In surah Al-Saf, Hoy prophet is addressed as Ahmed.
599. Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in Surah Al-Tauba.
600. 5 Surhas start with Qul.
601. Hazrat Umar proposed the compilation of Holy Quran.
602. Al- Nasr is known as Surah Widah.
603. Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy Quran.
604. Hajjaj bin yousuf applied diacritical points in Quaran.
605. 37 total number of surah in last parah.
606. Al- Baqrah and Surah Al-Nissa is spread over 3 Parahs.
607. Al-Falq and Al-Nas revealed at the same time.
608. City of Rome is mentioned in Holy Quran.
609. Surah Yaseen is known as Heart of Quran.
610. Suran Rehman is known as beauty of Quran.
611. First revealed surah was Al Alaq, 96 in arrangement
612. Complete revelation in 23 years.
613. Subject of Holy Quran is human.
614. Risalat means to convey message.
615. 26 prophets mentioned in holy Quran.
616. Holy Quran consist 105684 words and 3236700 letters.
617. Longest Ayat of Holy Quran is Ayatul Kursi.
618. 6 Surah start with the name of prophets.

619. Surah maryam wholly revealed for a woman.
620. In Bani Israeel and Al-Najaf the event of Miraj is explained.
621. Last revelation descended on 3rd Rabi-ul Awal and it was written by Abi- Bin Kab.
622. Language of Divine Books: Taurat Hebrew, Injil Siriac, Zubur Siriac, Holy Quran Arabic.
623. Taurat was the first revealed book.
624. Holy Quran was reveled in 22y 5m 14 days.
625. There are 7 stages in Holy Quran.
626. Abdullah Ibn Abbas is called as leader of commentators.
627. Apollo 15 placed the copy of the Holy Quran on the moon.
628. Tarjama-ul-Quaran is written by Abdul-Kalam Azad.
629. First Muslim interpreter of Quran in English is Khalifa Abdul Hakeem.
630. Shah Waliullah Translated Holy Quran in Persian and Shah Rafiuddin in Urdu in 1776.
631. Hafiz Lakhvi translated Holy Quran in Punjabi.
632. Surah Alaq was revealed on 18th Ramzan.
633. Number of Aayats in al-Bakar is 286.
634. Longest Makki Surah is Aaraf.
635. Second longest Surah is Ashrah/Al-Imran.
636. Surah Kausar has 3 Aayats.
637. First Surah compilation wise is Surah Fatiha.
638. Fatiha means opening.
639. Fatiha contains 7 aayats.
640. Fatiha is also called Ummul Kitab.
641. First surah revealed in Madina was surah Fatiha.
642. Surah Fatiha revealed twice-in Makkah & Madina.
643. Angles mentioned in Quran are7.
644. Meaning of Aayat is Sign.
645. Stone mentioned in Quran is ruby (Yaakut).
646. Longest Surah (al-Bakr) covers 1/12th of Quran.
647. Madni Surahs are generally longer.
648. Madni Surahs consist of1/3rd of Quran.
649. Makki Surahs consist of2/3rd of Quran.
650. Surah Ikhlas is 112 Surah of Quran.
651. First complete Madni Surah is Baqarah.
652. Names of Quran mentioned in Quran is 55.
653. Surahs named after animals are 4 in number.
654. Namal means Ant.
655. Surah Inaam means Camel.
656. Surah Nahl means Honey bee.
657. Surah Ankaboot means spider.
658. The major part of Quran is revealed at night time.
659. Generally aayats of Sajida occur in Makki Surahs.
660. 10 virtues are blessed for recitation of one word of Quran.
661. Surah Anfal means Cave.
662. In Naml two bismillah occur (2nds one is at aayat no:30)
663. Surah Kahf means the cave.
664. Muzammil means Wrapped in garments.
665. Kausar means Abundance.
666. Nasr means Help.
667. Ikhlas means Purity of faith.
668. Falak means Dawn.
669. Un-Nass means Mankind.
670. Al-alq means Clot of blood.
671. Alm Nashrah means Expansion.
672. Uz-zukhruf means Ornaments.
673. Surah Rahman is in 27th Para.
674. Bride of Quran is Rahman Surah.
675. Surah Yasin is in 22nd and 23rd Para.
676. Present shape of quran is Taufeeqi.
677. Quran is the greatest miracle of Prophet.
678. Word surah has occurred in Quran 9 times.
679. First seven aayats of quran are called Tawwal.
680. The alphabet Alf comes most of times and Alf, Zuwad Alphabet comes least number of times.
681. Quran is written in Prose & Poetry.
682. Quran is also regarded as a manual of Science.
683. Surah Alq is both Makki and Madni.
684. Name of Muhammad is mentioned in Quran for 4 times.
685. Adam is mentioned in Surah Aaraf.
686. First Sindhi translation of Quran by Aakhund Azizullah Halai
687. Torat means light.
688. Zaboor means Pieces/ Book written in big letters.
689. Injeel means Good news.
690. 99 number of aayats describe Khatam-e-Nabuwat.

691. Command against Juva & amputation of hands came 8th A.H
692. Laws about orphanage revealed in 3 A.H.
693. Laws about Zina revealed in 5 A.H.
694. Laws about inheritance revealed in 3 A.H.
695. In 4th A.H wine was prohibited.
696. The order of Hijab for women reveled in 4th A.H.
697. Ablution made obligatory in 5th A.H.
698. In Surah Al-Nisa the commandment of Wuzu is present.
699. Procedure of ablution is present in Surah Maidah.
700. In 4 A.H Tayammum was granted.
701. Interest was prohibited in 8th A.H.
702. During ghazwa Banu Mustaliq the command of tayamum was reveled.
703. Quran recited in Medina firstly in the mosque Nabuzdeeq.
704. Quran verse abrogating a previous order is called Naasikh.
705. First man to recite Quran in Makkah: Abdullah bin Masood.
706. Forms of revelation granted to Prophet were 3 (wahi,Kashf,dream)
707. First method of revelation of Quran Wahi.
708. Kashf means Vision.
709. Initially Quran was preserved in memory form.
710. After Umar's death, copy of quran was passed on to Hafsa.
711. Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran Zaid bin Haris.(surah ahzab)
712. Paradise is mentioned in Quran for150 times.
713. Section of Paradise in which Prophets will dwell Mahmood.
714. Doors of Hell are 7.
715. Subterranean part of hell is Hawia.
716. Number of angles of hell 19.
717. Gate-keeper of hell Malik.
718. Gate-keeper of heaven Rizwan.
719. Place of heaven at which people whose good deeds equal bad deeds will be kept in Aaraf.
720. A tree in hell emerging from its base is Zakoon.
721. Name of the mountain of hell is Saud.
722. Heaven on earth was built by Shadad.
723. The word Islam has been used at 92 places in the holy quran.
724. Except the name of Maryam the name of no other woman has come explicitly in the Quran.
725. Iblees will not be punished with fire but with cold.
726. Iblees"s refusal to prostrate before man is mentioned in Quran for 9 times.
727. Iblees means —disappointed onell.
728. Al-Kausar relates to death of Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah
729. If a woman marries the second time, she will be in Jannah with the second husband. (Hadith)
730. The Earth and the Heaven were created by Allah in 6 days, it is described in Surah Yunus.
731. Zaid bin Thabit collected the Quran in the form of Book.
732. Tarjumanul Quran is called Abdullah bin Abbas.
733. In Surah Muzzamil verse 73 reading quran slowly and clearly is ordained.
734. Jibraeel is referred in Quran as Ar-rooh.
735. In Quran Rooh-al-Qudus is Jibreel it means holy spirit.
736. In Quran Rooh-al-Ameen is Jibreel.
737. Incharge of Provisions is Mekaeel.
738. Saloos-ul-Quran is Surah Ikhlas.
739. Aroos-ul-Quran i.e bride of Quran is Al-Rehman.
740. Meaning of Baqarah: The Goat
741. In Surah Waqiya the word Al-Quran ul Hakeem is used.
742. Surah Baqara & Ale Imran are known as Zuhraveen.
743. Wine is termed in Quran as Khumar.
744. Hazrat Usman (RA) collected Quranic verses in one place
745. The the Quran contains 114 Surah
746. The 356. Nisab of Zakat in gold is 7 ½ Tolas.
747. A Verse of the Holy Quran indicates the name of: Hazrat Zaid.

BATTLES OF ISLAM

748. First Ghazwa is Widdan or Abwa in 1 A.H
749. 624 Battle of Badr.2hij
750. 625 Battle of Uhad. 3hij
751. 626 Battle of Rajih.4hij
752. 627 Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab).5hij

753. 628, Treaty of Hudaibiya, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid Accepted Islam, Conquest of Khyber.6hij
754. 629, Battle of Mutah, Preaching of Islam to various kings.7hij
755. 630, Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makkah.8hij
756. 631, Battle of Tabuk. 9hij
757. 632, Hajjat-ul-Wida.10hij
758. 680, Tragedy of Karballah.61hij
759. Badr is a village.
760. Battle of Bard was fought on 17th Ramzan.
761. Battle of Uhd was fought on 5th Shawal.
762. Battle Badar Ghazwa is named as Furqan.
763. Uhd is a hill.
764. Yom-ul Furaqn is called to Yom ul Badar.
765. Fath Mobeen is called to Sulah Hudaibiah.
766. Number of soldiers in Badar, Muslim 313 Kufar 1000
767. After Badr conquest, Prophet stayed for 3 days there.
768. Badr was fought for 3 times.
769. Martyr of Badr Muslims 14 Kufar 70
770. Leader of the Kufar in this battle was Abu Jahl.
771. Number of Muslim martyrs in the battle of Uhad 70
772. In Uhad quraish were laid by Abu Sufwan.
773. In Uhad number of Muslim soldiers 1000 kufar 3000.
774. Ahzab means Allies.
775. Ditch dug on border of Syria with help of 3000 companions in 2 weeks.
776. Muslim strength 1600.
777. Khyber was captured in 20 days.
778. During Ghazwa Bani Nuzair wine was prohibited.
779. The battle of Khandaq is also known as battle of Ahzab.
780. Conquest of Makkah was took place on 20 Ramzan.
781. Battle in which prophet not participated is known as Saria.
782. Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of Islamic Army.
783. In Uhd battle Muslim women participated firstly.
784. Battle of Mauta was the first non Arab War.
785. 3000 was the number of musims at the battle of Ditch.
787. 30,000 at the time of Tabuk.
788. Last Ghazwa: Tabuk.
789. For 20 days Prophet stayed at Tabuk.
790. Total number of Sarias is 53 or 56.
791. Porphet was the commander in the expedition of Tabuk.
792. First Islamic Non Arab was battle of Mautta 8 A.H.
793. The person killed by the Holy Prophet was Ubay Bin Kalf.
794. In Battle of Uhad, the teeth of Holy Prophet were martyred.
795. Khalid bin Walid was titled Saif-ul-Allah in battle Moata.
796. Abu Jahal was killed in Battle of Badr by Maaz (add)
797. In Hudabiya Sohail bin Amru represented Quraysh.
798. Battle of Hunain fought b/w Muslims and Hawazin Tribe.
799. Battle of Tabuk was against the Roman Emperor Heraclius.
800. The first Shaheed (Martyr) was Amaar bin Yaasir
801. First female martyr: Summaya (mother of Amaar bin Yaasir)
802. The first person to be martyred in the Battle of Badr was the freed slave of Hazrat Umar : Muhaj'jah
803. Khalid bin Walid was removed from the service in the reign of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). He was removed in 17 A.H.
804. Battle of chains was fought b/w Persians and the Muslims.
805. Umar bin Abdual Aziz is considered as the 5th Khalifa.
806. Abdul Malik was the poet ruler of Ummaya.
807. Karballa took place on 10th Muharram 61 A.H/ 680 A.D
808. Salahuddin Ayubi was of Abbasid dynasty.
809. Halaku Khan came to power after Abbasids.
810. Al Qanun was written by Ibn-i-Sina.
811. Ibn Khuldun is called founder of sociology.
812. Tahafut-al-Falasifah was written by Al-Khazali.
813. Halaku Khan sacked Baghdad in 1258 A.D.
814. Al Shifa a book on philosophy was written by Ibn Sina.
815. Mubha: an act which brings neither blessings

816. Naval Commander of Islam, Abu Qays under Hazrat Usman
817. Battle of Camel was fought b/w Ali and Hazrat Aysha.
818. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid accepted Islam in 8th A.H.
819. Hazrat Ali established Bait-ul-Maal.
820. During the caliphate of Umar (RA) Iran was conquered.
821. Abu Hurairah has reported largest number of Ahadith.
822. Masjid Al Aqsa is the first Mosque ever built on the earth.
823. Sindh was conquered during the reign of Walid 1.
824. Kharajit is the earliest sect of Islam.
825. Battle of Yermuk was fought in 634 A.D.;
826. Khyber conquest made in 7th Hijra (628 A.D)
827. The Ghazwa in which the Holy Prophet Pbuh missed four prayers was Ghazwa Khandaq.
828. First woman martyr Samiya by Abu Jahl.
829. First man martyr Haris bin Abi Hala.
830. Jihad means to strive hard.
831. Jihad made obligatory in 2nd A.H.
832. The battle was forbidden in Arabs in the month of Muharam.
833. Ghazwa Badr is named as Furqan.
834. Ohad is located near Madina.
835. Ohad is 3 miles from Madina.
836. Abdullah bin Ubai accompanied with 300 men.
837. 50 archers were posted to protect the pass in Ohad mountain.
838. Ummay Hakeem was grand daughter of Abu Jehl.
839. Banu Nuzair tribe settled in Khyber after expelled from Madina.
840. Prophet dug a trench along the border of Syria.
841. 3000 men dug the ditch.
842. In battle of Ahzab a piercing blast of cold wind blew.
843. Khyber is located near Madina at 200 km distance.
844. The centre of Jewish population in Arabia was Khyber.
845. Against Khyber Muslim army was 1600 men strong.
846. Khyber was captured in 20 days.
847. Khyber is located near the border of Syria.
848. Moata was situated in Syria.
849. Army of 3000 men was sent to Moata under Zaid bin Haris.
850. After the death of Zaid bin Haris Hazrat Jaafiar was made the army leader at Moata.
851. Under Khalid's leadership, battle of Moata was won.
852. Battle of Moata took place in 8 Hijra.
853. Tribe of Khuza joined Muslims after Treaty of Hudaibia.
854. Battle of Hunain fought in 8 Hijra.
855. Muslim army for Hunain was 14 thousand.
856. Siege of Taif was laid in 9 A.H.
857. Tabook expedition took place in 9 A.H.
858. In 9 A.H there was famine in Hijaz.
859. In 9 A.H there was scarcity of water in Madina.
860. In Quran Tabook expedition is called expedition of straitness.
861. Conquest of Makkah is called Aam-ul-Fatah.
862. Ghazwa-e-Tabook was fought in 9 A.H.
863. Hazrat Abbas was made prisoner of war in Badr.
864. Abu Jehl was killed by Ma-ooz and Ma-aaz.
865. The leader of teer-andaz at Jabale-e-Yahnene in the battle of Ohad was Abdullah bin Jabeer.
866. Comander of infidels in Ohad was Abu Sufyan.
867. Battle of Tabook came to an end without any result.
868. 2 weeks were spent to dig the ditch.
869. In a battle of Trench Hazrat Safia killed a jew.
870. Qamoos temple was conquered by Ali during Khyber war.
871. For battle of Tabook, Abu Bakr donated all his belongings.
872. In the battle of Ditch, the wrestler named Umaro bin Abad-e-Wad was killed by Ali.
873. In Hunain Muslims were in majority than to their enemy:
874. Hazrat Jaafar was martyred in Moata war.
875. In Tabook ghazwa muslims returned without a fight.
876. Gazwa Widdan was fought in the month of Zil-Hajj 1 A.H.
877. In Hunain battle Prophet was left alone.
878. The participants of Battle of Badar were bestowed with highest reward by Allah.
879. In Badr martyrs were Muhajirs=6 & Ansars=8.

880. In the battle of Taaif, catapult was used first time by Muslims.
881. Against the Syrian tribe the battle of Al-Ghaba was waged.
882. First Sariya Ubaidah bin Haris was fought at Rabakh in 1 A.H.
883. Last Sariya Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas was fought at Syria in 11 A.H.
884. First ghazwa is Widdan or Abwa in 1 A.H
885. Battle of Badr 2 Hijri
886. Battle of Uhad 3 Hijri
887. Battle of Rajih 4 Hijri
888. Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab) 5 Hijri
889. Treaty of Hudaibiyah, Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed accepted Islam, conquest of Khyber 6Hijri
890. Battle of Mutah, preaching of Islam to various kings. 7 Hijri
891. Battle of Hunain, conquest of Makkah. 8th hijri
892. Battle of Tabook. 9 hijri
893. Hijjat ul Widah. 10 Hijri
894. Badr is a village.
895. Battle of Badr was fought on 17th Ramzan.
896. Battle of Uhad was fought on 5th Shawal.
897. Battle of Badr is named as Yom ul Furqan.
898. Uhud is a hill.
899. Fath Mubeen is called to Sulah Hudaibiyah.
900. Number of Soldiers in Badr, Muslim 313 & Kuffar 1000.
901. After battle of Badr Prophet (SAWW) stayed there for 3 days.
902. Martyr of Badr: Muslim 13 & Kuffar 70
903. Leader of the Kuffar in this battle is Abu Jehl.
904. Number of Muslim martyr in the battle of Uhud 70.
905. In HUD Quraish were laid by Abu Sufyan.
906. In Uhud number of Muslim soldiers 1000 & Kuffar 3000.
907. Ditch dug in 2 weeks.
908. Khyber was captures in 20 days.
909. Battle in which Prophet (SAWW) not participated is known as Saria.
910. Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of Islamic Army.
911. Last Ghazwa Tabook
912. For 20 days Prophet (SAWW) stayed at Tabook.
913. In battle of Uhud the teeth of Holy Prophet (SAWW) were martyred.
914. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed titles as Saif Ullah in battle of Moatah.
915. In Hudaibiyah Sohail bin Amru represented Quraish.
916. Battle of Hunain was fought b/w Muslims & Hawazin tribe.

NAMAZ

917. 48 total numbers of Rakats are in Farz prayer
918. Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered for Moon Eclipse
919. Namaz-e-Kasoof is offered for Solar Eclipse
920. Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered for Rain.
921. Holy Prophet offered Jumma Prayer in 1. A.H
922. Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered with backside of hands upward.
923. Holy prophet offered first Eid Prayer in 2. A.H
924. Eid Namaz is Wajib.
925. Madurak is the person who starts prayer with Immam.
926. Musbaq is the person who comes after one rakat.
927. Fajar and Isha were essential in the early period of Islam.
928. Tahajud mean abandon sleep.
929. Qaada is to sit straight in Salat.
930. Jasla is short pause between two sajdas.
931. Qaumaa is standing straight during Rukus.
932. A person who performs prayer alone is Munfarid.
933. Farz in wuzu=4, Sunats=14.
934. Farz in Ghusual=3, Sunats=5
935. Types of Sunnah prayer are of two types.
936. In Fajr, Maghrib & witr no chage in farz rakaat in case of Qasr.
937. Takbeer-e-Tashreeq is recited in Eid-ul-Uzha
938. Jumma prayer is Farz salat.
939. Conditions of Salat are Seven.
940. Takbeer-e-Tehreema are to be said in the salat: one.
941. Jasla is wajib.
942. To sit straight in Salat is called Qa'ada.
943. Qa'ada is farz.
944. Two persons are required for a Jamat prayer
945. Salat Juma became Farz in Madina.

947. Hazrat Umar (R.A) arranged Namaz-e-Tarawih in the leadership of Imam.
948. What is the meaning of Salat? The recitation of Darood.
949. Namaz (Salat) was made obligatory during the Prophet's Miraj in 10th of the Nabvi
950. The number of 'Nafl' Namaz is Five
951. Namaz-e-Kasoof is offered when Moon eclipses
952. Kasoof is a prayer of Solar eclipse
953. Namaz-e-Istasqa is a prayer for Rain
954. Salat-e-Istakhara is offered for coming Hajat
955. Salat-e-Hajat is offered for Prevailing Hajat
956. When a Muslim is bestowed with a blessing by Allah, Muslim should offer Salat-e-Shukar
957. Salat-e-Khauf is offered during War
958. Total number of Rakaats in the Farz prayers is 48
959. Prayers (Salat) not preceded by Azan: Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Funeral
960. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered First Jumma prayer in the year 1 A.H
961. The Jumma prayer is not compulsory for women
962. Two prayers have no Azan: Janaza and Eid
963. The prayer is offered with backside of hands upward is Istasqa
964. The Holy Prophet offered First Eid prayer in 3 A.H
965. Six additional Takbeers are offered in Eid prayer
966. Only Lunatic prayer exempted from Farz
967. Eid prayer is a Wajib
968. Wazu for Namaz has Four Farz
969. The command for Ablution is present in the Surah An-Nisa
970. Namaz-i-Tarawih is Sunnat
971. The parts of prayer (Salat) which are compulsory are called Farz
972. That part of prayer (Salat) which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) used to do is called Sunnat
973. The direction towards which the Muslims face during Salat is called Qibla
974. The funeral prayer is Farz-e-Kaffaya
975. The Salat Witr is a part of Isha
976. The act of shortening one's prayer while on journey is called Qasr
977. The number of Rakaats in all five time prayers are 48
978. .The reward of Namaz-i-Ishraq is equal to the reward of Hajj or Umra
979. Fajr and Isha prayers were essential in the early period of Islam
980. Standing straight for a short while after Rukuh is called Qauma
981. Qauma is Wajib
982. The short period between two Sajdas is called Jalsa
983. Jalsa is Wajib
984. To sit straight in Salat is called Qaada
985. Two times Salam is performed in the Salat
986. There is no sajda in Salat-e-Janaza
987. Namaz-Ba-Jamaat is 27 times better than individual Namaz.
988. Namaz is prohibited at sun rising, sun setting & sun at the mid.
989. The first azan was read in Kabba in 9 Hijri, on the occasion of conquest of Makah
990. Namaz-e-Tahajad Allah likes the most among Nafli Namaz.
991. Collectiveness (Gathering) creates the Namaz-e-Jumma and Eids in Muslims.
992. At the time of solar eclipse Namaz-e-Kasoof read.
993. When no rains Namaz-e-Kauf is read.
994. Four Takbeers are in Namaz-e-Janaza.
995. The order for Tahweel-e-Qibla was made in 2 Hijri
996. The first Namaz of Eid-ul-Fitr was read on 1st Shawal, 2 Hijri
997. On Judgement Day Namaz will be asked first.
998. The meanings of Salat are "Rehmat, Barkat"
999. Namaz was ordered on 27th Rajab 10th Hijri on the occasion of Meraj
1000. Namaz is the difference between Kufr and Islam.
1001. Five Namaz: Fajar, Zuhar, Asar, Maghrib, Isha
1002. The Farz Rakaats of each Namaz: Fajar 2, Zuhar 4, Asar 4, Maghrib 3, Isha 4
1003. Qayyam, Rakoo & Sajda are the Farz of Namaz (Salat)
1004. In 5 Hijra Wazoo was ordered.
1005. In 1 Hijra Azan was started.

ZAKAT

1006. Zakat literally means Purification

1007. Zakat is the 2nd fundamental pillar of Islam

1008. Who said that there was no difference between Salat and Zakat? Hazrat Abu Baker (R.A)

1009. How many times the word Zakat occurs in the Holy Quran? 32

1010. Caliph Hazrat Abu Baker did Jihad on the issue of Zakat.

1011. Without Zakat the prayer is useless.

1012. One who disbelievers in Zakat is a Kafir

1013. Person who is liable to pay Zakat is called Sahib-e-Nisab

1014. 5 camels render to pay Zakat

1015. 40 goats render to pay zakat

1016. 40 sheep render to pay zakat

1017. 30-40 cows render to pay Zakat.

1018. 30-40 bulls render to pay Zakat.

1019. 30-40 buffaloes render to pay zakat.

1020. Jiziya is also called Poll tax

1021. 1/5th of the produce of mine owners have to pay

1022. The meaning of Khums is 1/5th

1023. Ushr is the compulsory tax on the produce of agriculture land.

1024. 8 kinds of Muslims are eligible to receive Zakat according to the Holy Quranic Verse.

1025. Zakat is payable on gold of 7.5 tolas

1026. Zakat is payable on silver of 52.5 tolas

1027. Nisab for irrigated produce is 10/100

1028. Holy Prophet (PBUH) said that Zakat is the treasure of Islam.

1029. The meaning of Aitekaf is Seclusion.

1030. Aitekaf during the month of Ramzan is Wajib

1031. Zakat means to purify.

1032. Zakat was made obligatory in 2. A.H.

1033. 7-1/2 is the nasab of gold and 52-1/2 tolas for silver.

1034. Injunction of utilization of zakat is in Surah-al Tauba.

1035. Number of heads for distribution of zakat are 8.

1036. Zakat mentioned along with Namaz in the Quran 32 times

1037. 5 Camels, 40 goats, 3 cows and buffaloes is nisab for zakat.

1038. 1/10 is the nisab of irrigated produce.

1039. Zakat is treasure of Islam; it is the saying of holy prophet.

1040. Usher means 1/10.

1041. Khums means 1/5.

1042. Word Zakat occurs in Quran for 82 times.

1043. In 2nd A.H the rate and method of distribution of Zakat was determined at Madina.

1044. Kharaj is spoils of war.

1045. Fay is income from town lands.

1046. Zakat on produce of mines is 1/5th.

1047. Ushr on artificially irrigated land is 1/20th.

1048. Al-Gharmain means debtors.

1049. There are two types of zakat.

1050. Word Zakat is used in Makki Surahs 22 times

1051. What is the rate of usher for canal irrigated Zameen? 5 per cent

1052. Parents, Husband, wife and children are not entitled to get Zakat

FASTING

1053. Literally Roza (fasting) means "To stop"

1054. The fasting became compulsory in 2nd A.H for the first time.

1055. The function of fasting is "To purify heart from worldly desires".

1056. The commandment for observing Fast has been stipulated in the Surah Al-Baqara

1057. To feed 60 people is atonement for breaking the Fast.

1058. Fast observing people would enter paradise through door Bab-ul-Riyan.

1059. Important night Lailat-ul-Qadr falls in Ramzan.

1060. 5 days are forbidden for fasting throughout the year

1061. In the month of Ramzan virtues flourish and evil is suppressed.

1062. Fasting made obligatory in 2nd A.H.

1063. Fasting is commanded in al-Bakarah.

1064. Feed 60 people is the atonement for breaking the fast or sixty sontinuous fasts..

1066. Tarrawih means to rest.

1067. Battle of Badr was fought in very first of Ramzan on 17th.

1068. Umar arranged the Namaz-e-Tarrawih.

1069. Month of Ramzan is known as Sayeed us Shahoor.

1070. Five days are forbidden for fasting throughout the year.

1071. Wajib means ordained.

1072. 1st Ashra of Ramzan=Ashra-e-Rehmat.

1073. 2nd Ashra=Ashra-e-Maghfirat.

1074. 3rd Ashra=Ashra-e-Nijat.

1075. Rukn-e-Islam Fasting is called as shield.

1076. Fasting is the Third fundamental pillar of Islam.

1077. Tarawih is a prayer of Ramzan. It means To stand

1078. Roza (fasting) is the 4th Rukn (pillar) of Islam

1079. Arkan of Roza are three: to restrict eating, drinking and sexual intercourse

1080. The objectives of Roza are: Taqwa, Zabte-Nafas, Shukar

1081. 1st Ashra of Ramzan is called Rehamt-ka-Ashrah

1082. 2nd Ashrah of Ramzan is called Maghfrat-ka-Ashrah

1083. 3rd Ashrah of Ramzan is called "to get rid of Hell's fire"

HAJJ

1084. Hajj means to intend.

1085. Hajj made compulsory in 9 A.H.

1086. First Hajj offered in 9 A.H.

1087. Hajj ordained in Surah Bakr.

1088. The holy prophet performed only 1 Hajj in 10th A.H.

1089. There are 3 types of Hajj.

1090. One tawaf of Kaaba is known as Shoot.

1091. Tawaf begins from Shoot.

1092. Number of Jamarat is 3.

1093. Mosque located in Mina is Kheef.

1094. At Meekat, Hujjaj assume the state of Ihram.

1095. Kalima Tauheed is recited during Hajj.

1096. At Mina the ritual of offering sacrifice is performed

1097. Jamart-throwing of pebbles, it is performed on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of Zul Hajj.

1098. Maghrib and Isha both prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on 9th Zil Hajj.

1099. Yome-Afra is called to Hajj day.

1100. Name of the place where the pilgrims go from Arafat: Muzdalfa.

1101. First structure of Kaaba was built by Adam.

1102. Ibrahim & Ismail rebuilt Kaaba 4500 years ago.

1103. Yum-e-Nahar is called to the Day of Sacrifice.

1104. Yum e Arafat is 9th Zul Hajj.

1105. One khutba is recited during Hajj.

1106. Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.

1107. Holy prophet sacrificed 63 camels during hajj.

1108. Adam and Hazrat Hawa performed the first ever Hajj.

1109. Running b/w Safa & Marwa seven times is called Sayee.

1110. Most important step of Hajj after assuming Ahram is Wuquf.

1111. Waqoof-e-Arfah is the Rukn-e-Azam of Hajj

1112. With the performance of Rami on the 10th Zil-Hajj, the most of the bindings of Hajj on the pilgrim are released.

1113. Three upright stones are called Jamarat.

1114. After Waquf the most important step is Tawaf.

1115. In Hajj there are three obligations (Farz).

1116. Umrah can be performed at any time throughout the year except 9th to 11th Zil-Hajj.

1117. Hujjaj stat at Mina for one day, the second day at Arafat and the final day, encampment is done for a night at

1118. Muzdalfah, it is called Wuquf.

1119. Who said that Hajj is greatest of all worships:Imam Malik.

1120. How many undesirable acts of Ihraam are there: six.

1121. How many permitted acts of Ihraam are there:Four.

1122. Prohibitions and restructions of Ihram are 8.

1123. The first and the foremost Farz of Hajj and Umrah is Ihram.

1124. The first and inner most circle around Ka'ba is Masjid-e-Haram.

1125. The second circle around Kaba is Makkah Mukaramah.

1126. The third circle around Kaba is Haram.

1127. Who firsly fixed boundaries of Haram, the third circle around Kaaba: Adam.

1128. The fourth cirle around Kaba is Mowaqeet.

1129. The place where no one can advance without putting on Ihram is Mowaqeet.

1130. Two thousand years before the creation of Adam, Kaba was constructed.

1131. Angels built Kaba firstly in the universe.

1132. During the Noah's time Kaaba disappeared due to flood.

1133. The gate which is the best for the pilgrims to enter in Kaba is Bab-e-Salam.

1134. Hajr-e-Aswad means black stone.

1135. Actual color of Hajr-e-Aswad was white.

1136. The small piece of land b/wk Rukn-e-Islam and Rukn-e-Yamani is called Hateem.

1137. The place where offering prayer is just like offering prayer inside Kaba is Hateem.

1138. There are five types of Tawaf.

1139. Hajji go to Al-Multazim after completing the seven rounds.

1140. Al-Multazim means the place of holding.

1141. The portion of the wall of Kaba which is b/w its door and Hajr-e-Aswad is called al-Multazim.

1142. Sayee is commenced from Safa and ends at Marwa.

1143. After performing Say'ee Hujjaj go to Mina.

1144. Muzdalfa is a plain.

1145. Muzdalfa is located b/w Mina & Arafat.

1146. Muzdalfa is located six miles from Makkah.

1147. From Mina Muzdalfa is three miles away.

1148. Muzdalfa is called Sacred Monument in Quran.

1149. At Muzdalfa Maghrib & Isha prayers are offered together.

1150. Pebbles are collected from Muzdalfa.

1151. Jamarat which is nearest to Makkah is called Jamarat-ul-Uqba.

1152. Smallest Jamarat is Jamarat-al-Sughra.

1153. Rami is held at Mina.

1154. Talbiah is stopped after Rami.

1155. Afrad, Qar'ran and Tamatae are the types of Hajj.

1156. Dhulhulaifah is the Meeqat for the people of Pakistan.

1157. Dhulhulaifah is a point six mile from Madina.

1158. Yome-Afra is called Hajj Day

1159. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) performed One Hajj in his life.

1160. Hajj is a pilgrimage of Holy Kabba

1161. Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) offered Hajj in 11 A.H

1162. There are three types of Hajj.

1163. In Surah Al-Baqara Hajj has been commanded.

1164. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) scarified 63 camels.

1165. The day of sacrifice during Hajj is called Yum-e-Nehr

1166. The rite of offering sacrifice is performed at Mina

1167. Jamarat on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of the Zil Hajj is performed in Mina

1168. Maghrib and Isha prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on the 9th Zil-ul-Hajj.

1169. The number of Khutbas during the Hajj is One

1170. The first Hajj was performed by Hazrat Adam (A.S) & Hazrat Hawa (A.S)

1171. Hazrat Adam (A.S) built the first structure of the holy Kabba.

1172. Hajj is the fundamental pillar of Islam which requires both physical and financial sacrifices.

1173. Hajj was started from Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim

1174. The Arkans of Hajj: There are two Rukns, Stay at Arafat and Tawaf-e-Kabba

1175. Meaning of Tawaf: "To take seven rounds around Khana Kabba"

1176. While entering Haram Sharif during Hajj in Ahram, Talbia (Talibiyah) is read

1177. Stone of Kabba wall, Hajjar-e-Aswad is kissed

1178. To run between Safa and Marwa is called "Sayee"

1179. To throw stones at three spots is called Rami

1180. 8 Zil-Hajj is Yum-ul-Tarvia and Stay at Mina is done on that day

1181. Yaum-e-Arafat is 9 Zil Hajj and on that day Stay at Arafat before Maghrib is being done

1182. Tawaf-e-Qadoom is the first Tawaf on presence at Kabba

1183. To offer Tawaf between 10 to 12 Zil-Hajj is called Tawaf-e-Zayarat

1184. Last Tawaf before leaving home is called Tawaf-e-Wadah

1185. Yum-ul-Nehr is meant to offer sacrifice of goats on 10 Zil-Hajj after throwing stones at Mina

1186. Seven rounds are paid between Safa and Marwa

1187. In the dress of Ahram Hajj is offered

1188. Where Ahram has to put on is called Miqat. (A pilgrim must put Ahram before reaching a point called Miqat)

1189. Hazrat Abu Baker Siddique was the Ameer-ul-Hujaj on 9th Hijri

1190. More than one Lac or (1,24,000) Sahaba were along with Muhammad (PBUH) during Hajj

1191. 100 camels were scarified by Muhammad (PBUH) on that Hajj

1192. 63 camels were sacrificed by Muhammad (PBUH) with his own hands and the remainder by Hazrat Ali (R.A) camels

1193. The difference between Haj and Umra: Hajj is offered between 7 to 13 Zil-Haj whereas Umra can be performed any time.

1194. meaning of Mabrood: That Hajj which is performed to obtain the goodwill of Allah

HADITH MUBARAK

1195. Name the book in which name, activities and characters of the transmitter were given? Isma-ur-Rajjal

1196. What is the main purpose of Isma-ur-Rajjal? For Authenticity of Hadith

1197. Name the member of Ashaab-e-Sufah who had narrated maximum Ahadis? Hazrat Abu Hurrairah (R.A)

1198. Name the Sahabi who narrated maximum number of Ahadis? Hazrat Abu Hurrairah (R.A)

1199. Hazrat Abu Hurrairah wrote 5374 narrations of Ahadis.

1200. The book of narration which Abdullah bin Umar wrote is name as Sahifah-e-Saadiqah.

1201. Who is the best interpreter of the Book of Allah? Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)

1202. What is Hadith? Sayings of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)

1203. What is Sunnah? Actions of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).

1204. The literal meaning of Sunnah: A mode of life, A manner of Acting, and A Rule of Conduct.

1205. The word Hadis is derived from Tahdis

1206. The meaning of Tahdis is 'To inform'

1207. Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar used to write down every word of the Holy Prophet's speech

1208. Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal was the founder of the 4th school of law.

1209. 40,000Ahadis does Musnad of Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal contains

1210. Al-Mauta contain 1720 Ahadis

1211. Imam Maalik bin Anas was the compiler of Al-Mauta

1212. Imam Maalik bin Anas was the founder of the Maaliki School of Law

1213. Imam Maalik is the first authority for the compilation of Ahadis

1214. An authentic Hadis is called 'Sahih'

1215. The meaning of Sahih is 'Authentic'

1216. Sahih Bukhari contain 7397 Ahadis

1217. Sahih Bukhari is the most authentic book on Hadis literature

1218. Sahih Bukhari is the second book, after the Holy Qur'an for the Muslim World

1219. Imam Muslim Ibn-e-Hajjaj compiled 12,000 Ahadis

1220. The collections by Bukhari and Muslim are known as 'Two Sahihs'

1221. The Author of Al-Jami is Al-Tirmizi

1222. The author of Al-Nasai is Ibn-e-Majah

1223. Six books are there in Al-Kutub-al-Sitta

1224. The meaning of Al-Kutub-al-Sitta is 'Six Sahihs'

1225. Hadis is the narration and record of the Sunnah

1226. Sunnah is the second source from which the teachings of Islam are drawn

1227. There are two parts of each Hadis

1228. The meaning of Sanad is "Support"

1229. The meaning of Matan is "Substance"

1230. There are three kinds of Sunnah

1231. Medina or Hijaz city became the first centre of Islamic tradition

1232. Two methods did the traditionalists apply for the authenticity of Hadis

1233. What is meant by Sunnat? Way (path)

1234. What is the terminological meaning of Sunnat? The doings of Muhammad (PBUH)

1235. What is meant by Hadith-e-Taqarar? Muhammad (PBUH) saw some body doing something and remained silent.

1236. What is meant by Hadith-e-Qauli?The sayings of Muhammad (PBUH)

1237. What is meant by Hadith-e-Faili? Hadith in which any doing of Muhammad (PBUH) has been explained.

1238. How the orders of Quran will be explained? By Hadith-e-Rasool (PBUH)

1239. Name any Majmooa-e-Hadith of Ehd-e-Nabvi? Sahifah Sadqa

1240. Who wrote Sahifah Sadqa?

1241. Hazrat Abdullah-bin-Umro-bin-Al-Aas.

1242. Were the Hadith composed after the death of Muhammad (PBUH)? No

1243. Did the Sahaba used to write Hadith in the presence of Muhammad (PBUH)? Yes.

1244. Which Khalifa ordered in 99 Hijri to collect Hadith? Hazrat Umar-bin-Abdul Aziz (R.A)

1245. What is meant by Sahih Sitta?

1246. Six Compact Books of Hadith.

1247. Meant by Saheyheen: Sahih-al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim

1248. The two famous books of Hadith of 2nd century: Motta Imam Malak, Kitab Al-Assar

1249. Writer of Kitab Al-Assar: Imam-e-Azam Abu Hanifa Naman bin Sabat

1250. The name of the writer of Sahih-al-Bukhari Imam Abu Abdullah Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari, death 256 Hijri.

1251. The name of the writer of Sahih-al-Muslim Imam Muslim bin Hajjaj Neshapuri, death 262 Hijri

1252. The name of the writer of Jamia Tarmazi and his date of death: Abu-Essa bin Muhammad Essa Tirmizi (Died 9 October 892/ 13 Rajab 279 AH)

1253. The name of the writer of Al-Moota and his date of death: Imam Malak bin Unis, death 179 Hijri

1254. Isma-ul-Rajjal means 'The secret of the describers of Hadith'

1255. The Um-mul-Momineen who described maximum Hadith is Hazrat Aaysha Siddiqua

1256. During the Ehd-e-Nabvi the work of editing the Hadith started

1257. Mashkaat Sharif belongs to subject of Hadith

1258. The name of first collection of Hadith: Sahifah Sadiqa

1259. Write four basic pillars of Islamic Law Quran, Hadith, Ijma, Qiyas

1260. The Mazahib Arbab: Hanfi, Shafie, Malaki, Hanbali

1261. The Hadith which is explained in Bukhari and Muslim both is called 'Hadith Mutfiq Aly'

1262. The first age of editing of the Hadith was Ehd-e-Nabvi

1263. The second age of editing of Hadith was Sahaba Tabayeen's Age

1264. The Third Age of editing of Hadith was 150 Hijri to 450 Hijri

1265. Literally the word —Islam means Submission to Allah

1266. Islam religion is the favourite of Allah according to the Holy Quran

1267. Two Prophets Hazrat Isa (A.S) and Hazrat Musa (A.S) prayed to Allah to become the Ummati of the last Prophet (PBUH). Hazrat Musa's Prayer was granted

1268. Religion of Hazrat Adam (A.S) was Islam

1269. Fundamentals of Islam are Five

1270. The name of 1st Kalima is Kalima Tayyaba

1271. Kalima Shahadat is the Kalima number 2nd

1272. Kalima Tamjeed id the Kalima number 3rd

1273. Kalima Tauheed is the Kalima number 4th

1274. Kalima-e-Astaghfaar is the Kalima number 5th

1275. Kalima Rad-e-Kufr is the Kalima number 6th

1276. Number of types of faith is Two (2)

1277. Meaning of the word Allah is 'only being worth worship'

1278. Allah only is above any sort of limitations

1279. The word Tauheed stands for "Ahad, Wahid, Wahadaniat"

1280. The concept of Tauheed has been given by Hazrat Jibreel (A.S)

1281. Tauheed is Oneness of Allah

1282. The word opposite to Tauheed is Shirk

1283. The Holy Quran considers *Shirk* as an unpardonable sin

1284. The Zoroastrians believe in Duality of God

1285. Allah's Prophets emphasized on Tauheed

1286. Christians believe in Trinity of God.

1287. Name the types of Tauheed: Tauheed-fi-Zat, Tauheed-fi-Saffat, Tauheed-fi-Afal

1288. The Buddhism religion ...

1289. The unity of Allah is the first belief of Islam
1290. Prophethood is the second belief of Islam
1291. The Prophethood is belief in all Prophets of Allah
1292. Prophethood has been finished on the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
1293. The meaning of Risalat: To send message
1294. Only Allah bestow Prophethood
1295. The meaning of Rasool: Messenger
1296. In Surah Al-Ahzab of the Holy Quran the word 'Khatimum-Nabiyyeen' is mentioned
1297. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)is known as Rehmat-ul-Aalameen
1298. The meaning of Rehmat-ul-Lil-Aalameen: Mercy for all worlds
1299. Belief in the Angels is the third belief of Islam
1300. The meaning of Malaika: Angels
1301. Hazrat Jibreel (A.S) is the greatest angel according to the teachings of Islam
1302. The angel are created out of Noor
1303. Meaning of Noor: Divine light
1304. Angels act as Allah's agent
1305. By two angels each human individual is attended permanently
1306. In the category Iblees lies: Jinn
1307. Hazrat Jibreel (A.S) is referred in the Quran as Rooh-ul-Ameen/Ar-Rooh/Rooh-al-Qudus
1308. Hazrat Mekael (A.S) is the in charge of rain
1309. Hazrat Mekael (A.S) is the in charge of provisions
1310. Hazrat Izraeel (A.S) is called as Malk-ul-Moot
1311. There are four Holy Books
1312. The most important subject of the Holy Books is Human beings
1313. The Torat (the old testament) was revealed on Hazrat Moosa (A.S)
1314. The Zaboor (Psalm) was revealed on Hazrat David (Daood) (A.S)
1315. The Injeel or Bible (New Testament) was revealed on Hazrat Issa (A.S)
1316. The Holy Quran was revealed on Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
1317. Of the all Holy Book, Holy Quran which is the most super
1318. Those people who do not believe in Islam are called Kafirs (disbelievers)
1319. A person who has read the Kalima of Isam, even then, he speaks ill of Islam and does not see harm in his ill speaking of Islam. He is called 'Apostate'.
1320. A person who reads the Kalima of Islam verbally and calls himself Muslim but disbelieves it heartily is called a Hypocrite (Munafiq).
1321. The alternative name of Islamic Qaeda/Belief is Eman-e-Mufassal
1322. In Iman-e-Mufassal essential beliefs are 7 in number.
1323. The seventh belief in Iman-e-Mufassal is "Good and bad is predetermined by Allah"
1324. What is the basic Aqeeda of Islam: Eman on Allah, Eman on Angels, Eman on Prophets, Eman on holy Books, Eman on Day of Judgement Day
1325. Word Kufr is opposite to Islam
1326. The Holy Quran say about Shirk: Zulim-e-Azeem
1327. Wahi means 'Hidden message (Prophetic Experiences)'
1328. The terminological meaning of Wahi: Allah's message which He sent to his Prophets
1329. Meaning of Prophet is Messenger
1330. To whom Allah bless with Prophethood is called Nabi.
1331. The difference between Nabi and Rasool: Rasool brings new Din whereas Nabi did not do so.
1332. Hazrat Adam (A.S) was the first Prophet
1333. If somebody after Muhammad (PBUH) claims for Prophethood, we say to him Kazzab (Liar)
1334. The source of Prophet's teaching was Wahi-e-Elahi
1335. Angels offered Sajda to prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S)
1336. The names of four famous Angels: Hazrat Gabreel, Hazrat Izraeel, Hazrat Israfiel, Hazrat Mekael
1337. The duty of Hazrat Gibreel is to convey Allah's message to Nabi. (Brought the revelation from Allah to Prophet).
1338. What is the duty of Hazrat Izraeel? To capture Rooh. (He is called the angel of death) (Malaki Maut)
1339. What is the duty of Hazrat Mekael? To manage rains and eatings for creature.
1340. The duty of Hazrat Israfiel is 'To blow Soor. (Israfiel will blow the trumpet at the end of the world on the day of Judgement)'

1341. Name of four Holy Books: Torat, Zaboor, Injeel and Holy Quran
1342. Zaboor belonged to which Prophet Hazrat Dawood
1343. Injeel belonged to Prophet Hazrat Essa (A.S)
1344. In Torat Muhammad (PBUH) were called with the name 'Tayyab'
1345. In Zaboor Muhammad (PBUH) were called 'Farooq'
1346. Torat was first to deliver than Zaboor
1347. Torat, Zaboor and Injeel were delivered in Abrani language
1348. The meaning of Akhirah: A thing coming later
1349. The opposite word to Akhirah: Dunya (word)
1350. The meaning of Dunya: A thing in hand
1351. Two names of Hell are described in Holy Quran: Jahanum, Jaheem
1352. The first Aqeeda (Belief): Aqeeda-e-Tauheed and the last Aqeeda" Aqeeda-e-Akhirah
1353. The heading of Surah Ikhlas: Aqeeda-e-Ikhlas (Belief in Oneness of Allah) —None deserves to be worshipped but Allah and Muhammad (PBUH) is the Prophet of Allah —. It is the translation of Kalima-e-Tayyaba
1354. Total Kalimas in Islam are 6
1355. Kalima-e-Tayyaba is the Kalima which is necessary or a Muslim to recite
1356. The meaning of Tayyaba is Purity
1357. The meaning of Shahadat is Testimony
1358. The meaning of Astaghfaar: Penitence
1359. The meaning of Rad-e-Kufr: Repudiation of infidelity
1360. Literally Jihad means "To strive hard"
1361. Jihad was ordained on Muslims through a Quranic verse in 2^{nd} A.H.
1362. The battle was forbidden in Arabs in the month of Muharram
1363. The word Jihad is derived from the word Juhada
1364. The meaning of Jihad fi Sbil Allah is Fighting in the way of Allah
1365. The meaning of Qital is Fighting
1366. 82 encounters took place between the Muslims and non-Muslims during the life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)
1367. The meaning of Rukn is Support
1368. The plural of Rukn is Arkan
1369. In Arabic Namaz is called Salat.
1370. Mosque is the distinctive mark of a Muslim colony
1371. Kabba is the oldest mosque on the Earth
1372. Hazrat Adam (A.S) is the first mosque builder
1373. In Islam Quba mosque was built first of all
1374. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) laid the foundations of Quba
1375. Prophet (PBUH) did hold his court in Masjid-e-Nabvi
1376. The first Muslim University was established at Masjid-e-Nabvi
1377. The Prophet (PBUH) himself laboured for Quba mosque
1378. 4 mosques are discussed in the Holy Quran
1379. The Prophet (PBUH) used to go to Quba mosque on every 17th of Ramzan.
1380. The construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi started in 1 A.H
1381. There are 25 doors of Masjid-e-Haram
1382. The Prophet (PBUH) prayed several times for victory in the war of ditch in Masjid Fatah
1383. Surah Al-Toba starts without Bismillah
1384. A male is coffined/wrapped in 2 and female in 3
1385. 347. Amount of zakat cannot be used in Mosque
1386. Bukhari and Muslim are called Sahihain
1387. 349. Jehad become mandatory in 2Hijra
1388. Muzdalifa valley is called Masha'ar-ul-Haram
1389. Hazarat Sumaya (RA)was the first martyre in Islam
1390. Hazrat Khadija (RA) first embraced Islam among women
1391. Kissing of Hajre Aswad is called Istelam
1392. The original name of Imam Bukhari is Muhammad bin Ismail
1393. Makka was conquered in 8 A.H.
1394. Qurbani (Holy Slaughtering)is made during Hajj at Mina
1395. Jami-i-Quran is taken for Hazrat Usman (R.A).
1396. Pious-Caliphate lasted for about thirty years
1397. Gathering on Arafat during Hajj is made on 9th Zil Hajjah
1398. The Quran contains 7 stages
1399. Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA) was the first writer of "Wahi" in Quraish

1400. Kitab-ul-Assar is compiled by Imam Abu Hanifah (RA)

1401. Imam Shafi took the office of "Religious Judgment" in the age of 15 years

1402. Hazrat Shima (RA) was the name of foster sister of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)

1403. Namaz-e-Istisqa is prayer for Rain

1404. Hazrat Abbas (RA) is called "saqi zam zam"

1405. The number of Ramzan in the Islamic Calender is 9th

1406. Hazrat Umar (R.A) advised Abu Bakr (R.A) to compile the Quran

1407. The Prophet (PBUH) made Hazrat Muaaz bin Jabal the Governor of Yaman

1408. Abu Yusuf and Imam Shaibani are the Sahibain

1409. Hajj is not completed unless you go to Arafat

1410. Kitab-al-Umm is written by Imam Shafi

1411. The foundation of Bait Ul-Hikmah was laid down during Abbasid period

1412. The number of month Rajab in Islamic Calendar is 7th

1413. First Mujadid was Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz. Ahmad Sirhindi was the second one

1414. Sahifa Hammam bin Munabih was found by Dr. Hamidullah

1415. In Surat Alkahaf of Quran there is mention of Zulqarnain

1416. Muslims are the best of all due to Moderation

1417. Sahib Us-Ser is the nickname of Hazrat Khuzaifa (R.A)

1418. Masjide Khief is located in Minna

1419. Ghaseel ul Malaika is the title of Hazrat Hanzala (R.A)

1420. Hazrat Abdullah bin Ariqat (R.A) was appointed as Usher for Hijrat-e-Madinah?

1421. Abdur Rehman Ibni Khaldoon was a historian jurist, philosopher, as well as a politician

1422. In Four Hijree law of inheritence was revealed

1423. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)-e-Mautah was the last Commander in Chief for Ghazwa

1424. Imam Dar ul Hijrat is the title of: Imam Malik

1425. The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only four times

1426. Khateeb –ul-Anbia is the title of Hazrat Shoaib (AS)

1427. Hazrat Umer (RA) appointed Abdullah bin Masud as custodian of Bait-ul-Mal

1428. The effective Zakat System can ensure the elimination of poverty

1429. Name of Hazrat Zaid (RA) is indicated in the verse of the Holy Quran

1430. Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in Madina

1431. Surah Al Namal of Quran has Bismillah twice

1432. Had -e- Qazaf (False Accusation) is 80 Lashes

1433. Ada Bin Hatam Thai embraced Islam in 9 Hijri

1434. Wealth obtained from a mine is liable to: Khumus

1435. Sadaq-e-Eid-ul-fitr was proclaimed in the year 2 Hijri

1436. Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat was a title of Imam Maalik

1437. The seal affixed on important letters by prophet (SAW) was in the Custody of Hazrat Khuzaifa (RA)

1438. Ameen –ul-Umat is the title of Hazrat Abu-ubaida bin Al Jaraah (RA)

1439. Umm-ul-Masakeen was the title given to Hazrat Zainab benet Khuzaima (R.A)

1440. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) gave the key of Bait Ullah permanently to Hazrat Usman bin Talha

1441. Arafat gathering is held on 9 Zil hajj

1442. Saad Bin Abi waqas is included amongst the Ushera-e- Mubhashera

1443. Batha Valley is situated in Makkah

1444. The longest Surah of the Qur'an is Surah al Baqarah

1445. Al-Maeen is a Surah in which there are more than 100 ayahs

1446. "Arbaeen" is the book of Hadith in which there are 40 Ahadith

1447. Fatwa Qazi Khan is an authentic Fatwa of Fiqh Hanafi

1448. "FIDK" garden was bestowed to the Holy Prophet as Fay

1449. QUBA mosque has been mentioned in Surah al Tauba

1450. The tile given to the pioneers of Islam is Assabiqoon al Awwalun

1451. The meaning of YA SABAHAHO is: Oh, Morning danger

1452. The Master of Hazrat Bilal during embracing Islam was Ummayia bin Khalaf

1453. Splitting of the moon occurred in Mina

1454. The "IFK" event is described in the Qur'an in Surah Noor

1455. The Prophet's stamp comprises of these words Allah, Rasool, Muhammad

1456. MAUWAZATAIN means Two specific Surahs of Quran

1457. Ozza was the name of "A specific goddess of Quraish"

1458. LEA'AN is a clause of Islamic law

1459. Ashabus sabt means Jews

1460. The number of famous months are four

1461. Jabal-e-Noor is situated in Ghar -e-Hira

1462. The number of Haroof e Maktat is 29

1463. Roza was made obligatory in 2 Hijra

1464. Jang e Badar was fought in 02 Hijri

1465. Jang e Motta was fought 07 Hijri

1466. Jang e Ohad was fought 3 Hijri

1467. Jang e Khandak was fought in 5 Hijri

1468. Ghazwa a Tabuk was fought in 9Hijri

1469. Sulah a Hudabiya in in 6 Hijri

1470. Tayumum was made obligatory in 4 Hijri

1471. In Islamic mode of interest-free banking Modarabah

1472. Dower is paid to the wife as a token of respect

1473. The total period of Abbasids caliphate was 508 years

1474. Keemya-e-Saadat is authored by Imam Ghazali

1475. Recitation of 1st kalima is called Tahleel

1476. Shaban is the 8th months of Islamic Calendar

1477. Hazrat Khalid-bin-Waleed (R.A) did belong to Banu Makhzoom

1478. The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only four times

1479. Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat is the title of Imam Maalik

1480. Ameen –ul-Umat is the title of Hazrat Abu-ubaida bin Al Jaraah (RA)

1481. Saad Bin Abi Waqas is one amongst the Ushera-e- Mubhashera

1482. Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in Madina

1483. Injeel is called old testament

1484. Kitab-al-Umm is written by Imam Shafi

1485. Caliph Abu Bakar has been titled as "Saviour of Islam"

1486. Conqueror of Egypt was Amr Bin Al'as

1487. Immam Shafi was born in Egypt

1488. Allah says, "Wives of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are mothers of believers" in Surah Ahzaab

1489. Muhammad (PBUH) is called with the name "Ahmed" in Surah Saff

1490. In the beginning of open preaching towards Islam, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) stood up on Mount As- Safa one day and called out loudly "Ya Sabahah!". The meaning of Ya Sabahah is "Draws the attention of others to some dangers"

1491. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) granted a very special privilege, He said " May my father and mother be ransomed for you" to Saad bin Abi Waqqas (R.A)

1492. " Muhammad is the messenger of Allah" is stated in Surah Fath

1493. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent his messengers to the kings beyond Arabia calling them to Islam. In order to authenticate the credentials of his messengers, a seal was made of silver

1494. Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A) established stipends for the poor among the Jews and the Christians

1495. Hazrat Hafsah (R.A), the wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) the was daughter of Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A)

1496. Qibla was changed from Jerusalem to Khana-e-Kabba in Shaban 2 A.H

1497. The foundation of the city of Baghdad was laid in 762 during the reign of Abbasid caliph Al Mansoor.

1498. In the Battle of Uhud, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) selected 50 skillful archers to stay on a mountain (side).

1499. Khosroe Pervaiz was the Emperor of Persia

1500. Ibrahim (R.A) was son of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The mother of Ibrahim (R.A) was Hazrat Maria (R.A)

1501. Hazrat Hamza (RA) and Hazrat Umer (RA) embraced Islamin fifth Nabavi

1502. Pillar of Islam Soam has been declared as an armour

1503. Hijrah Madina was in the month of 13th Nabavi

1504. The conqueror of Central Asia was Qutayba bin Muslim.

1505. The last caliph of Ummayyads was Marwan II.

1506. Hazrat Hajira (RA) was the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and the daughter of the pharaoh

1507. Masnad of Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal contain 35000 Ahadis

1508. Al-Mauta contain 1720 Ahadis

1509. Abu Dajjana was the first one whose expression of pride was liked by the Holy Prophet (SAW).

1510. The compiler of Al-Mauta was Imam Shafee

1511. Uqba bin Nafah (R.A.) is called as "Alexander of Muslim World"

1512. First Ghazawa (Battle) took place between Muslims and Kuffar is Abawa.

1513. The Holy Prophet (SAW) went to perform Hajj in 10th Hijri

1514. Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan

1515. In the battle of Mota Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) participated for the first time

1516. Abu Sufyan was the first person among infidels of Arabia whose gift was accepted by the Holy Prophet (SAW)

1517. Abdullah bin Ubay was a Hypocrite

1518. Hazrat Zakariya (AS) was the contemporary of Hazrat Issa (AS)

1519. Prophet Hazrat Zakariya (AS) was the carpenter by profession

1520. The Holy Book revealed to Hazrat Daud (AS) is Zubur

1521. Holy Prophet (PBUH) delivered his farewell sermon at Arafat on 10th Zulhajj.

1522. The nation of Samood was preached by Hazrat Salih (AS).

Miscellaneous Information

1523. Istalam is kissing of Hajr Aswad.

1524. Islam has 2 major sects.

1525. There are 5 fundaments of Islam.

1526. 2 types of faith.

1527. 5 Articles of faith.

1528. Tehlil means the recitation of Kalima.

1529. Deen-e-Hanif is an old name of Islam.

1530. First institution of Islam is Suffah.

1531. Haq Mahar in Islam is fixed only 400 misqal.

1532. Ijma means ageing upon any subject.

1533. Qayas means reasoning by analogy.

1534. There are four schools of thought of Islamic Law.

1535. Janatul Baki is situated in Madina.

1536. Masjid-e-Hanif is located in Mina.

1537. JANAT UL MOALA is a graveyard in MAKKAH

1538. Qazaf: false accusation of adultery punishable with 80 lashes.

1539. Lyla-tul-Barrah means the Night of Forgiveness.

1540. Karam-un-Katibin means Illustrious writers.

1541. Oldest mosque on earth is Kaabatullah.

1542. 1st Kalima=Tayyab, 2nd =Shahadat, 3rd =Tamjeed, 4th =Tauheed, 5th =Astaghfar, 6th =Rad-e

1543. Kufar

1544. Qiblah means anything in front.

1545. Saabi is one who changes his religion.

1546. Sidrat-ul-Mantaha means last tree of the Eternity.

1547. Jaabi is one who collects Zakat.

1548. First collection of Ahadith is Sahifah-e-Saadiqa.

1549. Saying of Prophet are called Wahi Ghair Matlloo.

1550. The most exalted angels are four.

1551. Greatest angel as per Islam is Jibreel.

1552. Each human being is attended permanently by two angels.

1553. Barzakh: time period between death and Day of Judgment.

1554. Another name of surah Ali-Isra is bani Israel.

1555. The angel who was sent to Prophets as a helper against enemies of Allah was Jibreel.

1556. The Angel who sometimes carried Allah's punishment for His disobedients was Jibreeel.

1557. Jibreel is mentioned in Quran for three times.

1558. Old Testament is the Torait.

1559. New Testament is Injeel.

1560. Psalms is Zuboor.

1561. Gospal is Injeel.

1562. Prophet is called Farqaleet in Injeel.

1563. Taharat-e-Sughra is Wuzu.

1564. There are two types of Farz.

1565. Change of Qibla occurred on 15 Shaban,2 A.H (Monday) (during Zuhr)

1566. Construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi started Rabiulawal, 1 A.H.

1567. Namaz-e-Juma became Farz in Medina.

1568. First man to embrace Islam on the eve of Fatah-e-Makka was Abu Sufyan.

1569. First to migrate to Madina (first muhajir) Abu Salam.

1570. Last to migrate to Madina was Abbas.

1692. Zakat is treasure of Islam; it is the saying of holy prophet.
1693. Usher means 1/10.
1694. Khums means 1/5.
1695. Word Zakat occurs in Quran for 32 times.
1696. In 2nd A.H the rate and method of distribution of Zakat was determined at Madina.
1697. Kharaj is spoils of war.
1698. Fay is income from town lands.
1699. Zakat on produce of mines is 1/5th.
1700. Ushr on artificially irrigated land is 1/20th.
1701. Al-Gharmain means debtors.
1702. There are two types of zakat.
1703. 25 doors are of Masjid-e-Haram?
1704. 4 mosques are discussed in the holy Quran Imam Shafi was born in Egypt.
1705. The first biography on the life of HolyProphet (PBUH) is written by Ibn-e-Hisham.
1706. The Holy Prophet was a direct descendant of Hazrat Ismaeel (AS)
1707. The second important step of Hajj after Waquf is Tawaf
1708. The Treaty of Hudabia was signed in 6th Hijrah
1709. "Muhammad is the messenger of Allah" is stated in Surah Fath
1710. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent his messengers to the kings beyond Arabia calling them to Islam. In order to authenticate the credentials of hismessengers, a Silver seal was made.

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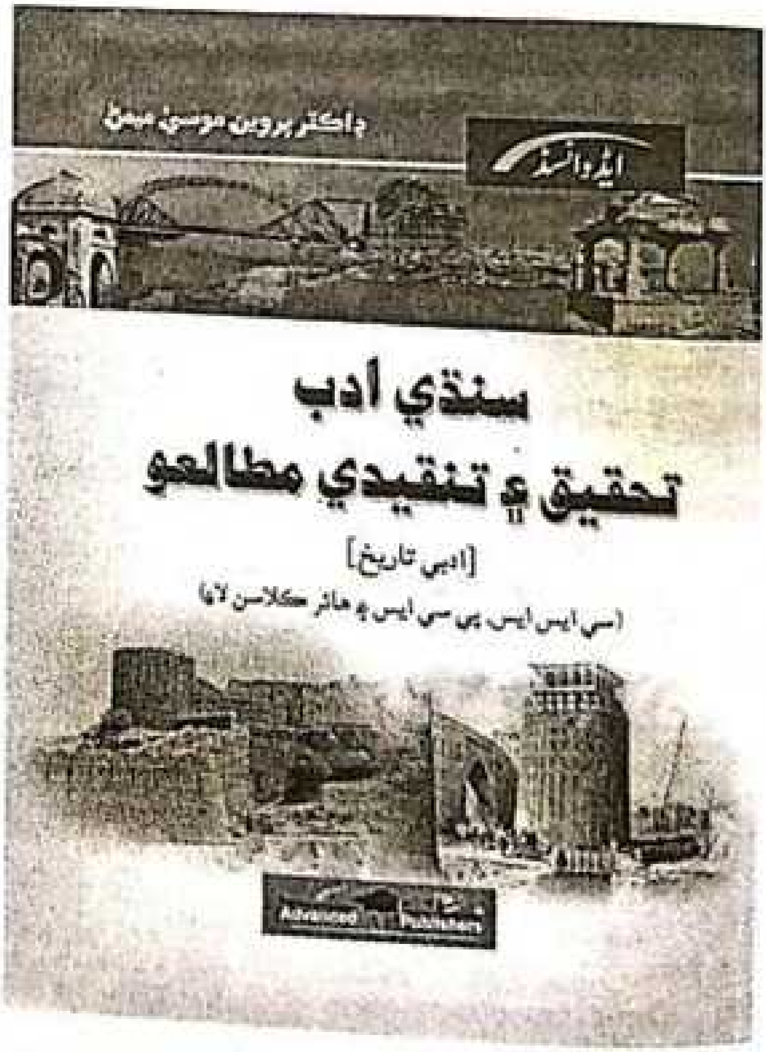

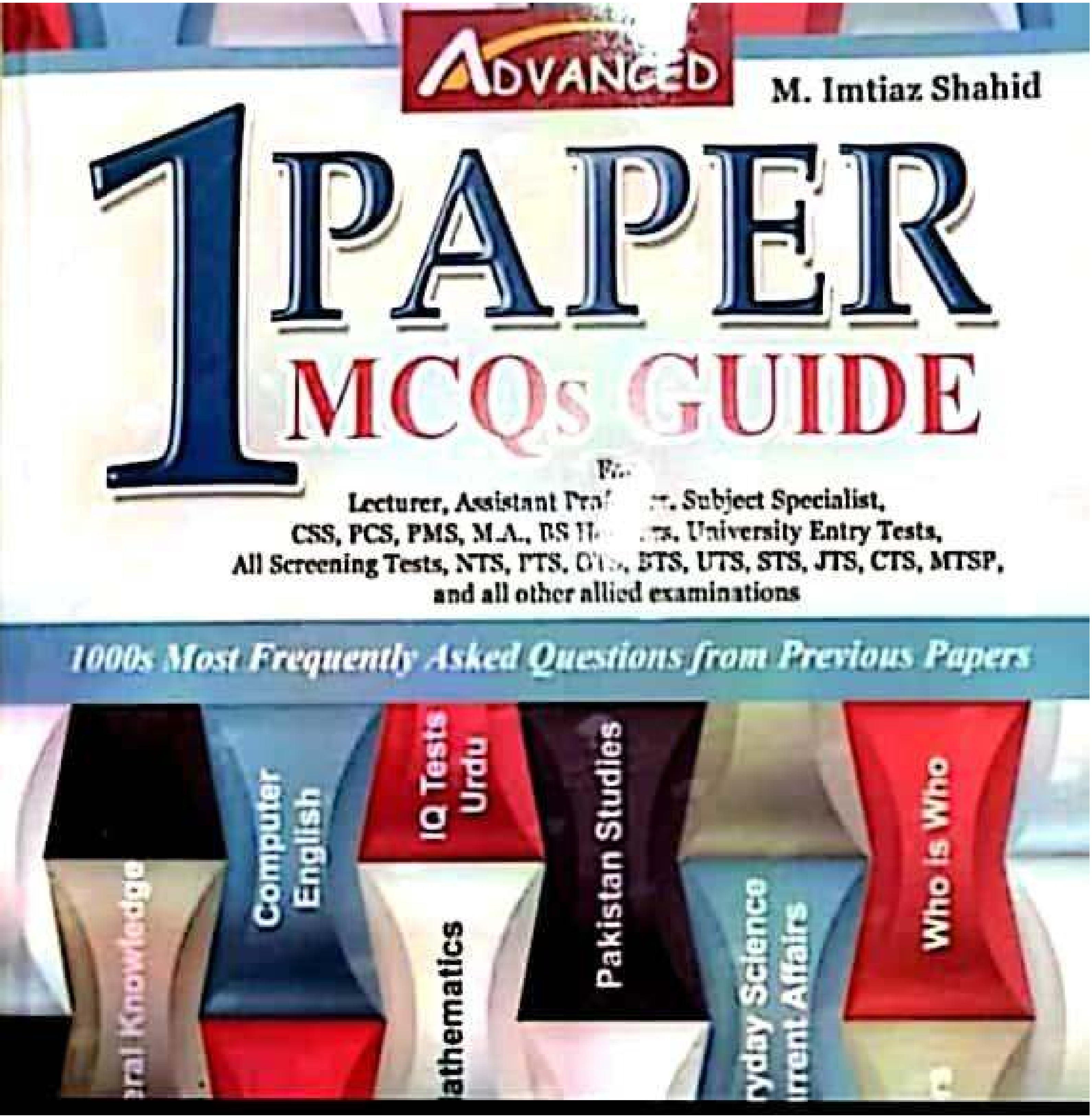
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اُردو

اردو زبان کا ارتقاء

1. اردو کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے؟
(A) ریختہ (B) میدان جنگ
(C) بادشاہ (D) لشکر

2. لفظ اردو کا پہلی مرتبہ استعمال کہاں ہوا؟
(A) اکبری نامہ (B) تزک بابری
(C) آئین اکبری (D) تزک جہانگیری

ہندوستان کی کس زبان کو دکن میں دکنی، گجرات میں گوجری، لاہور میں لاہوری اور دہلی میں دہلوی کا نام دیا گیا۔
(A) اردو (B) ہندوی
(C) دیوناگری (D) سنسکرت

مغلوں کے زمانے میں سرکاری زبانیں کون سی تھیں؟
(A) ہندی (B) عربی، فارسی
(C) تلگو (D) سندھی اور پنجابی

فارسی کس علاقے کی مادری زبان ہے؟
(A) چین (B) افغانستان
(C) ایران (D) مصر

اردو کی بنیادی تین زبانیں کون کون سی ہیں؟
(A) تیلگو، عربی، مدراسی (B) ہندی، فارسی، عربی
(C) سندھی، پنجابی، فارسی (D) کشمیری، فارسی، عربی

ہندوی کس زبان کا ابتدائی نام ہے؟
(A) سنسکرت (B) اردو
(C) سندھی (D) پنجابی

ریختہ کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے؟
(A) ایجاد کرنا (B) جنگ
(C) لشکر (D) ابتداء

نگریزوں نے اردو زبان کے فروغ کے لیے کون سا کالج قائم یا؟
(A) علی گڑھ کالج (B) فورٹ ولیم کالج
(C) ایم اے او کالج (D) کلکتہ کالج

10. ریختہ کا لفظ اردو زبان کے لیے کس بادشاہ کے عہد میں استعمال ہوا۔
(A) اورنگزیب (B) شیر شاہ سوری
(C) اکبر (D) ہمایوں

11. انگریزی زبان کے ساتھ اور کن زبانوں کے الفاظ اردو میں داخل ہوئے؟
(A) جاپانی اور پرتگالی (B) جرمنی اور فرانسیسی
(C) فرانسیسی (D) یونانی اور انگریزی

12. اردو زبان میں مستعمل الفاظ تقریباً کتنے ہیں؟
(A) 55009 (B) 54009
(C) 56750 (D) 75000

13. دنیا کی سب سے بڑی زبان کون سی ہے؟
(A) اردو (B) چینی
(C) ہندی (D) انگریزی

14. دنیا کی تیسری بڑی زبان کونسی ہے۔
(A) انگریزی (B) اردو
(C) فارسی (D) عربی

15. اردو زبان کی ابتداء و ارتقاء میں سب سے زیادہ حصہ کس کا ہے؟
(A) ہندوؤں کا (B) انگریزوں کا
(C) مسلمانوں کا (D) تمام

16. 1206ء کے بعد مسلم تہذیب کا صدر مقام کونسا شہر قرار پایا۔
(A) آگرہ (B) دہلی
(C) لاہور (D) لکھنو

17. اردو کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(A) فارسی (B) [illegible]

(C) چینی (D) ترکی

18. پنجاب میں اردو کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) حافظ محمود شیرانی ☆ (B) جمیل جالبی
(C) انور سدید (D) سلیم اختر

19. کس شہنشاہ نے ہندی کا رسم الخط نسخ سے تبدیل کر کے خط نستعلیق میں تبدیل کروایا؟
(A) جہانگیر (B) ہمایوں
(C) اکبر (D) شاہ جہاں

20. شروع میں اردو (ہندی) کس خط میں لکھی جاتی تھی؟
(A) سنسکرت خط (B) دیوناگری
(C) نستعلیق خط (D) نسخ خط

21. ہندوستان میں سب سے پہلی مطبوعہ کتاب کونسی ہے؟
(A) باغ و بہار (B) سب رس
(C) کربل کتھا (D) فسانہ عجائب

22. اردو کو سب سے پہلے کہاں کے شاہی دفتروں میں رائج کیا گیا؟
(A) دہلی (B) دکن
(C) لکھنو (D) کلکتہ

23. شاہ جہاں نے جب دہلی کو نئے سرے سے آباد کیا تو اس نے شہر کا ایک علاقہ اپنے محل اور اپنے سرداروں، درباریوں اور دوسرے خصوصی ملازموں کی رہائش گاہوں کے لیے مخصوص کر کے اُس کا نام کیا رکھا؟
(A) چھاؤنی (B) اردوئے معلی
(C) اردو (D) لشکر

24. ملی جلی بولیوں پر مشتمل شاعری کا کیا نام قرار پایا؟
(A) ہندوی (B) ہندی
(C) ریختہ (D) a,b دونوں

25. دکن میں اس زبان کی ابتدائی شکل جو چودھویں صدی عیسوی میں دہلی اور دوسرے شمالی علاقوں سے وہاں پہنچی تھی۔ اس زبان کا نام کیا ٹھہرا؟
(A) ہندوی (B) ریختہ
(C) اردوئے معلی (D) دکنی

26. اٹھارویں صدی میں اردو کو شرفا اپنا امتیاز برقرار رکھنے کے لئے ''اردوئے معلی'' کا نام دیتے تھے۔ جبکہ شعرا اس زبان کو کیا کہتے تھے۔
(A) ہندوی (B) ہندوستانی
(C) اردوئے معلی (D) ریختہ

27. کس نے یہ نظریہ پیش کیا کہ اردو کی ابتدا دکن سے ہوئی؟
(A) نصیر الدین ہاشمی (B) حافظ محمود شیرانی
(C) شاہ حاتم (D) سید سلیمان ندوی

28. سندھ میں اردو کا نظریہ کس نے پیش کیا؟
(A) سلیمان ندوی (B) محمود شیرانی
(C) محمد حسین آزاد (D) نصیر الدین ہاشمی

29. خان آرزو نے دہلی میں فارسی مشاعروں کی جگہ کس زبان کے مشاعروں کی بنیاد رکھی؟
(A) ہندی (B) سنسکرت
(C) پراکرت (D) ریختہ

30. اردو زبان کا پہلا چھاپہ خانہ کس شہر میں قائم کیا گیا؟
(A) دہلی (B) کلکتہ
(C) بمبئی (D) لاہور

جوابات

1. (D)	2. (D)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (B)	8. (A)
9. (B)	10. (C)	11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (C)	16. (B)
17. (D)	18. (A)	19. (D)	20. (D)	21. (A)	22. (B)	23. (B)	24. (C)
25. (D)	26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (A)	29. (D)	30. (B)		

تاریخ اردو ادب

1. اردو کی پہلی تحریک کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) بھگت کبیر (B) باباگورونانک
(C) حضرت گیسودراز (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

2. اردو کے پہلے شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) امیر خسرو (B) داغ دہلوی
(C) سعد سلیمان (D) ولی دکنی

3. اردو میں لکھی گئی پہلی کتاب ''معراج العاشقین'' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) اسمٰعیل لاہوری (B) حضرت داتا گنج بخش
(C) حضرت گیسودراز (D) میراں جی شمس العشاق

4. 1666ء میں گولکنڈہ کا سلطان، سلطان محمد قلی قطب شاہ بنا، وہ فارسی اور اردو میں خود بھی شعر گوئی کرتا تھا۔ ان میں سے کون سے شاعر اس کے عہد حکومت میں شاعری کرتے تھے۔
(A) غواصی (B) ابن نشاطی
(C) جنیدی (D) میر حسن دہلوی

5. اردو کی سب سے پہلے پہلی نثری ترجمہ شدہ باقاعدہ کتاب جو کہ خواص کے لیے لکھی گئی ''سب رس'' (1654ء)۔ بتائیں یہ کس کی تصنیف تھی؟
(A) غواصی (B) جنیدی
(C) ملاوجہی (D) میر امن دہلوی

6. اردو زبان کے پہلے صاحب دیوان شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) ولی دکنی (B) ملاوجہی
(C) محمد قلی قطب شاہ (D) ابراہیم عادل شاہ

7. سب سے پہلا غزل گو شاعر کون ہے؟
(A) قلی قطب شاہ (B) ابراہیم عادل شاہ
(C) ولی دکنی (D) ملاوجہی

8. فورٹ ولیم کالج نے کس زبان کی ترقی میں اہم کردار ادا کیا؟
(A) اردو (B) ہندی
(C) بنگالی (D) انگریزی

9. دبستان لکھنو کا اصل نمائندہ کسے مانا جاتا ہے؟
(A) رجب علی بیگ (B) انشاء
(C) حیدر علی آتش (D) ناسخ

10. قرآن مجید کا اردو میں پہلا لفظی ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
(A) شاہ عبدالقادرؒ (B) شاہ ولی اللہؒ
(C) شاہ رفیع الدینؒ (D) شاہ اسمٰعیلؒ

11. قرآن پاک کا اردو میں پہلا بامحاورہ ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
(A) شاہ رفیع الدین (B) شاہ اسمٰعیل
(C) شاہ عبدالقادرؒ (D) محمود احسن

12. اردو نثر کے ارتقاء کا اولین مرکز کون سا شہر تھا؟
(A) دہلی (B) لکھنو
(C) کلکتہ (D) لاہور

13. فورٹ ولیم کالج کے قیام سے قبل ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کے کن ملازمین نے اردو زبان کے قواعد وضوابط اور لغت وغیرہ پر کتابیں مرتب کیں؟
(A) گلسٹن، ہیڈلے، فرگوسن گلکرائسٹ
(B) فرانسس بالفور، ہیریس، ولکنس
(C) دونوں B,A
(D) وارن ہیسٹنگز

14. اردو کا پہلا اخبار کونسا تھا؟
(A) اردو گائیڈ (B) جام جہاں نما
(C) اردو اخبار (D) سرسید اخبار

15. ''جام جہاں نما'' اردو کا ہفت روزہ کہاں سے شائع ہوا؟
(A) دہلی (B) کراچی
(C) کلکتہ (D) لاہور

16. جام جہاں نما کب شائع ہوا؟

(A) 1830ء (B) 1822

(C) 1832 (D) 1834

17. "اردو اخبار" اردو کا ہفت روزہ کہاں سے شائع ہوا؟

(A) کلکتہ (B) لکھنو

(C) دہلی (D) لاہور

18. اردو اخبار کب شائع ہونا شروع ہوا؟

(A) 1830ء (B) 1832ء

(C) 1834ء (D) 1836ء

19. کس نے فورٹ ولیم کالج سے وابستگی سے پہلے "انگریزی، ہندوستانی لغت" مرتب کرنے کے علاوہ اردو کی صرف ونحو مرتب کی۔

(A) گلسٹن (B) فرگوسن

(C) گلکرائسٹ (D) ڈیوڈ براؤن

20. مولوی نذیر احمد دہلوی، محمد حسین آزاد اور شمس العلماء اور ڈاکٹر ضیاء الدین میں کیا چیز مشترک ہے؟

(A) فورٹ ولیم کالج کے پڑھے ہوئے تھے

(B) فورٹ ولیم کالج میں پڑھانے والے تھے

(C) تمام دہلی کالج کے پڑھے ہوئے تھے

(D) دہلی کالج میں پڑھانے والے تھے

21. اردو شاعری کو جب فارسی کا مقابلہ کرنا پڑا تو اس میں ایہام گوئی غالب آگئی۔ کن شعراء کی بدولت اردو شاعری پر سے ایہام گوئی کا غلبہ اُتر گیا۔

(A) شاہ حاتم اور جرأت

(B) خان آرزو اور جان جاناں مظہر

(C) درد، میر اور غالب

(D) میر انیس اور دبیر سلامت

22. جگر نامہ، شعلہ عشق، جوش عشق، دریائے عشق، اعجاز عشق، معاملات عشق اور خواب وخیال اردو کی اہم مثنویاں کس شاعر کی تخلیق ہیں؟

(A) خواجہ میر درد (B) غالب

(C) میر تقی میر (D) سودا

23. دبستان دلی کے تیسرے دور کے اہم ترین شعراء میں میر اور درد کے علاوہ کس کا نام آتا ہے؟

(A) ذوق (B) ناسخ (امام بخش)

(C) مرزا محمد رفیع سودا (D) غالب

24. ذوق، غالب اور ظفر دبستان دلی کے پانچویں دور (دور متوسطین) سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں یہ بتائیں کہ 1857ء کے بعد دبستان دلی کے پچھلے دور کے اہم ترین شاعر کون تھے؟

(A) امیر مینائی (B) غالب

(C) داغ (D) ذوق

25. کس شاعر کو "خدائے سخن" کے خطاب سے یاد کیا گیا ہے؟

(A) غالب (B) خواجہ میر درد

(C) میر تقی میر (D) مرزا محمد رفیع سودا

26. اردو شاعری میں نظیر اکبر آبادی (1735ء تا 1830ء) کی خصوصیت کیا ہے؟

(A) سب سے زیادہ الفاظ استعمال کیے

(B) سب سے زیادہ متنوع موضوعات پر اشعار کہے

(C) دونوں B,A (D) بہترین شاعر

27. مرزا غالب کے خطوط کا پہلا مجموعہ 1868ء میں کس نام سے چھپا؟

(A) خطوط غالب (B) اردوئے معلی

(C) عود ہندی (D) خطوط اسد اللہ

28. یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟

تم میرے پاس ہوتے ہو گویا جب کوئی دوسرا نہیں ہوتا!

(A) خان مومن (B) غالب

(C) میر تقی میر (D) میر درد

29. کس شاعر نے مومن سے کہا کہ مجھے اپنا ایک شعر دے دو بدلے میں میرا سارا دیوان لے لو؟

(A) غالب (B) میر تقی میر

(C) میر درد (D) میر سودا

30. سر سید نے 1849ء میں "جام جم" کتاب لکھی جس میں تیمور سے لیکر بہادر شاہ تک 43 بادشاہوں کا مختصر حال ہے کتاب کس زبان میں ہے؟

(A) انگریزی (B) اردو

(C) فارسی (D) عربی

31. حالی نے سب سے پہلے مذہبی مناظرانہ کے موضوع پر کتاب ایک ہندوستانی عیسائی کے جواب میں لکھی۔ اس کتاب کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) زندہ جاوید (B) تریاق نامہ

(C) تریاق مسموم (D) جواب مسموم

32. غالب کا حالی سے کیا رشتہ تھا؟

(A) شاگرد کا (B) خالہ زاد بھائی کا

(C) اُستاد کا (D) پھوپھی زاد بھائی کا

33. ''مناجات بیوہ''، ''شکوہ ہند''، ''چپ کی داد'' کس کی طویل نظمیں ہیں؟

(A) نظیر اکبر آبادی (B) علامہ اقبال

(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) فیض احمد فیض

34. کس نے ''قصص ہند''، ''دربار اکبری''، ''آب حیات'' اور ''نیرنگ خیال'' کتابیں لکھیں؟

(A) سرسید (B) محمد حسین آزاد

(C) حالی (D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

35. مسدس حالی کا دوسرا نام کیا ہے؟

(A) مدوجزر اسلام (B) غالب اسلام

(C) عروج اسلام (D) مسلمان ہند

36. اردو ادب میں کس شخصیت نے بچوں کے لئے خصوصاً سب سے زیادہ لکھا؟

(A) اختر شیرانی (B) اسمٰعیل میرٹھی

(C) حفیظ جالندھری (D) احسان دانش

37. مشہور شاعر حسرت موہانی کس جماعت کے صدر بھی رہے؟

(A) مسلم لیگ (B) جمیعت العلماء

(C) تحریک خلافت (D) تینوں C,B,A

38. ''مخزن'' کس نے جاری کیا؟

(A) علامہ اقبالؒ (B) شیخ عبدالقادرؒ

(C) ابوالکلام آزاد (D) یلدرم

39. مخزن کے ذریعے رومانی تحریک کے بانی اقبال قرار دیے جا سکتے ہیں۔ اردو نثر میں رومانیت کا معمار اول کس قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟

(A) ابوالکلام آزاد (B) سجاد حسین یلدرم

(C) اقبال (D) شیخ عبدالقادرؒ

40. اقبال، ابوالکلام آزاد، سجاد حیدر یلدرم، آغا شاعر قزلباش، ظفر علی خان، خواجہ حسن نظامی اور شیخ عبدالقادرؒ میں کیا قدر مشترک ہے؟

(A) تمام رومانی ادیب تھے

(B) تمام مخزن میں لکھنے والے تھے

(C) تمام شعراء تھے

(D) تمام مسلم لیگ کے رکن تھے

42. ''بدرالنساء کی مصیبت''، ''آغا صادق کی شادی''، ''میوہ تلخ'' اور ''دلچسپ'' کس کے معاشرتی ناول ہیں؟

(A) نسیم حجازی (B) عبدالحلیم شرر

(C) رسوا (D) یلدرم

43. اردو نثر میں علامہ اقبالؒ کی پہلی باقاعدہ تصنیف کا کیا نام ہے؟

(A) مابعد الطبعیات (B) علم الاقتصاد☆

(C) اقتصادیات (D) مابعد الاقتصادیات

44. یہ غازی یہ تیرے پر اسرار بندے
جنہیں تو نے بخشا ہے ذوق خدائی

یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کو کس نظم میں شامل ہے؟

(A) ہسپانیہ (B) طارق کی دعا

(C) فرشتوں کا گیت (D) مسجد قرطبہ

45. کون سی کتاب علامہ اقبال کی وفات کے بعد شائع ہوئی؟

(A) بال جبریل (B) ضرب کلیم

(C) زبور عجم (D) ارمغان حجاز

46. مرا طریق امیری نہیں، فقیری ہے!
خودی نہ بیچ، غریبی میں نام پیدا کر!

یہ شعر اقبال کی کس نظم سے لیا گیا ہے؟

(A) ذوق وشوق

(B) جاوید کے نام

(C) ساقی نامہ

(D) مسجد قرطبہ

47. جمہوریت اک طرز حکومت ہے کہ جس میں
بندوں کو گنا کرتے ہیں تولا نہیں کرتے

اقبال کی مختصر نظم جمہوریت کا یہ شعر ان کے کس مجموعہ کلام میں شامل ہے؟

(A) بال جبریل (B) ضرب کلیم

(C) پیغام مشرق (D) بانگ درا

48. اردو ادب کی پہلی تحریک جس کا باقاعدہ منشور جاری ہوا "ترقی پسند تحریک" تھی۔ ہندوستان میں ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز افسانوں کی کتاب انگارے کی اشاعت قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ بتائیں "انگارے" کے افسانے کس نے لکھے؟

(A) احمد علی (B) سجاد ظہیر

(C) رشید جہاں اور محمود الظفر (D) تمام C,B,A

49. "بول کہ لب آزاد ہیں تیرے"، "تنہائی"، "آج کی رات"، "ڈھاکہ سے واپسی پر" کس شاعر کی نظمیں ہیں؟

(A) قاسمی (B) فیض احمد فیض

(C) دانش (D) جوش

50. مزاحیہ شاعری کا امام کس کو قرار دیا گیا ہے؟

(A) نظیر اکبرآبادی (B) اکبر الہ آبادی

(C) ضمیر جعفری (D) عاقب زہروی

51. سب سے پہلے ہندوستان کے کس ادیب کو ادب کا نوبل انعام دیا گیا؟

(A) رتن ناتھ سرشار (B) رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور

(C) پریم چند (D) کرشن حیدر

52. "کپاس کا پھول" کس ادیب کے افسانوں کا مجموعہ ہے؟

(A) اشفاق احمد (B) انتظار حسین

(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) شوکت صدیقی

53. راجہ گدھ، پروا اور شہر بے مثال کس کے ناول ہیں؟

(A) قرۃ العین (B) بانو قدسیہ

(C) عبداللہ حسین (D) ممتاز مفتی

54. خدا کی بستی، چار دیواری اور جانگلوس کس کے ناول ہیں؟

(A) ممتاز مفتی (B) شوکت صدیقی

(C) انتظار حسین (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

55. علی پور کا ایلی کس کا ناول ہے؟

(A) اشفاق احمد (B) ممتاز مفتی

(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) شوکت صدیقی

56. "کالی شلوار"، "ٹھنڈا گوشت"، "خالی بوتلیں"، "خالی ڈبے"، "قانون"، "ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ" کس کے افسانے ہیں جن کا شخصیات کے خاکوں پر مبنی مجموعہ "گنجے فرشتے" کے نام سے بھی ہے؟

(A) رتن ناتھ سرشار (B) سعادت حسین منٹو

(C) پریم چند (D) ممتاز مفتی

57. "خوشبو"، "صد برگ"، "خود کلامی"، "انکار" کس شاعرہ کی کتب ہیں؟

(A) نوشی گیلانی (B) پروین شاکر

(C) عمیرا احمد (D) رضیہ بلقیس

58. "ابر گہربار"، "چراغ دیر"، "رنگ و بو"، "باد مخالف"، "سرمایہ پنش" کس شاعر کی مثنویاں ہیں؟

(A) میر تقی میر (B) مرزا غالب

(C) داغ دہلوی (D) امیر مینائی

59. "اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ" کے مولف کا کیا نام ہے؟

(A) شبلی نعمانی (B) ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر

(C) ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ (D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

60. "لاہور کا جغرافیہ"، "اردو کی آخری کتاب"، "سائیکل"، "ہاسٹل میں پڑھنا" کس کے مزاحیہ مضامین ہیں؟

(A) ابن انشاء (B) پطرس بخاری

(C) چراغ حسن حسرت (D) امجد اسلام امجد

61. الکھ نگری کے مصنف کون ہیں؟

(A) اشفاق احمد (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی

(C) شوکت صدیقی (D) ممتاز مفتی

62. چچا چھکن کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟

(A) ابن انشاء (B) امتیاز علی تاج

(C) چراغ حسن حسرت (D) پطرس بخاری

63. مشہور نظم "آدمی نامہ" کس شاعر کی تخلیق ہے؟

(A) نظیر اکبرآبادی (B) اکبر الہ آبادی

(C) حفیظ جالندھری (D) مولانا حالی

64. مشہور نظم "ماں جائے کی یاد" کس کی تخلیق ہے؟

(A) نظیر اکبرآبادی (B) اکبرالہ آبادی
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) جوش ملیح آبادی

65. ماہنامہ مخزن کب جاری ہوا؟
(A) 1900 (B) 1901
(C) 1903 (D) 1902

66. ماہنامہ مخزن کہاں سے جاری ہوا؟
(A) لاہور (B) لکھنو
(C) دہلی (D) کلکتہ

67. اخبار کامریڈ کس نے جاری کیا؟
(A) مولانا ظفر علی خاں (B) مولانا محمد علی جوہر
(C) مولانا ابوالکلام (D) مولانا حالی

68. کامریڈ اخبار کہاں سے جاری ہوا؟
(A) کلکتہ (B) دہلی
(C) لاہور (D)

69. اردو اخبار نوائے وقت کے بانی کون ہیں؟
(A) میر خلیل الرحمٰن (B) حمید نظامی
(C) مجید نظامی (D) ضیاء شاہد

جوابات

1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (C)	6. (C)	7. (C)	8. (A)
9. (C)	10. (C)	11. (C)	12. (C)	13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (C)	16. (B)
17. (C)	18. (D)	19. (C)	20. (C)	21. (C)	22. (C)	23. (C)	24. (C)
25. (C)	26. (C)	27. (C)	28. (A)	29. (A)	30. (C)	31. (C)	32. (C)
33. (C)	34. (B)	35. (A)	36. (B)	37. (D)	38. (B)	39. (B)	40. (B)
41. (B)	42. (B)	43. (B)	44. (B)	45. (D)	46. (B)	47. (B)	48. (D)
49. (B)	50. (B)	51. (B)	52. (C)	53. (B)	54. (B)	55. (B)	56. (B)
57. (B)	58. (B)	59. (B)	60. (B)	61. (D)	62. (B)	63. (A)	64. (D)
65. (A)	66. (A)	67. (B)	68. (A)	69. (B)			

اصناف اردو ادب

1. ایسے طویل قصے کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس کی فضا طلسماتی ہو، اس کے کردار مافوق الفطرت عناصر پر مبنی ہوں، قصے میں تخیل کا بہت زیادہ استعمال ہو اور قارئین کی دلچسپی کے لیے اس میں پر تجسس واقعات پیش کیے گئے ہوں؟
(A) داستان ☆ (B) لوک داستان
(C) ناول (D) لوک کہانی

2. ایسے قصے جن میں زندگی کے انوکھے واقعات یا چونکا دینے والے واقعات بیان ہوں اُسے ناول کہتے ہیں۔ ناول کے معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) عجیب (B) نیا اور انوکھا
(C) دونوں B,A (D) حقیقی زندگی

3. ناول کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(A) اطالوی (B) یونانی
(C) انگریزی (D) اردو

4. اس مختصر کہانی کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس میں دنیا کی ایک جھلک انسانی زندگی کا کوئی واحد پہلو یا پھر سیاسی، معاشی، معاشرتی مسائل کا محض ایک رخ پیش کیا گیا ہو؟
(A) خاکہ (B) ناول
(C) افسانہ (D) مضمون

5. ڈرامہ کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(A) اطالوی (B) یونانی
(C) انگریزی (D) اردو

6. ڈرامہ لفظ ڈراؤ سے نکلا ہے۔ ڈراؤ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) کرتب کرنا (B) دکھانا
(C) کر کے دکھانا (D) عملی جامہ پہنانا

7. نثر میں کسی شخص کی عکاسی اس طرح کرنا کہ اس تحریر سے اس شخص کی سیرت کی تصویر اس کے خد و خال سمیت سامنے آ جائیں۔ اُسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) افسانہ (B) سیرت نگاری
(C) ناول نگاری (D) خاکہ نگاری

8. ایسی تحریر کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس میں کوئی اہم شخصیت اپنی زندگی کے تجربات بیان کرے؟
(A) سیرت نگاری (B) خاکہ نگاری
(C) سوانح نگاری (D) آپ بیتی

9. جب کوئی مصنف کسی اور مشہور شخصیت کے حالات زندگی قلمبند کرتا ہے۔ تو اُسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) ناول نگاری (B) سوانح نگاری
(C) سیرت نگاری (D) خاکہ نگاری

10. کسی تقریب، جلسے یا مشاعرے کے آنکھوں دیکھا حال کو قلمبند کرنے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) روداد نویسی (B) انشاپردازی
(C) رپورتاژ (D) آنکھوں دیکھا حال

11. قصیدہ بردہ شریف جس کا دوسرا نام قصیدہ بانت سعاد بھی ہے یہ کس ادیب کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) حضرت انس بن مالک (B) حضرت کعب بن زہیر
(C) حضرت کعب بن مالک (D) ورقہ بن نوفل

12. کعبہ شریف پر کس کا قصیدہ آویزاں کیا گیا؟
(A) حمرت انس بن مالک (B) حضرت کعب بن مالک
(C) حضرت کعب بن زہیر (D) طرفہ بن عبد

13. مرزا محمد رفیع سودا کو اردو قصیدے کی صنف کا نقاش اول کہتے ہیں یہ بتائیں کہ اس صنف میں دوسرا بڑا نام کس کا ہے؟

(A) میر تقی میر (B) مرزا غالب
(C) میر انیس (D) ابراہیم ذوق

14. مرزا رفیع سودا نے کتنے قصیدے لکھے؟
(A) 80 (B) 89
(C) 91 (D) 95

15. ایسی نظم جس میں ہر شعر الگ الگ قافیہ میں ہو اُسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) مثنوی (B) رباعی
(C) مسدس (D) قطعہ

16. جب کوئی شاعر اپنے کسی دوست محبوب ہستی، سیاسی یا مذہبی شخصیت کی وفات پر نظم میں اظہارِ غم کرے تو ایسی نظم کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) قصیدہ (B) مثنوی
(C) مسدس (D) مرثیہ

17. غزل کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) ہرنی کی آواز (B) عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا
(C) دردناک آواز (D) دکھ درد کا بیان

18. اردو شاعری کو کتنے ادوار میں تقسیم کیا جاسکتا ہے؟
(A) 5 (B) 6
(C) 7 (D) 8

19. ایسی مسلسل غزل جس کے تمام اشعار میں ایک ہی مضمون بیان کیا جاتا ہے قطعہ کہلاتا ہے۔ قطعہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) چھوٹا (B) ٹکڑا
(C) مختصر (D) مسلسل

20. بیت کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) بند (B) ایسا شعر جو نہ مطلع ہو نہ مقطع
(C) نظم (D) مصرعہ

21. مطلع کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر (ہم قافیہ)
(B) غزل کا پہلا ہم قافیہ شعر
(C) دونوں B,A (D) بند

22. ''بیت الغزل'' کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) غزل کا بہترین شعر (B) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر
(C) غزل کا پہلا شعر (D) غزل کا دوسرا شعر

23. حسنِ مطلع کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) مطلع کے بعد والا شعر (B) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر
(C) غزل کا پہلا شعر (D) غزل کا خوبصورت شعر

24. مقطع کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) آخری شعر کو
(B) آخری شعر جس میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرے
(C) قطعہ کا ایک شعر
(D) قطعہ کا آخری شعر

25. ایک یا ایک سے زائد الفاظ جو شعر کے آخر میں قافیہ کے بعد بار بار آتے ہیں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
(A) علم عروض (B) بحر
(C) ردیف (D) پیچھے سوار

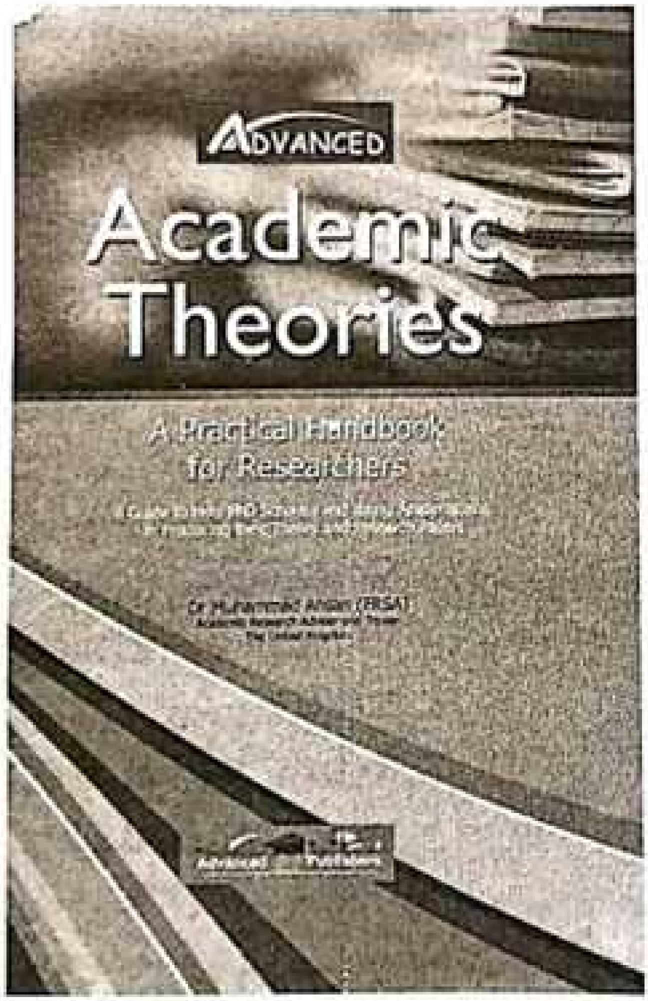
26. شعر میں بے ساختگی کو ''آمد'' اور تکلف سے کوئی بات پیدا کرنے کو ''آورد'' کہا جاتا ہے۔ آپ یہ بتائیں کہ ''توارد'' کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) آمد ہی کو کہتے ہیں (B) آورد ہی کو کہتے ہیں
(C) خیالات یا مصرعوں کی چوری کو
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

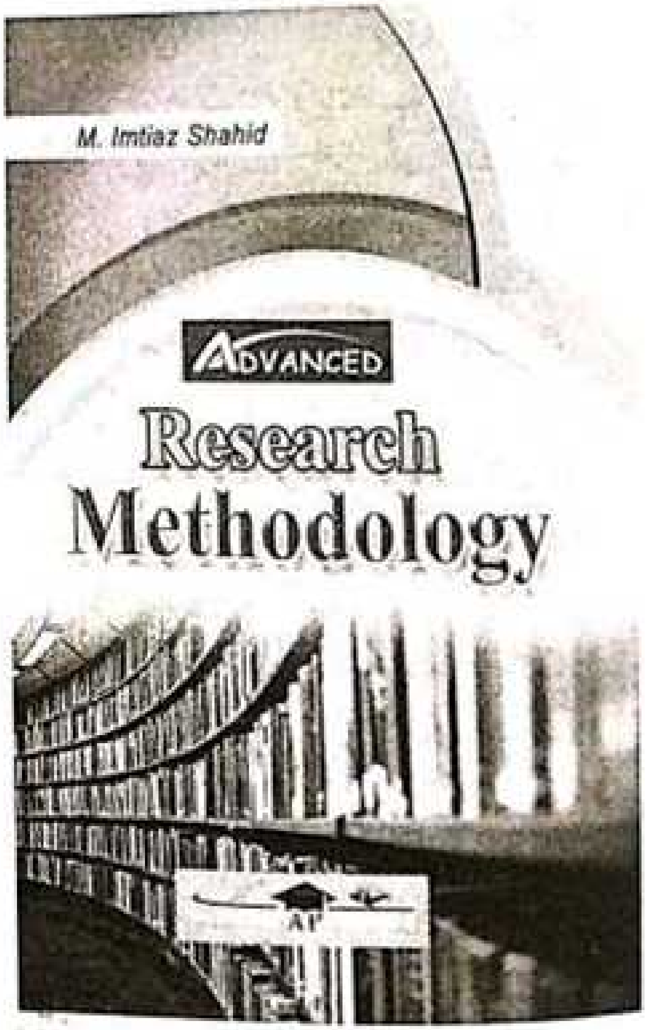
27. قطعہ میں اشعار کی تعداد کتنی ہوتی ہے؟
(A) دو سے لیکر پچیس تک
(B) دو سے تیس تک
(C) دو سے پندرہ تک
(D) دو سے لیکر لامحدود

28. رباعی کو اور کس نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے؟
(A) چومصرعی (B) فرد
(C) دوبیتی (D) دونوں C, A

جوابات

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (B)	6. (C)	7. (D)	8. (D)
9. (B)	10.(A)	11. (B)	12. (C)	13. (D)	14. (B)	15. (A)	16.(D)
17. (B)	18.(A)	19. (B)	20. (B)	21. (C)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24.(B)
25. (C)	26.(C)	27. (C)	28. (D)				





مشہوراشعار

1. انداز بیاں گرچہ بہت شوخ نہیں ہے
شاید کہ اُتر جائے ترے دل میں مری بات
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) خواجہ میر درد (B) مرزا غالب
(C) داغ دہلوی (D) علامہ اقبال

2. مانا کہ تیری دید کے قابل نہیں ہوں میں
تو میرا شوق دیکھ، میرا انتظار دیکھ
یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) ناصر کاظمی (D) خواجہ میر درد

3- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
کون کہتا ہے کہ موت آئی تو مر جاؤں گا
میں تو دریا ہوں سمندر میں اتر جاؤں گا
(A)فیض (B)درد
(C)احمد ندیم قاسمی (D)سودا

4- یہ شعر کس مشہور شاعر کا ہے؟
میں کس کے ہاتھ پہ اپنا لہو تلاش کروں
تمام شہر نے پہنے ہوئے ہیں دستانے
(A)مصطفیٰ زیدی (B)غالب
(C)اقبال ساجد (D)اقبال

5- اس شعر کے شاعر کا کیا ہے؟
زندگی جبر مسلسل کی طرح کاٹی ہے
جانے کس جرم کی پائی ہے سزا یاد نہیں
(A)عطا شاد (B)اقبال ساجد
(C)ابوالکلام آزاد (D)ساغر صدیقی

6- یہ شعر کس مشہور شاعر کا ہے؟
دامن نچوڑ دیں تو فرشتے وضو کریں
(A)نظیر اکبرالہ آبادی (B)ناصر کاظمی
(C)ساغر صدیقی (D)درد

7- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
اب تو گھبرا کے یہ کہتے ہیں کہ مر جائیں گے
مر کے بھی چین نہ پایا تو کدھر جائیں گے
(A)نظیر اکبرالہ آبادی (B)اکبرالہ آبادی
(C)ذوق (D)عبداللہ علیم

8- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
کتنا ہے بدنصیب ظفر دفن کے لئے
دو گز زمین بھی نہ ملی کوئے یار میں
(A)امیر مینائی (B)عبداللہ علیم
(C)ظفر (D)احمد ندیم قاسمی

9- اس شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
خدا نے آج تک اس قوم کی حالت نہیں بدلی
نہ ہو جس کو خیال آپ اپنی حالت کے بدلنے کا
(A)امیر خسرو (B)فیض
(C) بہادر شاہ ظفر (D) ظفر علی خان

10. تر دامنی پہ شیخ ہماری نہ جائیو
دامن نچوڑ دیں تو فرشتے وضو کریں
یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) خواجہ میر درد
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D)میر تقی میر

11. درد دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا انسان کو
ورنہ طاعت کے لئے کچھ کم نہ تھے کرو بیاں
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) علامہ اقبال (B) خواجہ میر درد

(C) داغ دہلوی (D) مرزا غالب

12. دنیا کی محفلوں سے اُکتا گیا ہوں یا رب
کیا لطف انجمن کا جب دل ہی بجھ گیا ہو
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) خواجہ میر درد
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) الطاف حسین حالی

13. آفاق کی منزل سے گیا کون سلامت
اسباب لٹا راہ میں یاں ہر سفری کا
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) خواجہ میر درد
(C) میر تقی میر (D) ابراہیم ذوق

14. تمنا درد دل کی ہو تو کر خدمت فقیروں کی
نہیں ملتا یہ گوہر بادشاہوں کے خزینوں سے
یہ کس کا شعر ہے؟
(A) علامہ اقبالؒ (B) خواجہ میر درد
(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) ظفر علی خان

15. ترے عشق کی انتہا چاہتا ہوں
مری سادگی دیکھ کیا چاہتا ہوں
یہ کس کا شعر ہے؟
(A) علامہ اقبال (B) میر تقی میر
(C) مرزا غالب (D) میر درد

16. مسلماں کو مسلماں کر دیا طوفان مغرب نے
تلاطم ہائے دریا ہی سے گوہر کی سیرابی
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) علامہ اقبال (B) محمد علی جوہر
(C) ابوالکلام آزاد (D) الطاف حسین حالی

17- یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
کس شیر کی آمد ہے کہ رن کانپ رہا ہے
رن ایک طرف چرخ کہن کانپ رہا ہے
(A) شیخ ابراہیم ذوق (B) میرانیس دبیر
(C) مرزا اسداللہ غالب (D) مومن خان مومن

18- یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
لائی حیات آئے قضا لے چلی چلے
اپنی خوشی نہ آئے نہ اپنی خوشی چلے
(A) شیخ ابراہیم ذوق (B) میرانیس دبیر
(C) مرزا اسداللہ غالب (D) مومن خان مومن

19- یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
بجا کہے جسے عالم اسے بجا سمجھو
زبان خلق کو نقارہ خدا سمجھے
(A) شیخ ابراہیم ذوق (B) میرانیس دبیر
(C) مرزا اسداللہ غالب (D) مومن خان مومن

20- یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
بڑے موذی کو مارا اگرچہ مارا نفس امارہ
نہنگ و اژدہا و شیر نر مارا تو کیا مارا
(A) شیخ ابراہیم ذوق (B) میرانیس دبیر
(C) مرزا اسداللہ غالب (D) مومن خان مومن

21. عشق کی ایک جست نے طے کر دیا قصہ تمام
اس زمین و آسمان کو بیکراں سمجھا تھا میں
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) میر تقی میر
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) ناصر کاظمی

22. بے خطر کود پڑا آتش نمرود میں عشق
عقل ہے محو تماشائے لب بام ابھی
یہ کس کا شعر ہے؟
(A) میر درد (B) غالب
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) جوش ملیح آبادی

23. میں تجھ کو بتاتا ہوں تقدیر امم کیا ہے
شمشیر و سناں اول، طاؤس و رباب آخر!
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) ابوالکلام آزاد (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) مولانا ظفر علی خان (D) علامہ اقبال

24. یہ اتفاق مبارک ہو مومنوں کے لئے
کہ یک زباں ہیں فقیہان شہر میرے خلاف!
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟

(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) میر تقی میر
(C) مرزا غالب (D) علامہ اقبال

25. لائی حیات آئے، قضا لے چلی، چلے
اپنی خوشی نہ آئے، نہ اپنی خوشی چلے
(A) مرزا غالب (B) خواجہ میر درد
(C) ابراہیم ذوق (D) میر تقی میر

26. ابتدائے عشق ہے روتا ہے کیا
آگے آگے دیکھیے ہوتا ہے کیا
(A) مرزا غالب (B) میر تقی میر
(C) خواجہ میر درد (D) ابراہیم ذوق

27. سن تو سہی، جہاں میں ہے تیرا فسانہ کیا
کہتی ہے تجھ کو خلق خدا غائبانہ کیا
(A) مرزا غالب (B) خواجہ حیدر علی آتش
(C) میر تقی میر (D) ابراہیم ذوق

28- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
باغباں نے آگ دی جب آشیانے کو مرے
جن پہ تکیہ تھا وہی پتے ہوا دینے لگے
(A) ثاقب لکھنوی (B) ابراہیم ذوق
(C) سردار حسین خاں (D) میر تقی میر

29- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
قریب ہے یار روز محشر چھپے گا کشتوں کا خون کیونکر
جو چپ ہے زبان خنجر لہو پکارے گا آستیں کا
(٨) ابراہیم ذوق (B) امیر مینائی
(C) سردار حسین خاں (D) مرزا غالب

30- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
میں اسے شہرت کہوں یا اپنی رسوائی کہوں
مجھ سے پہلے اس گلی میں میرے افسانے گئے
(A) ابراہیم ذوق (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) خاطر غزنوی (D) مرزا غالب

3…- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
کون کہتا ہے کہ موت آئی تو مر جاؤں گا
میں تو دریا ہوں سمندر میں اتر جاؤں گا
(A) ابراہیم ذوق (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(C) مرزا غالب (D) فیض احمد فیض

32- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
ان ہی پتھروں پہ چل کے اگر آ سکو تو آؤ
مرے گھر کے راستے میں کوئی کہکشاں نہیں ہے
(A) ابراہیم ذوق (B) مرزا غالب
(C) مصطفیٰ زیدی (D) فیض احمد فیض

33- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
غزل اس نے چھیڑی مجھے ساز دینا
ذرا عمر رفتہ کو آواز دینا
(A) صفی لکھنوی (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) سردار حسین خاں (D) مرزا غالب

34- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
اٹھو ورنہ حشر نہیں ہو گا پھر کبھی
دوڑو زمانہ چال قیامت کی چل گیا
(A) جسٹس ہمایوں (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) ابراہیم ذوق (D) مرزا غالب

35- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
قتل حسین اصل میں مرگ یزید ہے
اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کربلا کے بعد
(A) محمد علی جوہر (B) مومن خان مومن
(C) صفی لکھنوی (D) ابراہیم ذوق

36- اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
ہم کو تو گردش حالات پہ رونا آیا
رونے والے تجھے کس بات پہ رونا آیا
(A) سردار حسین خاں (B) مرزا غالب
(C) سیف الدین سیف (D) فیض احمد فیض

37. قید حیات و بند غم اصل میں دونوں ایک ہیں
موت سے پہلے آدمی غم سے نجات پائے کیوں
(A) خواجہ میر درد (B) میر تقی میر
(C) مرزا غالب (D) ابراہیم ذوق

درست الفاظ کی نشاندہی

1. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) مُشاعَرہ (B) مُشاعِرہ
(C) مُشاعُرہ (D) مُشاعِرہ

2. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اِفطار (B) اَفطار
(C) اُفطار (D) اَفطار

3. ان میں الفاظ سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اَصَل (B) اَصْل
(C) اُصَل (D) اِصْل

4. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) غَرَض (B) غُرَض
(C) غِرَض (D) غَرُض

5. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) بُلند (B) بَلَند
(C) بِلند (D) بُلَند

6. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) زُلیخا (B) زَلیخا
(C) زُلیخا (D) زِلیخا

7. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح ہے؟
(A) وَرزِشی (B) وَرزِشی
(C) وَرزِشی (D) وَرزی

8. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اِسامی (B) آسامی
(C) اَسّامی (D) اُسامی

9. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) تخمیناً (B) اَنداز
(C) اِنداز (D) تخمینا

10. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) مع (B) بمع
(C) بمعہ (D) دونوں B,A

11. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح اردو کا ترجمان ہے؟
(A) تابع (B) تابعدار
(C) تابعِدار (D) تابِع

12. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) تُوانائی (B) تَوانائی
(C) تِوانائی (D) دونوں C,B

13. ان الفاظ میں سے کس کا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) جہلکہ (B) تَہلکہ
(C) تہلکہ (D) تُہلکہ

14. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) حیرانگی (B) حَیرانگی
(C) حَیرانی (D) حیرانی

15. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) اہلیانِ شہر (B) اَہالیانِ شہر
(C) اہلِ شہر (D) اہلیانِ شہر

16. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ درست ہے؟
(A) السّلام علیکم (B) السّلام وعلیکم
(C) السّلام علیکم (D) اَسلام وعلیکم

17. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ درست ہے؟
(A) پُرَ وَرَ دِگار (B) پَرْ وَرْ دِگار
(C) پَرْ وِرْ دِگار (D) پُرْ وَرْ دِگار

18. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) جِد وجہد (B) جُہد وجَہد
(C) جَہد وجُہد (D) جُہد وجُہد

19. ان الفاظ میں سے کس کا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) ذُخُو　　(B) ذخو

(C) ذُخُو بات　　(D) ذُخو حات

20. لفظ "مِہر" جس کے معنی "سورج" بھی ہیں۔ اور "محبت" بھی۔ سورج کے معنی میں مہر بطور مذکر استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ "محبت" کے معنی میں مہر کیا ہوگا؟

(A) مذکر　　(B) مونث

(C) مذکر مونث دونوں　　(D) ہر فقرے پر منحصر ہے

21. لفظ "راہب" کی جمع کیا ہے؟

(A) رہوب　　(B) رہبان

(C) رہبا　　(D) رہب

22. لفظ "علت" کی جمع کیا ہے؟

(A) علل　　(B) علتیں

(C) علول　　(D) علات

23. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) اَکْسِیر　　(B) اَکسیر

(C) اِکْسِیر　　(D) اکسیر

24. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) عِنصر　　(B) عَنصر

(C) عُنصر　　(D) عنصر

25. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) مَبادا　　(B) مُبادا

(C) مِبادا　　(D) مْبادا

26. ان الفاظ میں سے لفظ "بلد" کی جمع کیا ہے؟

(A) بلدان　　(B) بلاد

(C) بلدیہ　　(D) بلود

27. ان الفاظ میں سے لفظ "عسرت" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

(A) غربت　　(B) تنگی

(C) دونوں B,A　　(D) عشرت

28. ان الفاظ میں "کتاب" لفظ مذکر ہے یا مونث؟

(A) مونث　　(B) مذکر

(C) چند جگہوں پر مونث اکثر مذکر

(D) کوئی اصول نہیں ہے

29. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح ہے؟

(A) چوہدھری　　(B) چودھری

(C) چوہدری　　(D) چوھدری

30. ان میں سے "بادشاہ" کے معنی کونسا لفظ دیتا ہے؟

(A) مَلِک　　(B) مُلک

(C) مَلَک　　(D) مِلْک

31. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) نراضی　　(B) ناراضگی

(C) نَراضگی　　(D) ناراضی

32. لفظ "شر" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

(A) صواب　　(B) ثواب

(C) خیر　　(D) بھلائی

جوابات

. (A)	2. (A)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (B)	6. (B)	7. (D)	8. (D)
. (A)	10.(A)	11.(A)	12.(A)	13.(C)	14.(C)	15.(C)	16.(C)
7.(A)	18.(A)	19.(A)	20.(B)	21.(B)	22.(A)	23.(C)	24.(C)
5.(A)	26.(A)	27.(C)	28.(A)	29.(B)	30.(B)	31.(D)	32.(C)

اردو شاعری کا ارتقاء

1- شاعری کے پہلے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A)ولی (B)قلی قطب شاہ
(C)امیر خسرو (D)محمد رفیع الدین سودا

2- اردو کا پہلا شاعر کسے کہتے ہیں۔
(A)میر تقی میر (B)امیر خسرو
(C)ولی دکنی (D)قلی قطب شاہ

3- ولی دکنی کس زبان میں شعر لکھتے تھے۔
(A)ہندوی (B)دکنی
(C)فارسی (D)عربی

4- اردو شاعری کی تاریخ کے تیسرے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A)جرأت (B)مصحفی
(C)آتش (D)مرزا غالب ☆

5- غالب کے ہم عصروں میں کس کا موازنہ غالب سے کیا جاتا ہے۔
(A)مومن (B)ذوق
(C)انشاء (D)شیفتہ

6- غالب سے پہلے بادشاہ بہادر شاہ ظفر کے دربار سے کون سا شاعر وابستہ تھا؟
(A)ابراہیم ذوق (B)مصحفی
(C)انشاء (D)میر درد

7- مثنوی گلزار نسیم کس کی مثنوی ہے؟
(A)دیا شنکر نسیم (B)میر حسن
(C)میر انیس (D)میر تقی میر

8- میر حسن کس صنف کے حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں۔
(A)مرثیہ (B)داستان
(C)ہجو (D)مثنوی

9- اردو شاعری کے چوتھے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A)شبلی نعمانی (B)علامہ اقبال
(C)مولانا ظفر علی (D)فیض احمد فیض

10- علامہ اقبال نے شاعری میں کس صنف کو اپنا ذریعہ اظہار بنایا۔
(A)نظم (B)گیت
(C)مثنوی (D)غزل

11- ترقی پسند تحریک کس ملک سے ہندوستان آئی۔
(A)ترکی (B)تبت
(C)روس (D)چین

12- انگریزوں نے اردو زبان کے فروغ کے لئے کون سا کالج قائم کیا؟
(A)علی گڑھ کالج (B)اسلامیہ کالج
(C)فورٹ ولیم کالج (D)کنگ ایڈورڈ کالج

13- ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز ہندوستان میں کب ہوا۔
(A)1920ء (B)1934ء
(C)1950ء (D)1936ء

14- اردو شاعری کے پانچویں دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A)فیض احمد فیض (B)جوش ملیح آبادی
(C)ناصر کاظمی (D)علامہ اقبال

15- آج کل اردو کس خط میں لکھی جاتی ہے؟
(A)نسخ (B)کوفی
(C)فارسی (D)نستعلیق

16- اردو زبان کا پہلا مرکز کسے کہتے ہیں۔
(A)دہلی (B)لکھنؤ

(C) دکن　(D) لاہور

17- اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر کون ہے۔

(A) مرزا غالب　(B) محمد رفیع الدین سودا

(C) ولی دکنی　(D) قلی قطب شاہ

18- پشتو زبان کے پہلے شاعر کون تھے؟

(A) بابا رحمان　(B) امیر کروڑ

(C) سمندر خان　(D) خوشحال خان خٹک

19- اردو شاعری کے دوسرے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔

(A) قلی قطب شاہ　(B) الطاف حسین حالی

(C) میر تقی میر　(D) علامہ اقبال

20- اردو کے پہلے صوفی شاعر کون تھے۔

(A) مرزا مظہر جان جاناں　(B) خواجہ میر درد

(C) امیر خسرو　(D) میر تقی میر

21- پنجابی کے پہلے شاعر کون ہیں؟

(A) امیر خسرو　(B) خواجہ غلام فرید

(C) بابا فرید شکر گنج　(D) بابا بلھے شاہ

22. کن شعراء کی چپقلش مشہور ہے۔

(A) خواجہ میر سودا　(B) انشاء جرأت

(C) مصحفی و انشاء　(D) ولی قلی قطب شاہ

23- ''روشنی اے روشنی'' کس شاعر کی تصنیف ہے۔

(A) ظفر اقبال　(B) جلیل کامران

(C) شکیب جلالی　(D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

24- پنجاب کے کس شاعر کو صاحب اسلوب کہتے ہیں۔

(A) ظفر اقبال　(B) احمد ندیم قاسمی

(C) شکیب جلالی　(D) فیض احمد فیض

25- جنگل کی شہزادی کس کی نظم ہے۔

(A) جوش ملیح آبادی　(B) فیض احمد فیض

(C) سلیم کوثر　(D) حفیظ جالندھری

26- مسجد قرطبہ کس کی نظم ہے؟

(A) علامہ اقبال　(B) فیض احمد فیض

(C) مومن خاں مومن　(D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

27- سیاست دربان، سیفی فوریم، کس شاعر کی نظمیں ہیں۔

(A) مصطفیٰ زیدی　(B) عارف جلالی

(C) ناصر کاظمی　(D) شبیر احمد

28. ''نغمہ زار'' کس شاعر کا مجموعہ ہائے کلام ہے؟

(A) جوش ملیح آبادی　(B) حفیظ جالندھری

(C) احسان دانش　(D) اختر شیرانی

29. ''سوز و ساز'' کس شاعر کا مجموعہ ہائے کلام ہے؟

(A) جوش ملیح آبادی　(B) حفیظ جالندھری

(C) احسان دانش　(D) اختر شیرانی

30. ''تلخابہ شیریں'' کس شاعر کا مجموعہ ہائے کلام ہے؟

(A) جوش ملیح آبادی　(B) حفیظ جالندھری

(C) احسان دانش　(D) اختر شیرانی

31. ''روح ادب'' کس شاعر کا مجموعہ ہائے کلام ہے؟

(A) جوش ملیح آبادی　(B) حفیظ جالندھری

(C) احسان دانش　(D) اختر شیرانی

32. ''شعلہ و شبنم'' کس شاعر کا مجموعہ ہائے کلام ہے؟

(A) جوش ملیح آبادی　(B) حفیظ جالندھری

(C) احسان دانش　(D) اختر شیرانی

33. ''نقش و نگار''، ''فکر و نشاط''، ''سیف و سبو''، ''جنون و حکمت''، او
''عرش و فرش'' کس شاعر کے مجموعہ ہائے کلام ہیں؟

(A) جوش ملیح آبادی　(B) حفیظ جالندھری

(C) احسان دانش　(D) اختر شیرانی

34. منزل شب کس کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟

(A) جوش ملیح آبادی　(B) حفیظ جالندھری ☆

(C) اختر شیرانی　(D) مختار صدیقی

35. شب رفتہ کس کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟

(A) مختار صدیقی　(B) مجید امجد

(C) اختر شیرانی　(D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

36. شب رفتہ کے بعد کس کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟

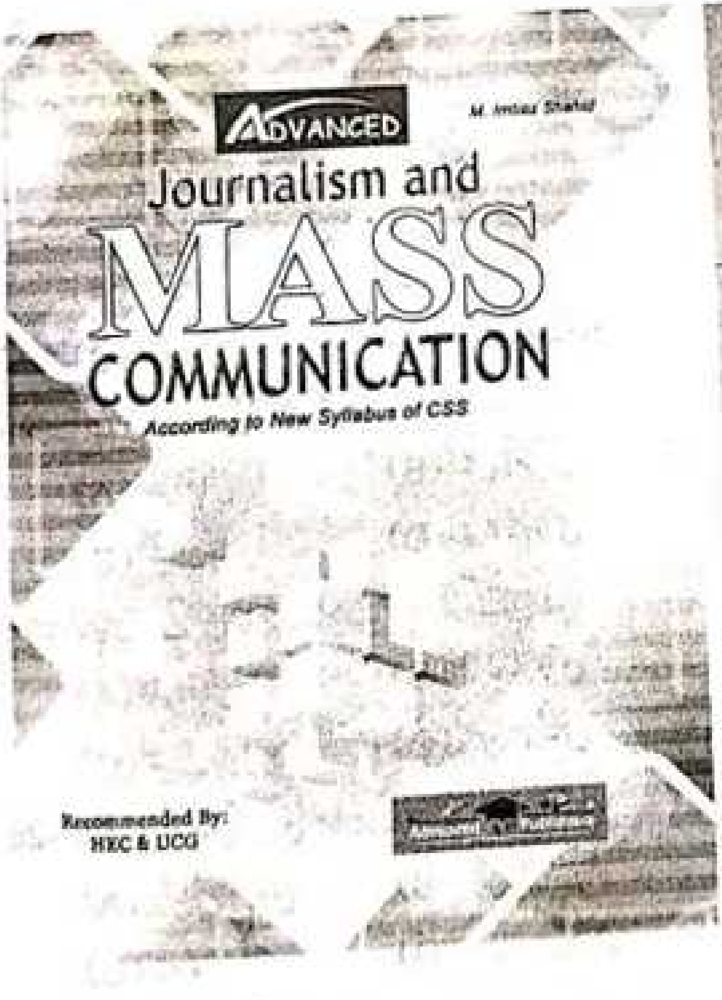
(A) ممتاز صدیقی　(B) مجید امجد
(C) اختر شیرانی　(D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

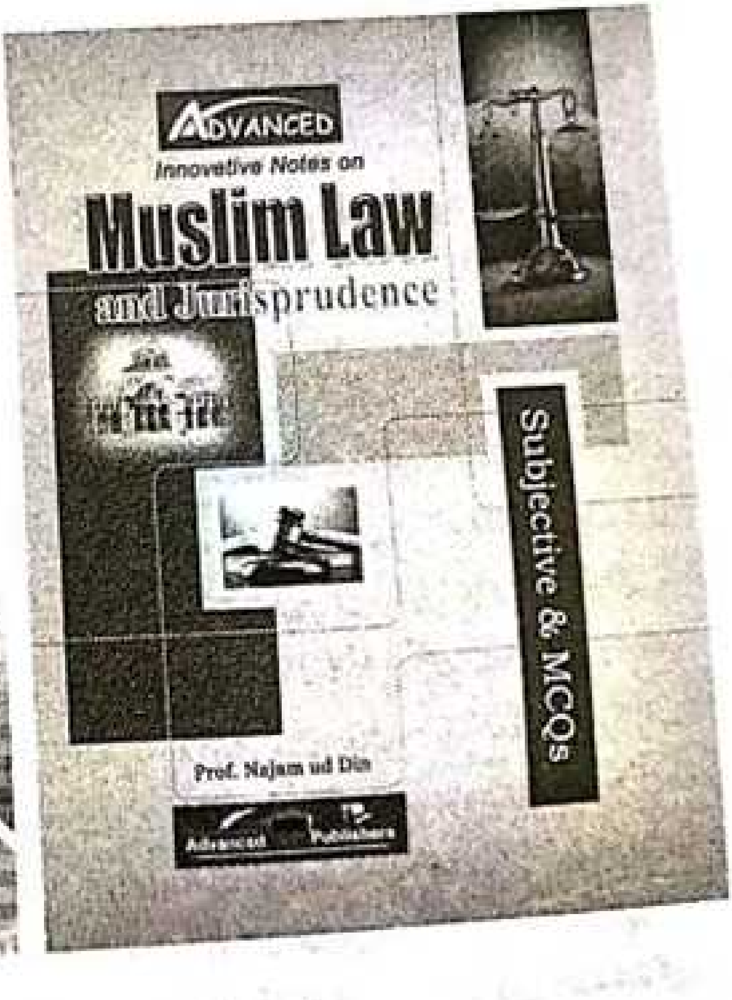
37. عذابِ دید کس کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟

(A) مہدی امجد　(B) ممتاز صدیقی
(C) محسن نقوی　(D) اختر شیرانی

جوابات

1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (D)	5. (B)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (A)
9. (B)	10. (A)	11. (C)	12. (C)	13. (D)	14. (A)	15. (D)	16. (A)
17. (D)	18. (B)	19. (C)	20. (B)	21. (C)	22. (B)	23. (A)	24. (C)
25. (A)	26. (A)	27. (A)	28. (B)	29. (B)	30. (B)	31. (B)	32. (B)
33. (B)	34. (D)	35. (B)	36. (B)	37. (C)			





اصناف نظم

1- اردو شاعری کے بنیادی پیرائے اظہار کا نام بتائیں۔
(A) داستان (B) غزل
(C) مثنوی (D) رباعی

2- رباعی کا سب سے بڑا اور مقبول شاعر کون ہے۔
(A) فردوسی (B) عمر خیام
(C) حافظ (D) مرزا غالب

3- گیت بنیادی طور پر کس زبان سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔
(A) ہندی (B) فارسی
(C) عربی (D) پرتگالی

4- غزل ہیئت کے اعتبار سے کس صنف شاعری سے قریب تر ہے۔
(A) ہجو (B) مثنوی
(C) قصیدہ (D) گیت

5- مرثیہ کس شاعری کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) مزاحیہ (B) المیہ
(C) رزمیہ (D) تحسینی

6- ہجو کا تعلق کس انداز کی صنف سخن سے ہے۔
(A) تعریف (B) رزمیہ
(C) برائی اور طعنہ زنی (D) المیہ

7- رباعی کس ادب سے اردو ادب میں آئی ہے۔
(A) فارسی (B) یونانی
(C) ہندی (D) عربی

8- غزل میں سب سے اہم نام کس کا ہے؟
(A) چراغ حسن حسرت (B) حسرت موہانی
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) فیض احمد فیض

9- مرثیے کا فروغ کس شہر میں ہوا۔
(A) دلی (B) مراد آباد
(C) علی گڑھ (D) لکھنؤ

10- مرثیے کے حوالے سے سب سے مشہور نام کون سا ہے۔
(A) میر تقی میر (B) جوش ملیح آبادی
(C) میر انیس (D) نظیر اکبر آبادی

11- مثنوی کس نثری صنف کی منظوم شکل ہے۔
(A) ناول (B) ڈرامہ
(C) داستان (D) خطوط

12- اروزبان میں گیت نگاری کی ابتداء کس شاعر نے کی؟
(A) مرزا رفیع سودا (B) ولی دکنی
(C) امیر خسرو (D) انشاء اللہ خاں

13- گیت نگاری میں سب سے اہم نام کس کا ہے؟
(A) ساحر لدھیانوی (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) احمد فراز (D) اشفاق احمد

14- واسوخت کس انداز کی شاعری کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) فراقیہ (B) طنزیہ
(C) رزمیہ (D) المیہ

15- ریختی کس انداز کی شاعری ہوتی ہے۔
(A) زنانہ (B) قومی
(C) طربیہ (D) تاثراتی

16- شہر آشوب کس قسم کی صنف شاعری ہے۔
(A) معاشرتی بدحالی (B) قومی ترقی
(C) المیہ و رزمیہ (D) فراق وہجر

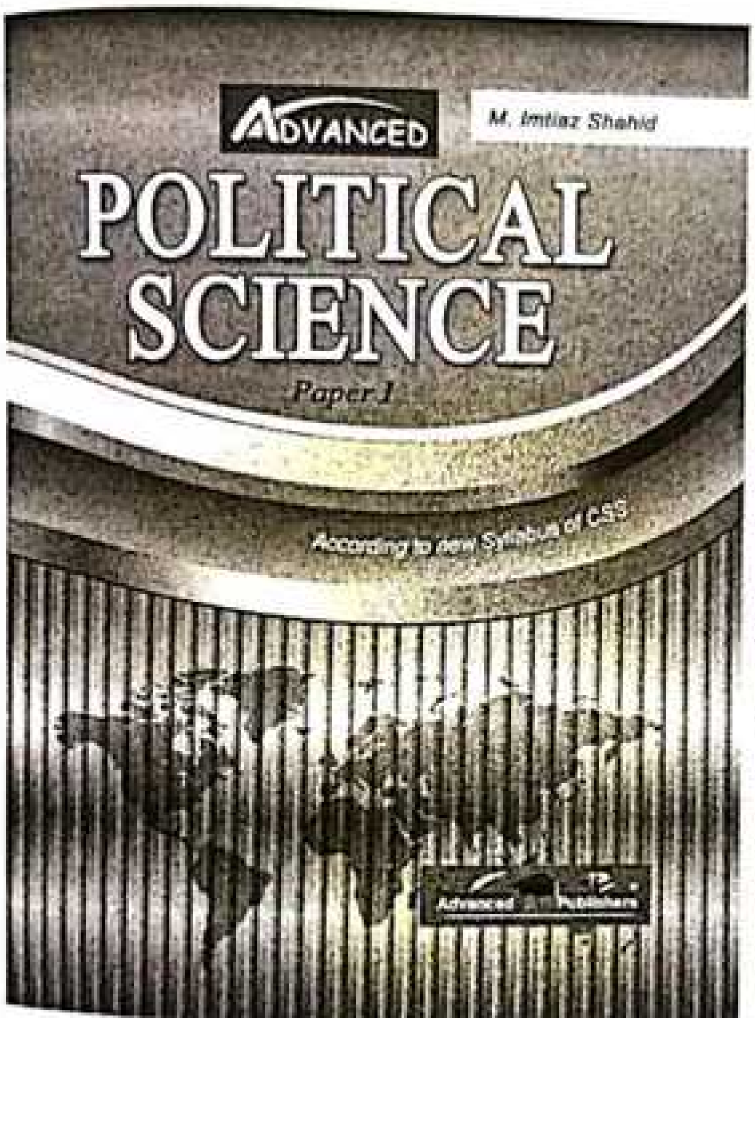
17- شہر آشوب کے حوالے سے اردو شاعری کا بڑا نام بتائیں؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) علامہ شبلی نعمانی
(C) ظفر علی خاں (D) علامہ اقبال

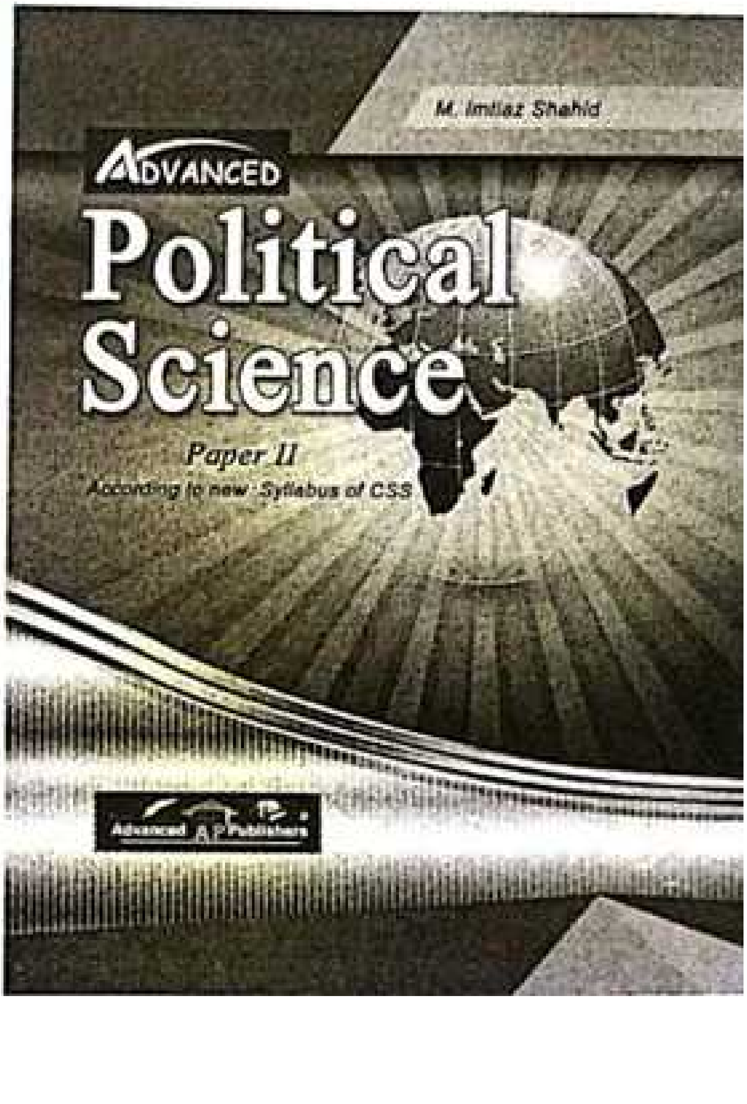
جوابات

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (

9. (D) 10. (C) 11. (C) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (B) 15. (A) 16. (

17. (C)





لوازمات شعری/علم بیان

-1 تلمیح سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) تاریخی اشارہ (B) وزن کی غلطی
(C) روشنی کا مینار (D) کہانی

-2 صنعت تضاد سے کیا مراد ہے۔
(A) ضدین الفاظ (B) مترنم بحر
(C) جدید نظم نگاری (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

-3 حسن تعلیل سے کیا مراد ہے۔
(A) تخیلاتی توضیح (B) عقلی دلیل
(C) بیماری (D) اشارہ کرنا

-4 تعلّی سے اردو میں کیا مراد ہرے؟
(A) اپنی بیجا تعریف (B) انکساری
(C) تخریب کاری (D) جانبازی

-5 غزل کے کس شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں۔
(A) دوسرے (B) پانچویں
(C) آخری (D) پہلا

-6 قافیہ کیا ہوتا ہے۔
(A) ہم آواز الفاظ (B) تکرار لفظی
(C) متضاد الفاظ (D) مترادف لفظ

-7 قافیہ شعر میں کیا بات پیدا کرتا ہے۔
(A) وزن (B) موسیقیت
(C) خوبصورتی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

-8 قافیہ مطلع کے علاوہ عام طور پر کس مصرعے میں آتا ہے۔
(A) مصرعہ ثانی (B) مصرعہ اولی
(C) تیسرا مصرعہ (D) ہر مصرعہ میں

-9 ردیف کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے۔
(A) تکرار (B) وزن اور بحر
(C) گھڑسوار کے پیچھے بیٹھا ہوا شخص
(D) سب سے اگلا سپاہی

-10 شعر میں ردیف کا کام ہے۔
(A) خوبصورتی پیدا کرنے کے لیے
(B) مزاج متعین کرنے کے لیے
(C) قافیے کو سہارا دینے کے لیے
(D) تنوع پیدا کرنے کے لیے

-11 مقطع غزل کے کس شعر کو کہتے ہیں۔
(A) پہلے (B) تیسرے
(C) آخری (D) درمیانی شعر

-12 کس شعر میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرتا ہے؟
(A) مطلع (B) مطلع ثانی
(C) درمیان والے شعر میں (D) مقطع

-13 مطلع میں شاعر کس بات کی پابندی کرتا ہے۔
(A) ردیف (B) تخلص
(C) تعداد شعری (D) ان میں سے کسی کی بھی نہیں

جوابات

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A)
9. (C) 10. (C) 11. (C) 12. (D) 13. (A)

اردو نثر کا ارتقاء

-1 اردو کا پہلا رسالہ کس صوفی بزرگ نے تحریر کیا؟

(A) خواجہ نظام الدین اولیا (B) بابا فرید شکر گنج

(C) جہانگیر اشرف سمنانی (D) خواجہ نظام الدین اولیا

-2 اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب کا کیا نام ہے۔

(A) قصہ چہار درویش (B) سب رس

(C) دہ مجلس (D) باغ و بہار

-3 باغ و بہار کس کا ترجمہ ہے۔

(A) سب رس (B) گل بکاؤلی

(C) طوطا کہانی (D) نوطرز مرصع

-4 باقاعدہ اردو نثر کا آغاز کس کالج کے قیام کے بعد شروع ہوا؟

(A) فورٹ ولیم کالج (B) علی گڑھ کالج

(C) اسلامیہ کالج (D) کنگ ایڈورڈ کالج

-5 باغ و بہار کس نے لکھی۔

(A) حیدر بخش حیدری (B) شیر علی افسوس

(C) میر امن دہلوی (D) رجب علی بیگ

-6 طوطا کہانی کس کی داستان ہے۔

(A) نہال چند (B) حیدر بخش حیدری

(C) میر امن دہلوی (D) رجب علی بیگ

-7 فسانہ عجائب کس کی داستان ہے۔

(A) رجب علی بیگ سرور (B) میر امن دہلوی

(C) مرزا لطف علی (D) اشفاق احمد

-8 اردو زبان کو کس سن میں دفتری زبان کا درجہ ملا۔

1760(A)ء 1832(B)ء

1857(C)ء 1801(D)ء

-9 اردو ہندی تنازعہ کب شروع ہوا؟

1857(A) 1863(B)

1867(C) 1871(D)

-10 اردو ہندی تنازعہ کا آغاز کس شہر سے ہوا؟

(A) بنارس (B) کلکتہ

(C) دہلی (D) آگرہ

-11 اردو ہندی تنازعہ کے وقت بنارس کے کمشنر کون تھے؟

(A) ولیم ہیگلے (B) شیکسپیئر

(C) لارڈ میو (D) لارڈ رپن

-12 آثار الصنادید اور رسالہ اسباب بغاوت ہند کس کی کتابیں ہیں

(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) علامہ اقبال

(C) سرسید (D) مولانا حالی

-13 حیات جاوید کس کی تصنیف ہے۔

(A) الطاف حسین حالی (B) محمد حسین آزاد

(C) سرسید (D) مولانا شبلی نعمانی

-14 سخندان فارس کس کی تصنیف ہے۔

(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

(C) منشی پریم چند (D) کرشن چندر

-15 دل دریا سمندر کس کی تحریر ہے؟

(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) واصف علی واصف

(C) علامہ اقبال (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

-17 تہذیب الاخلاق رسالہ کس نے جاری کیا

(A) سرسید احمد خان (B) شاہ ولی اللہ

(C) محمد حسین آزاد (D) حسرت موہانی

جوابات

(B)	2. (B)	3. (D)	4. (A)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (B)
(C)	10. (A)	11. (B)	12. (C)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (B)	16. (A)

اصناف نثر

1- اردو نثر میں سب سے قدیم صنف کون سی ہے؟

(A) داستان (B) پہیلی

(C) کہہ مکرنی (D) افسانہ

2- آرائش محفل کس کی تصنیف ہے۔

(A) امیر خسرو (B) حیدر بخش حیدری

(C) رجب علی بیگ سرور (D) میر امن

3- فسانہ عجائب کا مصنف کون ہے۔

(A) رجب علی بیگ سرور (B) میر امن دہلوی

(C) نہال چند لاہور (D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

4- داستان اور ناول میں کون سی بات مشترک ہے۔

(A) طوالت

(B) غیر مافوق الفطرت داستانیں

(C) فلسفہ

(D) غیر حقیقی واقعات

5- اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار کون ہے۔

(A) پریم چند (B) کرشن چندر

(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (D) غیر حقیقی واقعات

6- اردو ادب کا پہلا ناول کون سا ہے؟

(A) مراۃ العروس (B) یہودی کی لڑکی

(C) آگ کا دریا (D) میری جان

7- کس ناول نگار نے خواتین کے کرداروں کے حوالے سے بہت زیادہ شہرت حاصل کی؟

(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

(C). میرزا ادیب (D) عفت عاشق

8- اردو ناول نگاری میں مزاح نگاری کی بنیاد کس نے رکھی؟

(A) غلام عباس (B) رتن ناتھ سرشار

(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (D) پریم چند

9- آزاد افسانہ کے مصنف کون ہیں؟

(A) پریم چند (B) رتن ناتھ سرشار

(C) غلام عباس (D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

9- ٹیڑھی لکیر کس کا ناول ہے؟

(A) عصمت چغتائی (B) اشفاق احمد

(C) ڈپٹی نذیر (D) انتظار حسین

10- آگ کا دریا کس مصنفہ کا ناول ہے۔

(A) قرۃ العین حیدر (B) عصمت چغتائی

(C) عفت عاشق (D) جمیلہ ہاشمی

11- ڈرامہ کس زبان کا لفظ ہے۔

(A) فارسی (B) لاطینی

(C) یونانی (D) جاپانی

12- افسانہ ہمارے ہاں کس زبان کے ادب سے آیا

(A) فرانسیسی (B) انگریزی

(C) جرمنی (D) چینی

13- انشائیہ کس زبان سے اردو ادب میں داخل ہوا؟

(A) جرمنی (B) فرانسیسی

(C) انگریزی (D) عربی

14- انشائیے کے موجد کا نام کیا ہے؟

(A) ابن خلدون (B) مونٹین

(C) گوئٹے (D) موپاساں

15- کن ہندوستانی مصنفین کے مضامین انشائیے کی ذیل میں آتے ہیں؟

(A) سرسید احمد اور مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

(B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد، ظفر علی خان

(C) پریم چند، کرشن چندر

(D) ظفر حسین صحرائی

16- ڈرامہ "اندھیرا اُجالا" کس ادیب کا ہے؟

(A) یونس جاوید (B) حسینہ معین

(C) احمد یوسف (D) امجد اسلام امجد

17- پاکستان میں انشائیے کے بانی کا نام بتائیں۔

(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) میرزا ادیب

(C) سرسید احمد خان (D) انتظار حسین

18- خطوط نگاری کا آغاز اردو نثر میں کس ادیب نے کیا؟

(A) اکبر الٰہ آبادی (B) مرزا غالب

(C) علامہ اقبال (D) سرسید احمد خاں

19- شیفتہ کے تذکرے کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) آب حیات (B) گلشن بے خار

(C) حیات جاوید (D) آب گل

20- مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ، رشید احمد صدیقی، شاہد احمد دہلوی، ذاکر علی خاں کس صنف سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔

(A) ڈرامہ نگاری (B) خاکہ نگاری

(C) افسانہ نگاری (D) ناول نگاری

21- اردو ادب کا پہلا تنقید نگار کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) کلیم الدین احمد

(B) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی

(D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

22- اردو کی پہلی تنقیدی کتاب کا نام کیا ہے؟

(A) تذکرے (B) غبار خاطر

(C) مقدمہ شعر وشاعری (D) شاعری

23- "دستک نہ دو" ناول کس نے لکھا ہے؟

(A) الطاف فاطمہ (B) خدیجہ مستور

(C) ہاجرہ مسرور (D) شبانہ الطاف

24- مشتاق احمد یوسفی کس حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں۔

(A) مزاح نگاری (B) مرثیہ نگاری

(C) شاعری (D) ناول نگاری

25- ہاسٹل میں پڑھنا کس کا مزاحیہ مضمون ہے؟

(A) پطرس بخاری (B) شفیق الرحمان

(C) مشتاق یوسفی (D) مرزا فرحت اللہ

26- پطرس بخاری کس صنف کے حوالے سے جانے جاتے ہیں؟

(A) گیت نگاری (B) مرثیہ نگاری

(C) مزاح نگاری (D) مضمون نگاری

جوابات

1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (C)	6. (A)	7. (B)	8. (B)
9. (A)	10.(A)	11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (A)	16.(A)
17. (C)	18.(B)	19. (B)	20. (B)	21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24.(A)
25. (A)	26.(C)						

اردو افسانے کا ارتقاء

1- افسانے کی تاریخ کو کتنے ادوار پر تقسیم کیا جاسکتا ہے؟
(A) پانچ (B) آٹھ
(C) تین (D) چار

2- اردو کا پہلا افسانہ نگار کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) سجاد حیدر یلدرم
(C) اعظم کریوی (D) انتظار حسین

3- نشے کی پہلی ترنگ کس کا افسانہ ہے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) سجاد یلدرم
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) بانو قدسیہ

4- افسانے کا پہلا دور کب شروع ہوتا ہے؟
(A) 1907ء (B) 1940ء
(C) 1947ء (D) 1915ء

5- اردو کا پہلا افسانہ کون سا ہے؟
(A) کفن (B) سوز دل
(C) سوز وطن (D) دل دریا سمندر

6- افسانے کا دوسرا دور کب شروع ہوتا ہے۔
(A) 1940ء (B) 1930ء
(C) 1947ء (D) 1950ء

7- نادان دوست کس کا افسانہ ہے؟
(A) سجاد حیدر یلدرم (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) پریم چند (D) منشی پریم چند

8- ترقی پسند تحریک نے افسانہ نگاروں کو کیا رجحان دیا؟
(A) رومانویت (B) حقیقت نگاری
(C) علامت نگاری (D) مافوق الفطرت

9- افسانے کا تیسرا دور کب شروع ہوا؟
(A) 1935ء (B) 1945ء
(C) 1950ء (D) 1960ء

10- اردو کا مشہور افسانہ کفن کس کا ہے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) ریاض احمد

11- ''دل آشنا ہے'' کس کا مشہور افسانہ ہے؟
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) شاہد رفیق
(C) اسلم شاہد (D) اختر حسین

12- آنندی کس کا مشہور افسانہ ہے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) غلام عباس
(C) انتظار حسین (D) اشفاق احمد

13- افسانے کا چوتھا دور کب شروع ہوا؟
(A) 1947ء (B) 1950ء
(C) 1960ء (D) 1970ء

14- کتبہ کس مصنف کا مشہور افسانہ ہے۔
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) غلام عباس
(C) ہاجرہ مسرور (D) خدیجہ مستور

15- جنسیات نگاری کے حوالے سے کون سا افسانہ نگار بڑی شہرت کا حامل ہے؟
(A) اعظم کریو (B) سعادت حسن منٹو
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

16- افسانے میں مزاح نگاری کے حوالے سے سب سے پہلا نام کون سا ہے؟
(A) شفیق الرحمٰن (B) رضیہ فصیح احمد
(C) غلام عباس (D) انتظار حسین

17- اوور کوٹ کس کا افسانہ ہے؟
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی　(B) اشفاق احمد
(C) غلام عباس　(D) انتظار حسین

18- ترقی پسند تحریک کے حوالے سے افسانوں کے پہلے مجموعہ کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) انگارے　(B) روشنی
(C) محفل　(D) عشق لاحاصل

19- علامتی افسانے کے حوالے سے کون سا نام اردو ادب میں سرفہرست ہے؟
(A) انتظار حسین　(B) اشفاق احمد
(C) منٹو　(D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

20- ''انمول رتن'' کس کا مشہور افسانہ ہے؟
(A) منشی پریم چند　(B) اشفاق احمد
(C) سجاد حیدر یلدرم　(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

21- ''جل پری'' کس کا افسانہ ہے؟
(A) پریم چند　(B) شہریار
(C) علی عباس حسینی　(D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

22- مشہور افسانہ ''گنجے فرشتے'' کس کا ہے
(A) سعادت حسین منٹو　(B) ممتاز مفتی
(C) اشفاق احمد　(D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

جوابات

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (D)	8. (B)
9. (C)	10. (A)	11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (B)	16. (A)
17. (C)	18. (A)	19. (A)	20. (A)	21. (C)	22. (A)		

اردو ڈرامے کا ارتقاء

1- ڈرامہ کسی ہندو تہوار کی شکل میں موجود تھا؟

(A) رام لیلا (B) دیوالی

(C) رام نومی (D) کوئی نہیں

2- ڈرامے کے کتنے عناصر ہوتے ہیں؟

(A) پانچ (B) نو

(C) تین (D) چار

3- ابتداء میں اردو ڈرامہ کن کہانیوں پر مبنی تھا؟

(A) یونانی (B) ایرانی

(C) ہندی (D) جاپانی

4- ''رادھا کنہیا'' کس کی تحریر ہے؟

(A) پریم چند (B) راجندر سنگھ بیدی

(C) واجد علی شاہ (D) اصغر علی

5- اندر سبھا میں راجہ اندر کا کردار کس نے ادا کیا؟

(A) واجد علی شاہ (B) پرتھوی راج

(C) شجاع الدین (D) اکبر علی

6- برصغیر کی پہلی تھیٹریکل کمپنی کس نے قائم کی؟

(A) پسٹن جی (B) دیارام

(C) روشن سنگھ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

- برصغیر کی پہلی تھیٹریکل کمپنی کس سن میں قائم ہوئی؟

1880(A) 1840(B)

1920(C) 1921(D)

- برصغیر کی پہلی تھیٹریکل کمپنی کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) اوریجنل تھیٹر کمپنی (B) دیارام جھنڈل

(C) آکاش تھیٹر (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

- چاندی بی بی کس کا ڈرامہ ہے؟

(A) حسینی ظریف (B) منشی پریم چند

(C) منشی ذکاالدین (D) سجاد یلدرم

10- احسن لکھنوی اور بیتاب دہلوی کس صنف ادب سے تعلق رکھتی ہیں؟

(A) مرثیہ (B) ڈرامہ

(C) افسانہ (D) کہانی

11- آغا حشر نے کتنے عرصے ڈرامے پر حکومت کی؟

(A) 35 برس (B) 8 برس

(C) 25 برس (D) 10 برس

12- کمرہ نمبر 5 کس کا ڈرامہ ہے؟

(A) امتیاز علی تاج (B) مرزا ادیب

(C) کرشن چندر (D) ممتاز مفتی

13- کراچی آرٹس تھیٹریکل سوسائٹی کس کے تعاون سے قائم ہوئی؟

(A) جرمن سفارتخانہ (B) برطانوی ہائی کمیشن

(C) جاپان قونصلیٹ (D) -

14- جب تک سونا چمکے، کس کا ڈرامہ ہے؟

(A) انور عنایت اللہ (B) کمال احمد رضوی

(C) حمید کاشمیری (D) آغا حشر کاشمیری

15- سلیم احمد کس نوعیت کے ڈراموں کی وجہ سے مشہور ہیں؟

(A) تاریخی (B) مزاحیہ

(C) المیہ (D) طنزیہ

16- وارث کس کا مشہور ڈرامہ ہے؟

(A) فاطمہ ثریا بجیا (B) امجد اسلام امجد

(C) اشفاق احمد (D) رؤف احمد

17- ذات شریف کے ڈائریکٹر کون تھے؟

(A) علی احمد (B) کمال احمد رضوی
(C) نعیم طاہر (D) پریم چند

18- اردو ڈرامے کا آغاز کب ہوا؟
(A) اکیسویں صدی (B) انیسویں صدی
(C) پندرھویں صدی (D) بیسویں صدی

19- اردو ڈرامے کا آغاز کس جگہ سے ہوا؟
(A) دلی (B) آگرہ
(C) لاہور (D) لکھنو

20- اردو ادب کا شیکسپیئر کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) آغا حشر کاشمیری (B) منشی پریم چند
(C) امتیاز علی تاج (D) اشفاق احمد

21- ابتداء میں اردو ڈرامہ کن کہانیوں پر مبنی تھا؟
(A) یونانی (B) ایرانی
(C) ہندی (D) انگریزی

22- شہید ناز، یہودی کی لڑکی کس کے مشہور ڈرامے ہیں؟
(A) آغا حشر (B) خواجہ معین الدین
(C) غلام عباس (D) امجد اسلام امجد

23- لیو اور قالین کس کا ڈرامہ ہے۔
(A) امتیاز علی تاج (B) میرزا ادیب
(C) کرشن چندر (D) آغا حشر کاشمیری

24- تعلیم بالغاں، لال قلعے سے لالو کھیت تک کس کی تحریر ہیں؟
(A) خواجہ معین الدین (B) منشی پریم چند
(C) رفیع پیر (D) امتیاز علی تاج

25- انور مقصود اور کمال احمد رضوی کی ڈرامہ نگاری میں کیا بات مشترک ہے؟
(A) مزاح نگاری (B) لڑائی مار کٹائی
(C) موسیقی (D) تمام خصوصیات

26- الف نون کس کا مشہور کھیل ہے؟
(A) انور مقصود (B) کمال احمد رضوی
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) مرزا ادیب

27- انار کلی کس اردو ادیب کا مشہور ڈرامہ ہے۔
(A) امتیاز علی تاج (B) حکیم شجاع الدین
(C) میرزا ادیب (D) آغا حشر کاشمیری

جوابات

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (A)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (A)
9. (A)	10. (B)	11. (A)	12. (A)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (A)	16. (B)
17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (D)	20. (A)	21. (C)	22. (A)	23. (C)	24. (A)
25. (A)	26. (B)	27. (A)					

اردو ناول کا ارتقاء

1- ناول کس صنف نثر کے عروج کے زمانے میں متعارف ہوا؟
(A) داستان (B) افسانہ
(C) ڈرامہ (D) کہانی

2- فردوس بریں کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) عبدالحلیم شرر (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری
(C) امجد اسلام امجد (D) -

3- فسانہ آزاد کس اخبار میں شائع ہوتا تھا۔
(A) پنچ اودھ اخبار (B) روزنامہ جنگ
(C) الاخبار (D) مشرق اخبار

4- پنچ اودھ اخبار کس نے جاری کیا؟
(A) رتن ناتھ سرشار (B) منشی پریم چند
(C) مرزا غالب (D) مولانا ظفر علی خان

5- اردو ناول میں کردار نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا۔
(A) رتن ناتھ سرشار (B) نذیر احمد
(C) سرسید احمد خان (D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

6- میاں خوجی کس ناول کا کردار ہے۔
(A) مراۃ العروس (B) فسانہ آزاد
(C) رویائے صادقہ (D) فسانہ جتلا

7- انگریزی طرز کے ناول کس کی تحریر ہیں۔
(A) عبدالحلیم شرر (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) پریم چندر (D) کرشن چندر

8- تاریخی واقعات کے حوالے سے ناول کس نے لکھے؟
(A) عبدالحلیم شرر (B) پریم چند
(C) کرشن چندر (D) ہادی رسوا

9- امراؤ جان ادا کس کا مشہور ناول ہے؟
(A) سرسید احمد خان (B) ہادی رسوا
(C) رفیق احمد (D) پریم چند

10- اردو ناول نگاری میں ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کا جانشین کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) راشد الخیری (B) کرشن چندر
(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) پریم چند

11- صبح زندگی کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) راشد الخیری (B) سرسید
(C) حکیم محمد علی (D) مولانا حالی

12- غدر دہلی اور مغلیہ سلطنت کے زوال کے حوالے سے کس نے افسانے لکھے؟
(A) خواجہ حسن نظامی (B) نیاز فتحپوری
(C) رؤف احمد (D) ایم اے راحت

13- بازار حسن کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) کرشن چندر
(C) محمد مہدی (D) ایم اسلم

14- راجہ گدھ کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) عفت عاشق
(C) بانو قدسیہ (D) قراۃ العین حیدر

15- ٹیڑھی لکیر کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) عصمت چغتائی (B) سرسید
(C) میرزا ادیب (D) عظیم چغتائی

16- اجنبی شہر اور عشق کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) بانو قدسیہ (B) عفت عاشق
(C) قراۃ العین حیدر (D) جمیلہ ہاشمی

17- آگ کا دریا کس کا مشہور ناول ہے؟

(A) قراۃ العین حیدر (B) عصمت چغتائی
(C) پریم چند (D) خدیجہ مستور

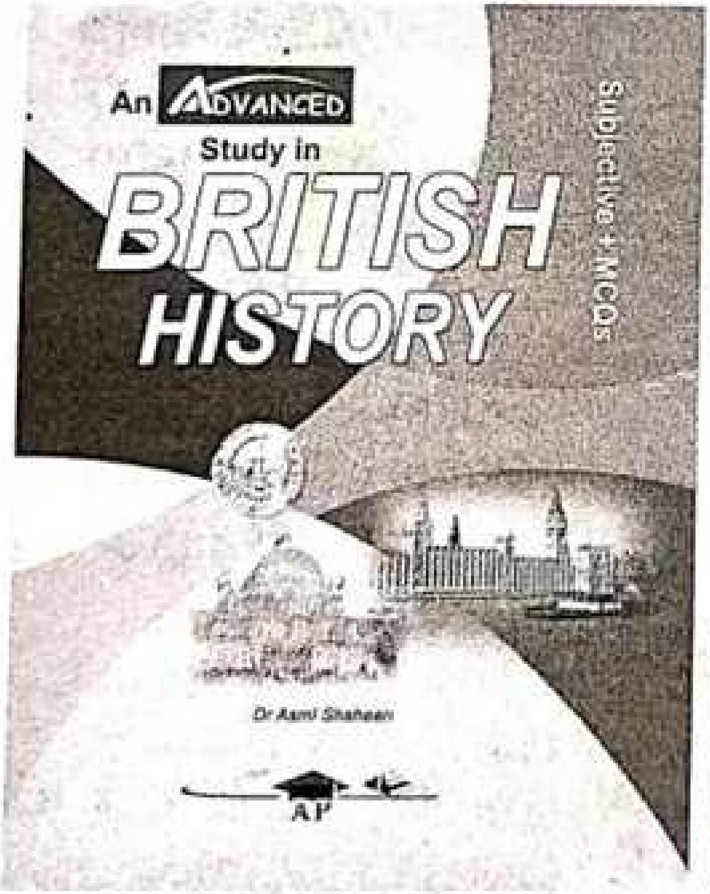
18- آنگن کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) خدیجہ مستور (B) جیلانی بانو
(C) بشریٰ رحمن (D) قراۃ العین حیدر

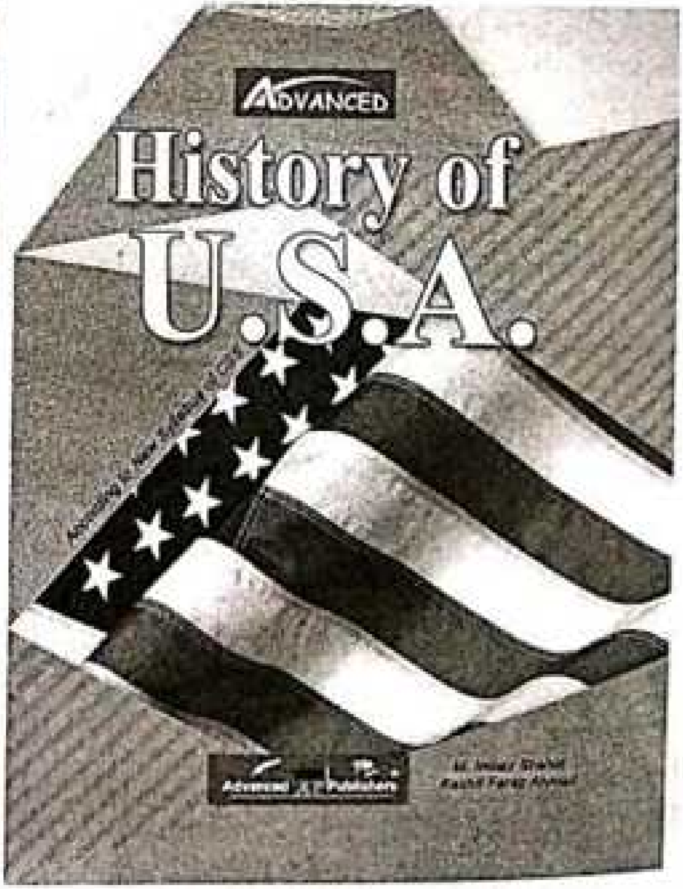
19- دشت سوس کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) جمیلہ ہاشمی (B) قراۃ العین حیدر
(C) بانو قدسیہ (D) عفت عاشق

20- جاسوسی ناول کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) ابن صفی (B) کرشن چندر
(C) احمد عباس (D) بشریٰ رحمن

جوابات

1. (A)	2. (D)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (B)	6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (A)
9. (B)	10.(A)	11. (A)	12. (A)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15.(A)	16.(B)
17. (A)	18.(A)	19. (A)	20. (A)				





سوانح حیات

1- ''حیات جاوید'' مصنف کون ہے؟

(A)سرسید

(B)چراغ علی

(C)شبلی

(D)مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

2- ''حیات سعدی'' کس مصنف کی ہے؟

(A)شبلی نعمانی

(B)چراغ علی

(C)مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

(D)نذیر احمد

3- ''یادگار غالب'' کس نے تحریر کی؟

(A)شبلی

(B)مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

(C)محمد حسین آزاد

(D)رشید احمد صدیقی

4- ''المامون'' کا خالق کون ہے؟

(A)حالی (B)شبلی نعمانی

(C)سرسید (D)ذکاء اللہ

5- ''الفاروق'' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

(A)شبلی نعمانی (B)حالی

(C)ذکاء اللہ (D)ماسٹر رام چند

6- ''سیرت النبی'' کا مصنف کون ہے؟

(A)نذیر احمد (B)حالی

(C)مولوی عبدالحق (D)شبلی نعمانی

7- ''حیات شبلی'' کس مصنف کی ہے؟

(A)حالی (B)سید فاروق احمد

(C)سید سلیمان ندوی (D)احسان دانش

8- یادوں کی بارات کس کی سوانح حیات ہے؟

(A)فیض احمد فیض (B)علامہ اقبال

(C)جوش ملیح آبادی (D)احسان دانش

9- شہاب نامہ کا تعلق کس صنف سے ہے

(A)سفرنامہ (B)ناول

(C)سوانح حیات (D)آپ بیتی

10- احسان دانش کی سوانح عمری کا نام کیا ہے

(A)جہان دانش (B)حیات جاوید

(C)یادوں کی برات (D)حیات مزدور

جوابات

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (A) 6. (D) 7. (C) 8. (C)
9. (D) 10.(A)

اردو مرثیہ نگاری کا ارتقاء

1- عربی میں پہلا مرثیہ کس نے لکھا؟
(A) امرالقیس (B) فردق
(C) فرزدق (D) رونق اسلام

2- فارسی میں پہلا مرثیہ کس نے لکھا؟
(A) عمر خیام (B) شیخ سعدی
(C) عراقی (D) رونق اسلام

3- کس مرثیہ نگار کی منظر نگاری مشہور ہے؟
(A) میر انیس (B) مرزا دبیر
(C) مرزا غالب (D) رفیع سودا

4- شکوہ الفاظ کے حوالے سے کس مرثیہ نگار کا نام آتا ہے؟
(A) مرزا دبیر (B) میر تقی میر
(C) میر درد (D) میر انیس

5- میر انیس کے کس بیٹے نے مرثیہ نگاری میں نام کمایا؟
(A) میر نفیس (B) قابل
(C) عبدالروف (D) مرزا دبیر

6- جوش ملیح آبادی، صبا اکبر آبادی، نسیم امروہی کس صنف شعری کے حوالے سے جانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) غزل (B) مرثیہ
(C) نظم (D) رونق اسلام

7- برصغیر میں مرثیے کی ابتدا کس نے کی؟
(A) ابوالفضل (B) ملاوجہی
(C) شجاع الدین نوری (D) مرزا دبیر

8- ملاوجہی، ولی دکنی، ہاشمی نے کس زبان میں مرثیے لکھے؟
(A) اردو (B) فارسی
(C) دکنی (D) رونق اسلام

9- مرثیے کو مسدس کی شکل میں لکھنے کا آغاز کس شاعر نے کیا؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) امیر خسرو
(C) رفیع سودا (D) مرزا دبیر

10- کس مغل بادشاہ کے عہد میں مرثیہ خوانی عام ہوئی؟
(A) جہانگیر (B) اورنگ زیب
(C) شاہجہاں (D) مرزا دبیر

11- مرثیے میں جزئیات نگاری کا آغاز کس شاعر نے کیا؟
(A) محمد رفیع سودا (B) ہاشمی
(C) افضل (D) مرزا دبیر

12- ضمیر اور خلیق کس مشہور شاعر کے شاگرد تھے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) ملاوجہی
(C) مصحفی (D) مرزا دبیر

13- خلیق کس عظیم شاعر کے والد تھے؟
(A) میر انیس (B) مرزا دبیر
(C) انشاء (D) رونق اسلام

14- ضمیر کے کس شاگرد نے مرثیہ نگاری میں نام پیدا کیا؟
(A) مرزا دبیر (B) جرأت
(C) افضل (D) رونق اسلام

15- فصیح اور دلگیر کس مشہور شاعر کے شاگرد تھے؟
(A) رفیع سودا (B) مصحفی
(C) مرزا دبیر (D) امام بخش ناسخ

16- مرثیہ نگاری کس خاص واقعہ سے منسلک ہے
(A) واقعہ شق القمر (B) واقعہ کربلا
(C) واقعہ لیند او (D) واقعہ حسن وجبیں

جوابات

1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (A)	6. (B)	7. (C)	8. (C)
9. (C)	10. (B)	11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (D)	16. (B)

اردو نعت کا ارتقاء

1- عرب میں نعت کس صنف میں لکھی جاتی تھی؟
(A) قصیدہ (B) رباعی
(C) قطعہ (D) نظم

2- ایران میں نعت کس صنف میں لکھی جاتی تھی؟
(A) غزل (B) قطعہ
(C) مثنوی (D) نظم

کعب ابن زہیر کا قصیدہ کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) قصیدہ لامیہ (B) قصیدہ بردہ
(C) قصیدہ صوری (D) نظم

کس شاعر کو حضور ﷺ کی طرف سے کافروں کا جواب دینے کی اجازت دی گئی؟
(A) حسان بن ثابت (B) کعب ابن زہیر
(C) فرزدق (D) رونق اسلام

نوازش علی سید اور محمد باقر آگاہ کس حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) غزل (B) قصائد رسول ﷺ ☆
(C) مثنوی (D) نظم

قصیدہ لامیہ کس کی تخلیق ہے؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) محسن کاکوروی ☆
(C) رفیع سودا (D) رونق اسلام

مریم خیر المرسلین کس قصیدہ کا اردو نام ہے؟
(A) قصیدہ بردہ (B) قصیدہ لامیہ ☆
(C) لامیہ قصیدہ (D) نظم

صحائد خاتم النبیین کس کا نعتیہ مجموعہ ہے؟
(A) امیر مینائی (B) احمد رضا خان
(C) محسن کاکوروی (D) منظور وارثی

9- صبح ازل اور شام ابد کس نوعیت کی شاعری ہے؟
(A) مولود شریف (B) مناقب
(C) مرثیہ (D) نظم

10- مد و جزر اسلام کس نام سے مشہور ہے؟
(A) مسدس حالی (B) رونق اسلام
(C) دیوان حالی (D) منظور وارثی

11- میلاد اکبر کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) احمد رضا خان (B) اکبر وارثی
(C) امیر مینائی (D) بیدم وارثی

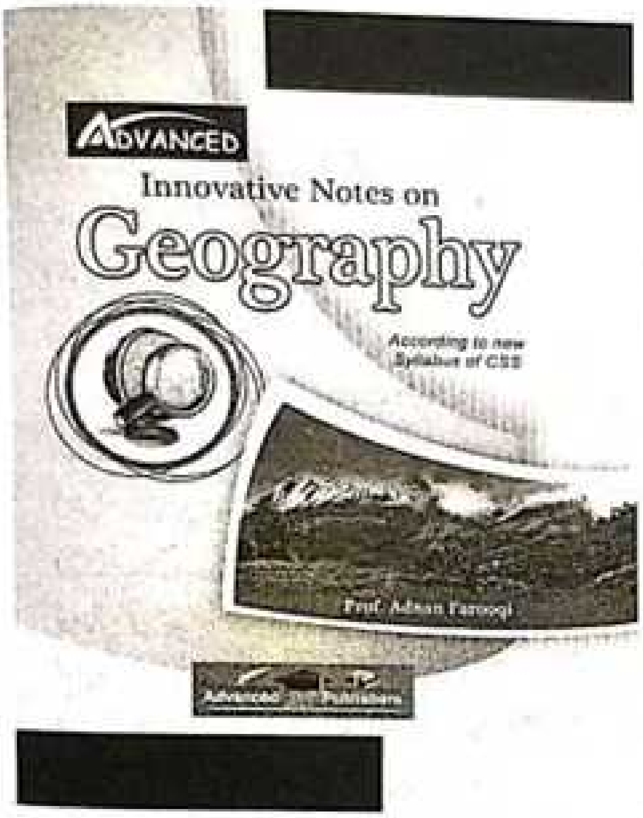
12- معراج نامہ سب سے پہلے کس شاعر نے لکھا؟
(A) اکبر وارثی (B) بیدم وارثی
(C) احمد رضا خان (D) منظور وارثی

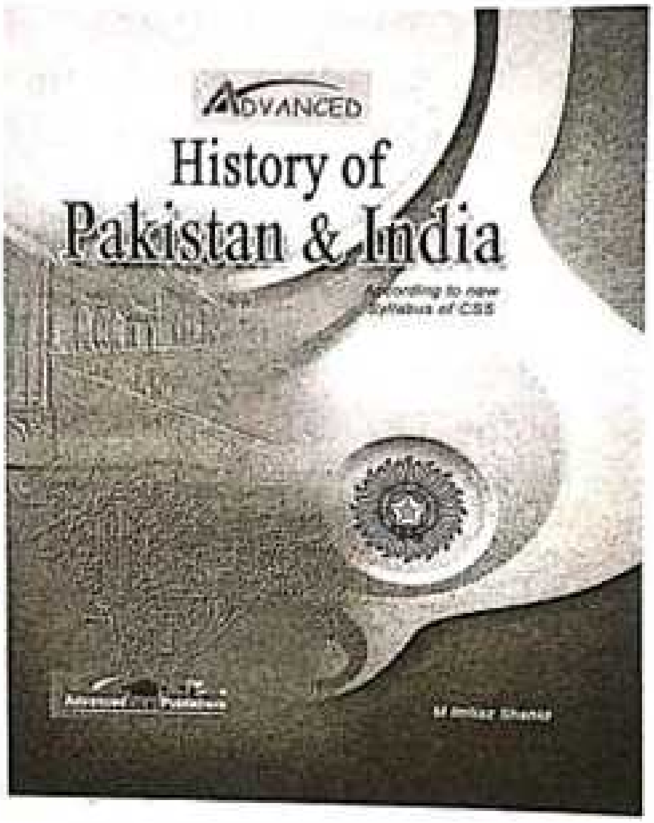
13- آنکھوں کی بے نوری سے متعلق مضامین کس کی نعتوں میں ملتے ہیں؟
(A) امیر مینائی (B) منظور وارثی
(C) اقبال عظیم (D) بیدم وارثی

14- شاہنامہ اسلام کس نوعیت کی شاعری ہے؟
(A) منظوم اسلامی تاریخ (B) مرثیہ
(C) رزمیہ (D) نظم

جوابات

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (B) 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (A)
9. (A) 10. (A) 11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (A)





اردو ادب کی چند فکری تحریریں

1- تحریک معاشرے کے کس رویے کے ردعمل کے طور پر پیدا ہوتی ہے؟
(A) جمود (B) انتشار
(C) مایوسی (D) A.B.C تینوں

2- فیض احمد فیض کی شاعری کی بنیادی عناصر کیا ہیں؟
(A) سیاست (B) رومانویت
(C) جمہوریت (D) حقیقت نگاری

3- اردو افسانے کا پہلا حقیقت نگار کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) پریم چند (B) راجندر سنگھ بیدی
(C) کرشن چندر (D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

4- ترقی پسند تحریک کی بنیاد کس نظریے پر رکھی گئی۔
(A) اشتراکیت (B) انسان دوستی
(C) مارکس ازم (D) رومانیت

5- لیلیٰ کے خطوط کس کی کتاب ہی؟
(A) احمد علی (B) رشیدہ جہاں
(C) قاضی عبدالغفار (D) نواز احمد

6- شکست کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) کرشن چندر (B) پریم چند
(C) رشیدہ جہاں (D) عفت عاشق

7- اسلامی ادب کی تحریک کس ملک میں شروع ہوئی۔
(A) پاکستان ☆ (B) ہندوستان
(C) بنگلہ دیش (D) ترکی

8- ترقی پسند تحریک کا اختتام کب ہوا؟
(A) 1954ء (B) 1960ء
(C) 1915ء (D) 1970ء

9- اردو ادب کی تمام تحریکوں کا سرا کس تحریک سے ملتا ہے؟
(A) علی گڑھ تحریک (B) رومانوی تحریک
(C) بھگتی تحریک (D) ترقی پسند تحریک

10- جیلانی کامران کس حوالے سے ادب میں پہچانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) تنقید نگاری (B) گیت نگاری
(C) کالم نگار (D) ناول نگاری

11- اردو زبان کے حوالے سے پہلی تحریک کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) بھگتی تحریک (B) علی گڑھ تحریک
(C) نئی شاعری تحریک (D) رومانیت پسندی

12- رومانوی تحریک کس تحریک کے بعد وقوع پذیر ہوئی؟
(A) علی گڑھ تحریک (B) حقیقت پسندی
(C) عظمت اللہ خان (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

13- ترقی اردو ادب تحریک کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) سرسید احمد خان (B) مرزا غالب
(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

14- شرر اور سرشار نے ادب میں کس رویے کو متعارف کروایا؟
(A) رومانویت (B) قنوطیت
(C) فسطائیت (D) جمہوریت

15- اردو ڈیفنس سوسائٹی کس نے قائم کی؟
(A) سرسید احمد خان (B) نواب محسن الملک
(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) مولانا ظفر علی خاں

16- ابوالکلام آزاد اور علامہ اقبال علی گڑھ تحریک کے علاوہ کس تحریک سے متاثرہ ہوئے؟
(A) رومانوی تحریک (B) نئی شاعری کی تحریک
(C) بھگتی تحریک (D) حقیقت پسند تحریک

17- مخزن رسالے نے کس تحریک کو سہارا دیا۔

(A) علی گڑھ تحریک (B) اسلامی ادب کی تحریک

(C) رومانوی تحریک (D) حقیقت نگاری

18- اردو ڈیفنس سوسائٹی کب قائم ہوئی

(A)1900 (B)1901

(C)1902 (D)1904

جوابات

1. (D) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A)
9. (A) 10. (A) 11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (A) 14. (B) 15. (B) 16. (A)
17. (C) 18. (A)

مرزا غالب

1- مرزا غالب کو حیوان ظریف کس نے کہا ہے؟
(A) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی
(B) علامہ اقبال
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) سر سید احمد خان

2- مرزا غالب نے وفات کہاں پائی؟
(A) آگرہ (B) دہلی
(C) لکھنو (D) لاہور

3- مرزا غالب کب پیدا ہوئے؟
(A) 1805ء (B) 1798ء
(C) 1797ء (D) 1795ء

4- مرزا غالب کس جگہ پیدا ہوئے؟
(A) لکھنو (B) آگرہ
(C) دہلی (D) لاہور

5- مرزا غالب نے کب وفات پائی؟
(A) 1869ء (B) 1776ء
(C) 1878ء (D) 1794ء

6- باقاعدہ اردو میں خطوط نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) سر سید احمد خان
(B) مرزا اسد اللہ خاں غالب
(C) مرزا رفیع الدین سودا
(D) مومن خان مومن

7- مرزا غالب سے پہلے کس کے ہاں خطوط ملتے ہیں؟
(A) رجب علی بیگ سرور (B) ملا وجہی
(C) میر تقی میر (D) میر امن

8- کون سی دو باتیں مرزا غالب کے بیشتر خطوط میں پائی جاتی ہیں؟
(A) پنشن اور بیماری
(B) سیاسی معاملات اور غدر دہلی
(C) شاعری اور شراب
(D) تمام

9- غالب کے خطوط کا کون سا مجموعہ ان کی زندگی میں شائع ہوا؟
(A) عود ہندی (B) اردوئے معلی
(C) دونوں (D) کوئی بھی نہیں

10- عود ہندی مرزا غالب کی وفات سے کتنا عرصہ پہلے شائع ہوا؟
(A) دو برس (B) تین برس
(C) ایک برس (D) چار برس

11- کون سے خطوط کا مجموعہ مرزا غالب کی وفات کے بعد شائع ہوا؟
(A) عود ہندی (B) اردوئے معلی
(C) خطوط غالب (D) یادگار غالب

12- عود ہندی کب شائع ہوا؟
(A) 1864 (B) 1866
(C) 1867 (D) 1869

13- مرزا غالب نے ابتدائی دور میں شاعری میں کس کی پیروی کی؟
(A) مومن خان مومن (B) ابراہیم ذوق
(C) عبد القادر بیدل (D) میر درد

14- یہ کس کا شعر ہے؟

ہیں آج کیوں ذلیل کہ کل تک نہ تھی پسند
گستاخی فرشتہ ہماری جناب میں

(A) مرزا غالب (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) مولانا ظفر علی خان

15- یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟

مرزا غالب

کوئی ویرانی سی ویرانی ہے
دشت کو دیکھ کے گھر یاد آیا

(A) علامہ اقبال (B) مرزا غالب☆

(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) مولانا ظفر علی خان

16- یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟

کی میرے قتل کے بعد اس نے جفا سے توبہ
ہائے اس زود پشیماں کا پشیماں ہونا

(A) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (B) علامہ اقبال

(C) مرزا غالب (D) خواجہ میر درد

جوابات

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (A)	6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (D)
9. (A)	10. (B)	11. (B)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (A)	15. (B)	16. (C)

متفرقات اردو

1- توتا کہانی کس کی داستان ہے؟
(A) حیدر بخش حیدری (B) میر امن دہلوی
(C) شیر علی افسوس (D) میر حسن

2- یہودی کی لڑکی کس کا ڈرامہ ہے؟
(A) امتیاز علی تاج (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری
(C) عبدالرؤف (D) امجد اسلام امجد

3- سجاد ظہیر کس تحریک کے حوالے سے جانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) بھگتی تحریک (B) ترقی پسند تحریک
(C) تحریک آزاد (D) حلقہ ارباب ذوق

4- کامریڈ اور ہمدرد نامی اخبار کس نے جاری کیے؟
(A) ظفر علی خاں (B) سرسید احمد خاں
(C) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد (D) مولانا محمد علی جوہر

5- جدید نثر کا بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) سرسید احمد خان (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) محمد حسین آزاد (D) مرزا غالب

6- نقش فریادی اور دست صبا کس شاعر کے مجموعے ہیں؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) احمد فراز (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

7- شاعری کی تاریخ میں قطعہ نگاری کا سب سے بڑا نام بتائیں؟
(A) رئیس امروہوی (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) جگر مرادآبادی (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

8- چلتے ہو تو چین کو چلیے اور آوارہ گرد کی ڈائری کس کے سفرنامے ہیں؟
(A) حکیم محمد سعید (B) ابن انشاء
(C) شفیع عقیل (D) مرزا ادیب

9- لا=انسان کس کی شاعری کا مجموعہ ہے۔
(A) ن م راشد (B) میراجی
(C) محمد حسن عسکری (D) اصغر علی

10- کمرہ نمبر 5 کس کا ڈرامہ ہے؟
(A) امتیاز علی تاج (B) مرزا ادیب
(C) کرشن چندر (D) -

11- اک چادر میلی سی کس کا مشہور ناول ہے؟
(A) راجندر سنگھ بیدی (B) پریم چند
(C) کرشن چندر (D) ڈاکٹر احمد

12- یادوں کی بارات کس کی سوانح حیات ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) جوش ملیح آبادی (D) احسان دانش

13- اردو شاعری کے پہلے مزاحیہ شاعر کون تھے؟
(A) دلاور فگار (B) اکبر الہ آبادی
(C) سعادت خان رنگین (D) احسان دانش

14- اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) رام بابو سکسینہ
(C) ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر (D) انور سدید

15- اردو کا پہلا اخبار کونسا ہے؟
(A) کوہ نور (B) ہمدرد
(C) الہلال (D) جام جہاں نما

16- تاریخ اردو ادب کا اردو ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) مرزا محمد عسکری
(C) ڈاکٹر علیم (D) ڈاکٹر سلیم

17- زبور عجم کس کی کتاب ہے؟

(A) جوش ملیح آبادی (B) ظفر علی خان

(C) علامہ اقبال (D) حفیظ جالندھری

18- اداس نسلیں کس مشہور ناول نگار کا ناول ہے؟

(A) عبداللہ حسین (B) جیلانی بانو

(C) سجاد ظہیر (D) انتظار حسین

19- حفیظ جالندھری قومی ترانے کے علاوہ اور کس حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں؟

(A) شاہنامہ اسلام (B) مرثیہ نگاری

(C) گیت نگاری (D) غزل

20- اس کتاب کا نام بتائیں جس میں اردو کے علاوہ کسی اور زبان کا کوئی لفظ استعمال نہیں ہوا؟

(A) سب رس (B) باغ و بہار

(C) رانی کیتکی کی کہانی (D) محبت جنون

21- سروادی سینا کس کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔

(A) علامہ اقبال (B) فیض احمد فیض

(C) ناصر کاظمی (D) جوش ملیح آبادی

22- کپاس کا پھول کس کے افسانوں کا مجموعہ ہے؟

(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) منٹو

(C) خدیجہ مستور (D) عفت عاشق

23. "نقش فریادی" "سروادی سینا" "غبار ایام" "دست صبا" اور "زندان نامہ" "دست تہ سنگ" "شام شہر یاراں" "میرے دل میرے مسافر" یہ کس کے مجموعہ کلام ہیں۔

(A) جوش (B) فیض احمد فیض

(C) قاسمی (D) دانش

24- ذکر میر کس نوعیت کی کتاب ہے؟

(A) سوانح نگاری (B) شاعری

(C) تذکرہ نگاری (D) تاریخ نگاری

25- ابلیس کی مجلس شوریٰ کس کی نظم ہے۔

(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) علامہ اقبال

(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

26- اردو کی پہلی صاحب دیوان شاعرہ ہونے کا اعزاز کسے حاصل ہے؟

(A) میراں بائی (B) ماہ لقا چندا بائی

(C) امراؤ بیگم (D) رشیدہ بیگم

27- اردو تذکرہ نگاری کا آغاز کس کتاب سے ہوتا ہے؟

(A) نکات الشعراء (B) آب حیات

(C) گلشن بے خار (D) دل دریا

28- دستنبو کس کی کتاب ہے؟

(A) رفیع سودا (B) مرزا غالب

(C) ولی دکنی (D) مومن خان مومن

29- امام بخش ناسخ کا تعلق شاعری کے کس دبستان سے ہے؟

(A) دہلی (B) لکھنؤ

(C) دکن (D) لاہور

30- مسافر کس کی مشہور نظم ہے۔

(A) علامہ اقبال (B) فیض احمد فیض

(C) میر تقی میر (D) مولانا حالی

31- اردو شاعری میں ہجو کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟

(A) رفیع سودا (B) امیر خسرو

(C) میر تقی میر (D) خواجہ میر درد

32- اردو نثر میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟

(A) الطاف حسین حالی (B) سرسید

(C) علامہ اقبال (D) مرزا غالب

33- اصغری اور اکبری کس مشہور ناول کے کردار ہیں۔

(A) مراۃ العروس (B) مٹی کا دیا

(C) حسن کا ڈاکو (D) فردوس بریں

34- میاں خوجی کس ناول کا مشہور کردار ہے۔

(A) توبۃ النصوح (B) فسانہ آزاد

(C) گل بکاؤلی (D) مراۃ العروس

35- ڈاکٹر گلکرسٹ کس ادارے کے حوالے سے مشہور ہیں؟

(A) علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی (B) دہلی کالج

(C) فورٹ ولیم کالج (D) پنجاب یونیورسٹی

36- خاکم بدہن کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

(A) مشتاق احمد یوسفی (B) اشفاق احمد

(C) انور سجاد (D) یونس بٹ

37- ناول "راجہ گدھ" کا مصنف کون ہے؟

(A) اشفاق احمد (B) بانو قدسیہ

(C) رؤف صدیقی (D) خدیجہ مستور

38- مشہور نظم ساقی نامہ کے خالق کون ہیں؟

(A) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (B) علامہ اقبال

(C) ظفر علی خان (D) حفیظ جالندھری

39- سیرۃ النبی کس نے لکھی

(A) علامہ شبلی نعمانی (B) سیماب اکبر آبادی

(C) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

40- مشتاق احمد یوسفی کا تعلق نثر کی کس صنف سے ہے؟

(A) خاکہ نگاری (B) تذکرہ نگاری

(C) کالم نگاری (D) ناول نگاری

41- "راج بھنگ ہونا" محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) زوال سلطنت

(B) بادشاہت کا عروج

(C) لڑائی ہونا

(D) راجاؤں کی آپس میں بیٹھک

42- اسماعیل میرٹھی کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟

(A) غزل گو (B) بچوں کے شاعر

(C) قومی نغمے (D) گیت نگار

43- شب رفتہ کس شاعر کا مجموعہ کلام ہے؟

(A) ناصر کاظمی (B) مجید امجد

(C) شکیب جلالی (D) کاشف حسین

44- آب گم کس کی تحریر ہے؟

(A) اشفاق احمد (B) مستنصر حسین تارڑ

(C) مشتاق احمد یوسفی (D) پطرس بخاری

45- نسیم حجازی کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟

(A) جاسوسی ناول (B) شاعری

(C) تاریخی ناول (D) افسانہ نگاری

46- نیرنگ خیال کس کی کتاب ہے؟

(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

(C) کرشن چندر (D) شبلی نعمانی

47- علامہ اقبال کے اردو کے پہلے مجموعے کلام کا نام کیا ہے؟

(A) ضرب کلیم (B) بال جبریل

(C) بانگ درا (D) پیام مشرق

48- نثر کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے؟

(A) بکھرا ہوا (B) آسمان

(C) تانگہ (D) ترتیب و تنظیم

49- روزنامہ جنگ کے بانی کا نام کیا ہے؟

(A) میر جاوید الرحمٰن (B) میر خلیل الرحمان

(C) میر شکیل الرحمان (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

50- مشہور مثنوی سحر البیان کا خالق کون ہے؟

(A) میر حسن (B) میر تقی میر

(C) رفیع سودا (D) میر درد

51- ماہ تمام کس شاعرہ کی کلیات ہے؟

(A) کشور ناہید (B) پروین شاکر

(C) فہمیدہ ریاض (D) نوشی گیلانی

52- ٹھنڈا گوشت اور کالی شلوار کس کے افسانے ہیں؟

(A) میرزا ادیب (B) راجندر سنگھ بیدی

(C) سعادت حسن منٹو (D) پریم چند

53- علامہ اقبال کی شاعری کا مرکزی فلسفہ کیا ہے؟

(A) فلسفہ خودی (B) فلسفہ قناعت

(C) فلسفہ وحدت الوجود (D) فلسفہ وحدت الشہود

54- ابہام کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) چھپانا (B) دوہرے معنی

(C) واضح کرنا (D) وہم میں ڈالنا

55- لف و نشر کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

(A) پھیلانا اور لپیٹنا (B) لپیٹنا اور پھیلانا

(C) پھیلانا و واضح کرنا (D) اعلان کرنا

56- غزل یا نظم کے ہر شعر کے آخر میں آنے والے ہم آواز الفاظ کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) ردیف (B) قافیہ بند

(C) قافیہ (D) ہم ردیف

57- قافیے کے بعد آنے والے لفظ/ الفاظ کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے جو جوں کے توں بار بار دہرائے جاتے ہیں؟

(A) ردیف مسلسل (B) ردیف

(C) قافیہ مسلسل (D) قافیہ مرکب

58- شاعری میں حسن و عشق کے معاملات اس طرح بیان کرنا کہ ان کی تصاویر آنکھوں میں پھرنے لگے، کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) ردیف (B) محاکات

(C) قافیہ بند (D) قافیہ

59- رباعی کا سب سے بڑا اور مقبول شاعر کون ہے؟

(A) فردوسی (B) عمر خیام

(C) حافظ (D) غالب

60- گیت بنیادی طور پر کس زبان سے تعلق رکھتا ہے؟

(A) ہندی (B) فارسی

(C) عربی (D) پرتگالی

جوابات

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (B)	4. (D)	5. (D)	6. (B)	7. (A)	8. (B)
9. (A)	10. (A)	11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (B)	14. (C)	15. (D)	16. (B)
17. (C)	18. (A)	19. (A)	20. (B)	21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (A)
25. (B)	26. (B)	27. (A)	28. (B)	29. (B)	30. (A)	31. (A)	32. (A)
33. (A)	34. (B)	35. (C)	36. (A)	37. (B)	38. (B)	39. (A)	40. (A)
41. (A)	42. (B)	43. (B)	44. (C)	45. (C)	46. (A)	47. (C)	48. (A)
49. (B)	50. (A)	51. (B)	52. (C)	53. (A)	54. (D)	55. (B)	56. (C)
57. (B)	58. (B)	59. (B)	60. (A)				

اردوادب میں اولیت

1. اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ کون سا تھا؟
(A) اندرسبھا (B) جانگلوس
(C) رستم وسیراب (D) وارث

2. اردو میں جدید نثر کا بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) سرسید احمد خاں
(C) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد (D) فرحت اللہ بیگ

3. اردو میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(B) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی
(C) سرسید احمد خاں
(D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

4. اردو میں انشاء نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (B) سرسید احمد خاں
(C) مرزا غالب (D) فیض احمد فیض

5- اردو تذکرہ نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) خواجہ میر درد
(C) شیفتہ (D) مرزا غالب

6- اردو تذکرہ نگاری کی پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) نکات الشعراء (B) بے خار گلشن
(C) آب گل (D) زہر عشق

7- اردو زبان کے پہلے شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) امیر خسرو (B) قلی قطب شاہ
(C) ولی دکنی (D) شاہ رفیع الدین سودا

8- اُردو زبان کے پہلے صاحب دیوان شاعر کا اعزاز کسے حاصل ہے؟
(A) ولی دکنی
(B) قلی قطب شاہ
(C) مظہر جانِ جاناں
(D) مرزا اسد اللہ خاں غالب

9- اردو شاعری میں مزاح نگاری کی بنیاد کس نے ڈالی ہے؟
(A) مولانا حالی (B) ابراہیم ذوق
(C) اکبراِلہ آبادی (D) نظیر اکبرآبادی

10- ہندوستان میں اردو نثر کی سب سے پہلی مطبوعہ کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) کربل کتھا (B) سب رس
(C) باغ و بہار (D) فسانہ عجائب

11- اردو شاعری میں تصوف اور صوفیانہ کلام کا آغاز کس شاعر نے کیا؟
(A) خواجہ میر درد (B) میر تقی میر
(C) نظیر اکبرآبادیا (D) مرزا غالب

12- ملی اور قومی شاعری کے بانی کون سے شاعر ہیں؟
(A) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی
(B) مرزا غالب
(C) ابراہیم ذوق
(D) اختر جعفری

13- اردو میں سب سے پہلے کس نے ڈرامہ لکھا؟
(A) امانت لکھنوی (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری
(C) نذیر احمد (D) امجد اسلام امجد

14- اردو کا پہلا سفرنامہ کس نے لکھا؟
(A) مرزا محمد یوسف (B) یوسف کمبل پوش
(C) مستنصر حسین تارڑ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

15- اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار کا نام کیا ہے؟

(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد　(B) منشی پریم چند
(C) سرشار　(D) شرر

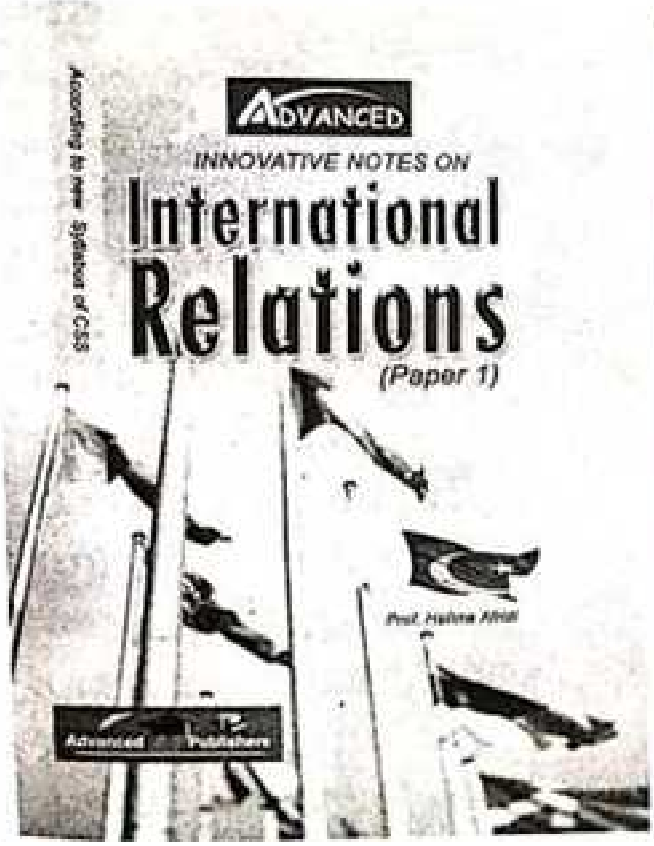
16- اردو کا پہلا ناول کون سا ہے؟
(A) مراۃ العروس　(B) رتبہ گدھ
(C) شہر بے مثال　(D) ابن الوقت

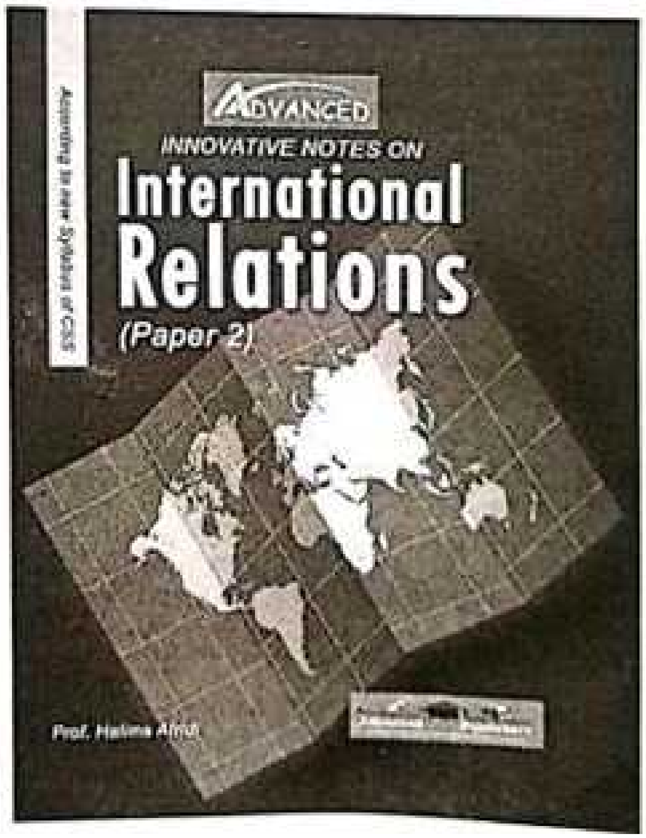
17- اردو میں باقاعدہ خطوط نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) علامہ اقبال　(B) سرسید
(C) مرزا غالب　(D) شاہ ولی اللہ

18- سب رس کو اردو ادب میں کیا مقام حاصل ہے؟
(A) اردو شاعری کی پہلی کتاب
(B) اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب
(C) اردو کا پہلا دیوان
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جوابات

1. (A)　2. (A)　3. (B)　4. (B)　5. (A)　6. (A)　7. (A)　8. (B)
9. (C)　10. (C)　11. (A)　12. (A)　13. (A)　14. (B)　15. (A)　16. (A)
17. (C)　18. (B)





القابات وخطابات

1- عورتوں کا سرسید احمد خاں کس اردو ادیب کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) علامہ راشد الخیری (B) انتظار حسین
(C) مرزا ادیب (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

2- نظام جنگ، نجم الدولہ اور دبیر الملک کس شاعر کے خطابات ہیں؟
(A) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (B) مرزا غالب
(C) میر تقی میر (D) داغ دہلوی

3- علامہ اقبال کو سر کا خطاب کس شہر میں ملا؟
(A) کراچی (B) بمبئی
(C) علی گڑھ (D) لاہور

4- جدید غزل کا امام کس شاعر کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) حسرت موہانی (B) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

5- شاعری کی صنف "ہائیکو" کا تعلق کس ملک سے ہے؟
(A) چین (B) جاپان
(C) ایران (D) انڈیا

6- آبروئے غزل کس شاعر کا لقب ہے؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) ابراہیم ذوق
(C) حسرت موہانی (D) میر تقی میر

7- اردو زبان کے پہلے نثر نگار کون ہیں۔
(A) امیر خسرو (B) ملا وجہی
(C) گیسو دراز بندہ نواز (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

8- اردو کی پہلی مثنوی کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) جان عشق (B) عشق عفت
(C) خواب خیال (D) کدم راؤ پدم راؤ

9- اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) سب رس (B) باغ و بہار
(C) خواب خیال (D) فسانہ عجائب

10- کس شاعر کو اردو کا پہلا باقاعدہ غزل گو شاعر مانا جاتا ہے؟
(A) امیر خسرو (B) ولی دکنی
(C) شاہ حاتم (D) مرزا غالب

11- سب رس کے مصنف کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) داغ دہلوی (B) ملا وجہی
(C) میر امن (D) میر حسن

12- اردو زبان میں قصیدے کی ابتداء کس شاعر نے کی؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) ابراہیم ذوق
(C) محمد رفیع الدین سودا (D) میر تقی میر

13- اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد (B) منشی پریم چند
(C) سرسید احمد خاں (D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

14- اردو کے پہلے ناول کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) مراۃ العروس (B) بنات النعش
(C) فسانہ مبتلاء (D) آگ کا دریا

15- شعر کے پہلے مصرعے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) مصرعہ طلوع (B) مصرعہ ابتداء
(C) مصرعہ اوّل (D) مصرعہ اولیٰ

16- اردو کے پہلے افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟
(A) سجاد حسین یلدرم (B) منشی پریم چند
(C) کرشن چند (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

17- اردو کے پہلے مضمون نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (B) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

(C) سرسید احمد خاں (D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

18- ریختہ میں سب سے پہلے دیوان کس نے مرتب کیا؟

(A) امیر خسرو (B) ولی دکنی

(C) سعد سلیمان (D) قلی قطب شاہ

19- اردو کے پہلے تنقید نگار کون ہیں؟

(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

(B) سرسید احمد خان

(C) مرزا غالب

(D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

20- اردو ادب میں تنقید کی پہلی کتاب کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) مضامین حالی (B) مضامین غالب

(C) مقدمہ شعر و شاعری (D) سب رس

21- اردو ادب کے پہلے سفرنامہ نگار کون سے ادیب ہیں؟

(A) سرسید احمد خاں (B) غالب

(C) یوسف کمبل پوش (D) حالی

22- اردو ادب میں خطوط نگاری کا باقاعدہ آغاز کس مشہور شاعر نے کیا؟

(A) مولانا حالی (B) سرسید احمد خان

(C) مرزا غالب (D) ابراہیم ذوق

23- اردو ادب کے پہلے خاکہ نگار کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) سرسید احمد خاں (B) انشاء جی

(C) فرحت اللہ بیگ (D) نذیر احمد

24- شاعر اعظم کس کا خطاب ہے؟

(A) احسان دانش (B) فیض احمد فیض

(C) حسرت موہانی (D) جوش ملیح آبادی

25- شاعر اسلام کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) میر تقی میر (B) احسان دانش

(C) حفیظ جالندھری (D) مولانا حالی

26- طوطی ہند کس کا لقب ہے؟

(A) رفیع سودا (B) [illegible]

(C) امیر خسرو (D) ابراہیم ذوق

27- اردو کا عمر خیام کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) ساغر صدیقی (B) مومن خان مومن

(C) ریاض خیر آبادی (D) ابراہیم ذوق

28- مصور حقیقت کس اردو ادیب کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) حسرت موہانی (B) حفیظ جالندھری

(C) علامہ اقبال (D) اختر شیرانی

29- تصوف کا سرخیل کس اردو کے شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) خواجہ میر داد (B) میر تقی میر

(C) مرزا غالب (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

30- پہلا مسلمان ادیب جس نے ادب میں نوبل انعام حاصل کیا۔ کس ملک سے تعلق رکھتا تھا۔

(A) مصر (B)

(C) مراکش (D) [illegible]

31- پہلا برصغیر کا باشندہ جس کو ادب میں نوبل [illegible] ملا کون تھا؟

(A) جوگندر ناتھ منڈل (B) علامہ اقبال

(C) رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور (D) علامہ عنائت اللہ مشرقی

32- بابائے اردو کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) مولوی عبدالحق (B) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

(C) سرسید احمد خاں (D) مرزا غالب

33- خدائے سخن کس شاعر کا لقب ہے؟

(A) میر تقی میر (B) مرزا غالب

(C) مرزا رفیع الدین (D) خواجہ میر داد

34- اردو ڈرامے کا شیکسپیئر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) آغا حشر کاشمیری (B) احمد ندیم قاسم

(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) امجد اسلام امجد

35- شاعر انقلاب کس اردو زبان کے شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) احسان دانش (B) جوش ملیح آبادی

(C) حشر کاشمیر (D) میر تقی میر

(A) جوش ملیح آبادی (B) احسان دانش
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) حالی

37- خاقانی ہند کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) اکبر الہ آبادی (B) مرزا غالب
(C) ابراہیم ذوق (D) میر تقی میر

38- "لسان العصر" کس شاعر کا خطاب ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(C) اکبر الہ آبادی (D) نظیر اکبر آبادی

39- عوامی شاعر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) نظیر اکبر آبادی (B) اکبر الہ آبادی
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) میر انیس

40- مصورِ غم کس ادیب کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) غلام راشد الخیری (B) انتظار حسین
(C) مرزا ادیب (D) سرسید احمد خاں

41- محمد حسین آزاد نے آب حیات میں کس کو اردو کا باوا آدم قرا
تھا؟
(A) ولی دکنی (B) مرزا غالب
(C) مرزا رفیع الدین سودا (D) مومن خان مومن

42- حاجی بغلول کا کردار کس کا تخلیق کردہ ہے؟
(A) ڈارون (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری
(C) منشی پریم چند (D) منشی سجاد حسین

43- اردو کے کس شاعر کو لینن پرائز ملا؟
(A) ساحر لدھیانوی (B) جوش ملیح آبادی
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) فیض احمد فیض

44- فیض احمد فیض کو لینن پرائز کب ملا؟
(A) 1960 (B) 1961
(C) 1962 (D) 1963

جوابات

A)	2. (B)	3. (D)	4. (A)	5. (B)	6. (C)	7. (C)	8. (D)
.)	10. (B)	11. (B)	12. (C)	13. (D)	14. (A)	15. (D)	16. (B)
)	18. (A)	19. (D)	20. (C)	21. (C)	22. (C)	23. (C)	24. (D)
)	26. (C)	27. (C)	28. (C)	29. (A)	30. (A)	31. (C)	32. (A)
)	34. (A)	35. (B)	36. (B)	37. (C)	38. (C)	39. (A)	40. (A)
)	42. (D)	43. (D)	44. (B)				

شاعروں اور ادیبوں کے اصلی اور قلمی نام

1- میر انیس کا اصلی نام کیا تھا؟
(A) ببر علی (B) سردار حسین خاں
(C) فاروق احمد (D) محمد ولی

2- بہزاد لکھنوی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) شبیر احمد خان (B) سردار حسین خاں
(C) فاروق احمد (D) سید محمد حسین

3- ثاقب لکھنوی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) شبیر احمد خان (B) حبیب احمد
(C) مرزا ذاکر حسین قزلباش (D) سردار حسین خاں

4- حبیب جالب کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) فاروق احمد (B) حبیب احمد
(C) مرزا ذاکر حسین (D) سید محمد حسین

5- قلندر بخش جرأت کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) یحییٰ امان (B) سید محمد حسین
(C) فاروق احمد (D) سردار حسین خاں

6- جوش ملیح آبادی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) مرزا ذاکر حسین (B) حبیب احمد
(C) شبیر احمد خان (D) سید محمد حسین

7- حسرت موہانی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) فاروق احمد (B) فضل الحسن
(C) مرزا ذاکر حسین (D) سید محمد حسین

8- میر حسن کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) سردار حسین خاں (B) سید محمد حسین
(C) میر غلام حسن (D) حبیب احمد

9- مرزا دبیر کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) سردار حسین خاں (B) مرزا سلامت علی
(C) فاروق احمد (D) سید محمد حسین

10- داغ دہلوی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) نواب ابراہیم (B) محمد ولی
(C) سید محمد حسین (D) حبیب احمد

11- ساحر لدھیانوی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) سردار حسین خاں (B) عبدالحئی
(C) فاروق احمد (D) حبیب احمد

12- شکیب جلالوی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) سید محمد حسین (B) مرزا ذاکر حسین
(C) سید حسن رضوی (D) حبیب احمد

13- شوق لکھنوی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) سردار حسین خاں (B) حکیم تصدق حسین
(C) فاروق احمد (D) حبیب احمد

14- عندلیب شادانی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) وجاہت حسین (B) محمد ولی
(C) سید محمد حسین (D) حبیب احمد

15- فانی بدایونی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) شوکت علی خان (B) شبیر احمد خان
(C) سردار حسین خاں (D) حبیب احمد

16- فراق گورکھپوری کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) سید محمد حسین (B) محمد ولی
(C) رگھوپتی سہائے (D) شبیر احمد خان

17- قتیل شفائی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) سردار حسین خاں (B) اورنگ زیب

(C) فاروق احمد (D) حبیب احمد

18- قمر جلالوی کا اصلی نام کیا تھا؟

(A) سید محمد حسین (B) محمد ولی

(C) سردار حسین خاں (D) مرزا ذاکر حسین

19- محشر بدیوانی کا اصلی نام کیا تھا؟

(A) سید محمد حسین (B) شبیر احمد خان

(C) فاروق احمد (D) حبیب احمد

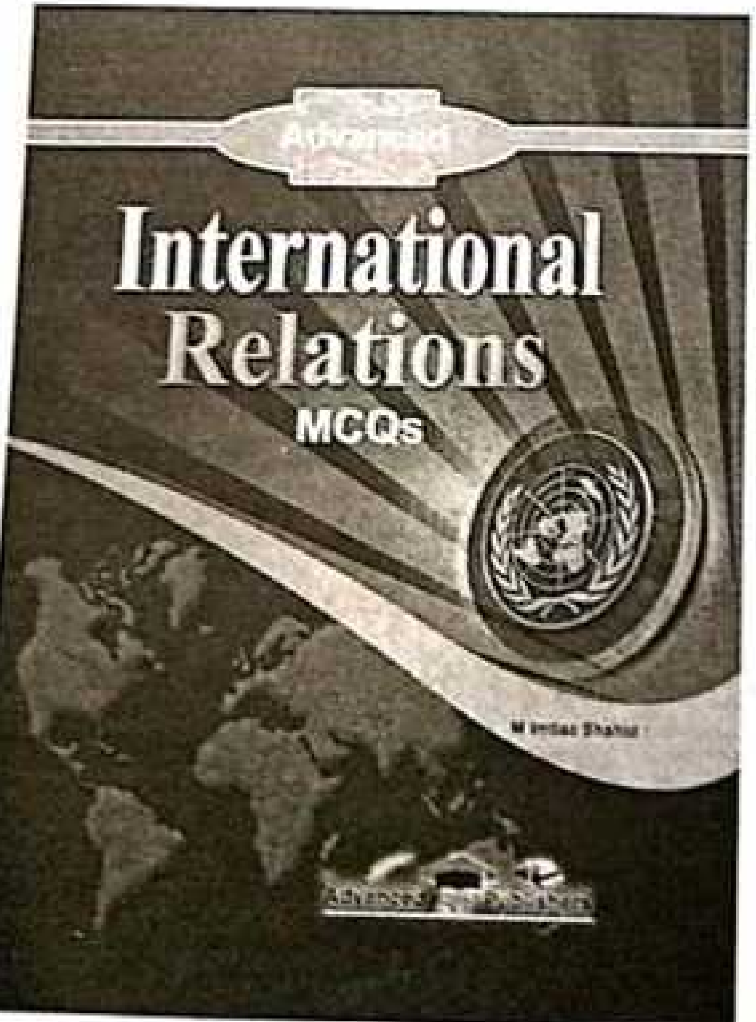
20- نظیر اکبر آبادی کا اصلی نام کیا تھا؟

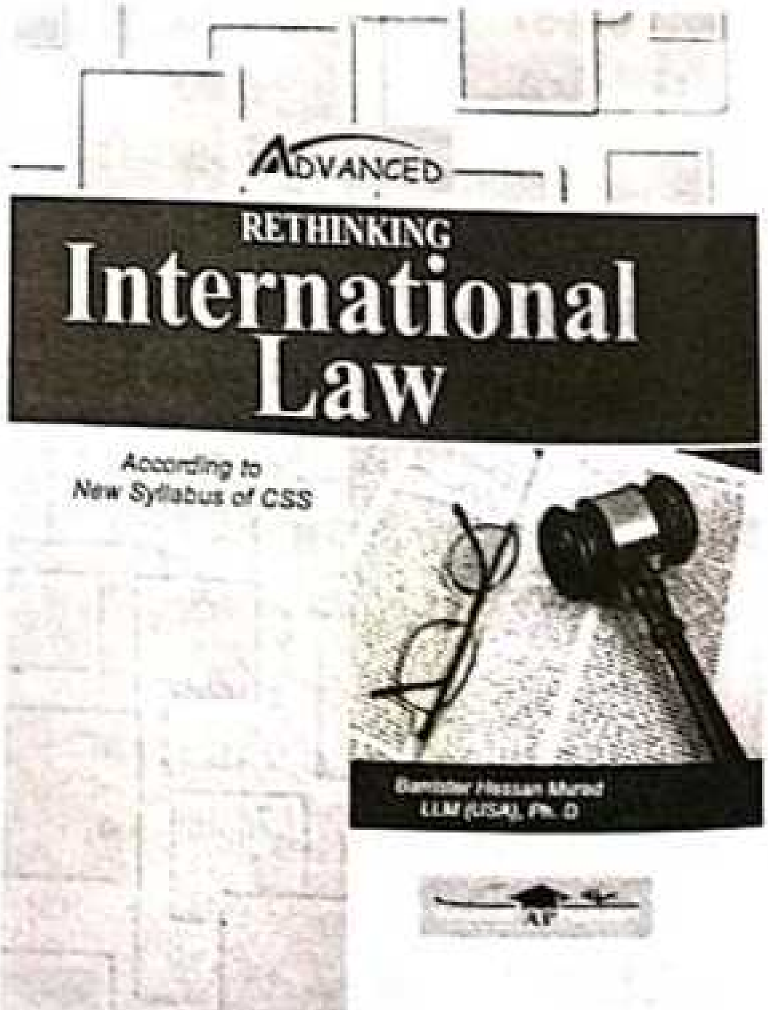
(A) سردار حسین خاں (B) محمد ولی

(C) سید محمد حسین (D) مرزا ذاکر حسین

جوابات

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (A)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (C)
9. (B)	10.(A)	11.(B)	12.(C)	13.(B)	14.(A)	15.(A)	16.(C)
17.(B)	18.(A)	19.(C)	20.(B)				





سر علامہ محمد اقبال

1- علامہ اقبال کا سن پیدائش کیا ہے؟
(A) 9 نومبر 1875 (B) 9 نومبر 1898
(C) 10 جنوری 1877 (D) 9 نومبر 1877

2- علامہ اقبال کہاں پیدا ہوئے؟
(A) لاہور (B) وزیر آباد
(C) سیالکوٹ (D) کرم آباد

3- علامہ اقبال کی ابتدائی تعلیم و تربیت کس نے کی؟
(A) سید میر حسن (B) سید امیر حسن
(C) سین میر حسین (D) یوسف سلیم چشتی

4- علامہ اقبال نے 1893ء میں کس سکول سے میٹرک کا امتحان پاس کیا؟
(A) مشن ہائی سکول لاہور
(B) سکاچ مشن ہائی سکول لاہور
(C) اسلامیہ سکول سیالکوٹ
(D) سکاچ مشن ہائی سکول سیالکوٹ

5- علامہ اقبال نے گورنمنٹ کالج سے ایم۔اے کس مضمون میں کیا؟
(A) انگریزی (B) اردو
(C) فلسفہ (D) فارسی

6- علامہ اقبال نے بارایٹ لاء کہاں سے کی؟
(A) برطانیہ (B) جرمنی
(C) لاہور (D) فرانس

7- اقبال نے جرمنی کی کس یونیورسٹی سے پی ایچ ڈی کی ڈگری حاصل کی؟
(A) گوسٹے یونیورسٹی (B) میونخ یونیورسٹی
(C) لنکن ان یونیورسٹی (D) جرمن یونیورسٹی

8- میر حسن کے علاوہ اقبال کی زندگی پر اثر انداز ہونے والے استاد کون تھے؟
(A) تھامس آرنلڈ
(B) پروفیسر یوسف سلیم
(C) شیخ عبدالقادر
(D) عبدالحسن

9- علامہ اقبال نے سب سے پہلے کس مشہور شاعر سے اصلاح لی؟
(A) غالب (B) داغ دہلوی
(C) امیر مینائی (D) حالی

10- اقبال نے سب سے پہلے کس شاعر کی پیروی کی؟
(A) غالب (B) حالی
(C) میر (D) داغ دہلوی

11- علامہ اقبال یورپ کب گئے؟
(A) 1906 (B) 1905
(C) 1909 (D) 1908

12- اقبال کا قیام یورپ کا عرصہ کون سا تھا؟
(A) 1905 تا 1910 (B) 1908 تا 1910
(C) 1904 تا 1907 (D) 1905 تا 1908

13. حکومت پاکستان نے علامہ اقبال میوزیم کس شہر میں قائم کیا ہے؟
(A) سیالکوٹ (B) لاہور
(C) کراچی (D) اسلام آباد

14. علامہ اقبال میں فلسفہ کا ذوق پیدا کرنے والے انگریز پروفیسر کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) رابرٹ براؤن (B) مائیکل فلپ
(C) گیری رابرٹ (D) تھامس آرنلڈ

15. علامہ اقبال نے کس شاعر کو مجذوب فرنگی کا نام دیا؟

(A) گوئٹے (B) شیکسپیر

(C) نطشے (D) شیلے

16. علامہ اقبال کی فارسی اور عربی کے استاد مولوی میر حسن کو کونسا خطاب دیا گیا تھا؟

(A) فخر العلماء (B) شمس العلماء

(C) طوطی ہندوستان (D) فخر ہند

17. علامہ اقبال نے 1912ء میں اپنے منشی طاہر الدین کے ہمراہ کس ریاست کا دورہ کیا؟

(A) ریاست اڑیسہ (B) ریاست الور

(C) ریاست اودھ (D) ریاست رام پور

18. علامہ اقبال نے کس سن میں ریاست کشمیر کا دورہ کیا؟

(A) 1921ء (B) 1923ء

(C) 1925ء (D) 1927ء

19. علامہ اقبال نے سن 1929ء میں مدارس میں جو لیکچر دیے ان کی تعداد کیا تھی؟

(A) تین (B) چار

(C) پانچ (D) چھ

20. علامہ اقبال 1929ء میں جب ریاست میسور گئے تو انہوں نے سلطان ٹیپو شہید کے مزار پر حاضری دی۔ بتائیے ٹیپو سلطان کا مزار کس شہر میں ہے؟

(A) ٹراکور (B) حیدر آباد

(C) سرنگاپٹم (D) میسور

21. 1931ء میں علامہ اقبال کس اہم شخصیت کی دعوت پر بھوپال تشریف لے گئے؟

(A) نواب وقار الملک (B) نواب آف قلات

(C) نواب محسن الملک (D) نواب حمید اللہ خاں

22. علامہ اقبال نے کس سن میں پانی پت کا دورہ کیا؟

(A) 1935ء (B) 1936ء

(C) 1937ء (D) 1938ء

23. علامہ اقبال کے کس کے دوست کے مجموعہ کلام کا نام "نغمہ فردوس" تھا؟

(A) اکبر الہ آبادی (B) خوشی محمد ناظر

(C) سر راس مسعود (D) مرزا جلال الدین

24. علامہ اقبال نے قائداعظم محمد علی جناح کا نام جو خطوط لکھے ان کی تعداد بتائیں؟

(A) دس (B) گیارہ

(C) بارہ (D) پندرہ

25. خواجہ حسن نظامی نے علامہ اقبال کو کونسا خطاب دیا؟

(A) شاعر مشرق (B) مصور پاکستان

(C) حکیم الامت (D) مفکر پاکستان

26. مولانا محمد حسین آزاد نے اقبال کو کونسا خطاب دیا؟

(A) ملک الشعراء (B) احسان الہند

(C) مجدد عصر (D) شاعر مشرق

27. علامہ اقبال نے نادر شاہ درانی کو کیا خطاب دیا؟

(A) فاتح ہند (B) خاقان ہند

(C) درویش بادشاہ (D) شہنشاہ فتح مند

28. علامہ اقبال نے میکاولی کو شیطان پیغمبر کہا اور نطشے کو مجذوب فرنگی کا خطاب دیا۔ بتائیے کہ انہوں نے سید السادات کا لقب کس مسلم رہنما کو دیا؟

(A) شیخ سعدی (B) علامہ عنایت اللہ مشرقی

(C) امیر افغانستان (D) جمال الدین افغانی

29. علامہ اقبال نے 9 نومبر 1938ء کو اس دار فانی سے کوچ کیا۔ آخری ایام میں وہ کس موذی مرض کا شکار تھے؟

(A) دمہ (B) تپ دق

(C) ہیضہ (D) کالی کھانسی

30. علامہ اقبال کی نماز جنازہ کس عالم دین نے پڑھوائی؟

(A) مولانا محمد اجمل (B) مولانا غلام مرشد

(C) مولوی محمد ابراہیم (D) مولوی ثناء اللہ

31. لاہور میں مزار اقبال کس جگہ واقع ہے؟

(A) میانی صاحب کا قبرستان
(B) لاہور چھاؤنی
(C) بادشاہی مسجد کے سامنے
(D) شاہی قلعہ کے اندر

32. علامہ اقبال نے اپنی شاعری میں مردِ مومن کو کس سے تشبیہ دی ہے؟

(A) شیر (B) شاہین
(C) چیتا (D) ہاتھی

33. علامہ اقبال نے لندن میں منعقدہ دوسری گول میز کانفرنس میں کس سن میں شرکت کی؟

(A) 1928ء (B) 1929ء
(C) 1930ء (D) 1931ء

34. علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم مسجد قرطبہ ان کی کس کتاب میں ہے؟

(A) بال جبریل (B) بانگ درا
(C) ضرب کلیم (D) زبور عجم

35. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ''تشکیل جدید الہیات'' میں کتنے خطبات شامل ہیں؟

(A) چار (B) پانچ
(C) چھ (D) سات

36. مندرجہ ذیل کتب میں سے سید وقار عظیم کی تصنیف کونسی ہے؟

(A) مسائل اقبال (B) اقبال شاعر اور فلسفی
(C) اقبال کا نظام فن (D) حیات علامہ اقبالؒ

37. اقبال کی مشہور نظمیں شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ ان کے کس مجموعہ میں شامل ہے؟

(A) بانگ درا (B) ضرب کلیم
(C) بال جبریل (D) زبور عجم

38- اقبال کے فلسفہ خودی کی جان کیا ہے؟

(A) اسلام (B) مسلمانوں کی تاریخ
(C) نظریہ عشق (D) واقعہ کربلا

39- اقبال کی آخری نظم کون سی ہے؟

(A) حضرت آدم (B) ابلیس کی مجلس شوریٰ
(C) حضرت انسان (D) شاہین

40- اقبال نے اپنی معرکتہ الاراء نظم ''شکوہ'' پہلی بار 11 اپریل 1911ء میں کہاں پڑھی؟

(A) مسلم لیگ کے اجلاس میں
(B) گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور میں
(C) الہ آباد میں
(D) انجمن حمایت اسلام کے اجلاس میں

41- علامہ اقبال کی زندگی میں 1930ء کا سال کس لحاظ سے اہم ہے؟

(A) خطبہ الہ آباد پیش کیا
(B) مسلم لیگ کے صدر بنے
(C) مسلم لیگ میں شامل ہوئے
(D) انجمن حمایت اسلام کے صدر بنے

42- علامہ اقبال کو سر کا خطاب کس سال دیا گیا؟

(A) 1922 (B) 1923
(C) 1924 (D) 1926

43- علامہ اقبال نے بچوں کے لئے بھی عمدہ نظمیں کہیں، ان کی یہ نظمیں کس مجموعہ کلام میں شامل ہیں؟

(A) بال جبریل (B) پیام مشرق
(C) ارمغان حجاز (D) بانگ درا

44. مفکر پاکستان اور شاعر مشرق کے خطابات سے کس شاعر کو نوازا گیا؟

(A) مولانا ظفر علی خاں (B) حسرت موہانی
(C) علامہ اقبالؒ (D) حفیظ جالندھری

45. علامہ اقبال 9 نومبر 1877ء کو کس شہر میں پیدا ہوئے؟

(A) لاہور (B) سیالکوٹ
(C) کراچی (D) گجرات

46. علامہ اقبال نے اپنی طالب علمی کے ایام میں عربی اور فارسی کی تعلیم کس مشہور سکالر سے حاصل کی؟

(A) مولوی میر حسن (B) مولوی ابراہیم
(C) مولوی سید عبداللہ (D) مولانا شبلی

47. علامہ اقبال نے ایف اے مرے کالج سیالکوٹ سے پاس کیا یہ بتایئے کہ بی اے کس کالج سے کیا؟
(A) ایف سی کالج لاہور (B) اسلامیہ کالج لاہور
(C) ایم اے او کالج لاہور (D) گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور

48. علامہ اقبال نے ایم اے کی ڈگری کس مضمون میں حاصل کی؟
(A) فلسفہ (B) نفسیات
(C) ادب (D) فزکس

49. علامہ اقبالؒ نے فلسفہ میں ایم اے کی ڈگری حاصل کرنے کے بعد کس کالج میں تدریس کے فرائض انجام دیے؟
(A) اسلامیہ کالج لاہور (B) گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور
(C) مرے کالج سیالکوٹ (D) اورینٹل کالج لاہور

50. علامہ اقبال نے ایم اے کی ڈگری لینے کے بعد کچھ عرصہ تدریسی فرائض انجام دیے اس کے بعد وہ اعلیٰ تعلیم کے لیے انگلستان کس سن میں تشریف لے گئے؟
(A) 1905ء (B) 1906ء
(C) 1907ء (D) 1908ء

51. علامہ اقبال نے بار ایٹ لاء کا امتحان کس سن میں پاس کیا؟
(A) 1906ء (B) 1907ء
(C) 1907ء (D) 1908

52. علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کی ڈگری یورپ کی کس یونیورسٹی سے حاصل کی؟
(A) لندن یونیورسٹی
(B) میونخ یونیورسٹی (جرمنی)
(C) آکسفورڈ یونیورسٹی
(D) گلاسکو یونیورسٹی

53. علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کی ڈگری کے لیے جو مقالہ تحریر کیا اس کا عنوان کیا تھا؟
(A) ایران میں فلسفہ مابعد الطبیعہ حیات کا ارتقاء
(B) اسلام میں فلسفہ حیات
(C) تشکیل جدید الٰہیات اسلامیہ
(D) تعمیر فلسفہ اسلامیہ

54. علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کا امتحان پاس کرنے کے بعد واپس وطن آ کر کس شہر میں وکالت شروع کی؟
(A) سیالکوٹ (B) کراچی
(C) گوجرانوالہ (D) لاہور

55. علامہ اقبالؒ کی پہلی نثری تصنیف کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) علم الاقتصاد (B) علم معاشیات
(C) علم سیاسیات (D) علم عالمی اقتصادیات

56. علامہ اقبال کے خطبات کو جس کتاب میں شائع کیا گیا اس کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) اقبال کے خطبات اور اسلام
(B) خطبات علامہ اقبال
(C) تشکیل جدید الٰہیات اسلامیہ
(D) اقبال کے نظریات

57. علامہ اقبال کی اُردو شاعری کے پہلے مجموعے کا نام کیا ہے جو 1924ء میں شائع ہوا؟
(A) ضرب کلیم (B) بانگ درا
(C) بال جبریل (D) ارمغان حجاز

58. علامہ اقبال کا وہ کونسا مجموعہ ہے جو کہ ان کی اُردو اور فارسی شاعری پر مشتمل ہے؟
(A) پیام مشرق (B) بال جبریل
(C) ارمغان حجاز (D) جاوید نامہ

59. علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظمیں پہاڑ اور گلہری، ماں کا خواب اور بچے کی دُعا ان کی کس کتاب میں شامل ہیں؟
(A) بانگ درا (B) بال جبریل
(C) ضرب کلیم (D) ارمغان حجاز

60. علامہ اقبال کی مشہور کتاب بانگ درا کا مقدمہ کس نے لکھا؟
(A) ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ (B) علامہ میر حسن

(C) پروفیسر آرنلڈ (D) شیخ عبدالقادر

61. بانگ درا کتنے حصوں پر مشتمل ہے؟

(A) تین (B) چار

(C) پانچ (D) چھ

62. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب بال جبریل پہلی بار کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟

(A)1933ء (B)1934ء

(C)1935ء (D)1936ء

63. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ضرب کلیم کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟

(A)1936ء (B)1937ء

(C)1938ء (D)1939ء

64. ضرب کلیم کا تجویز کردہ پہلا نام کیا تھا؟

(A) ضرب مومن (B) ضرب مجاہد

(C) صور اسرافیل (D) اسرار مجاہد

65. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ارمغان حجاز سب سے پہلے کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟

(A)1938ء (B)1937ء

(C)1936ء (D)1935ء

66. اقبال کی مشہور نظم بڈھے بلوچ کی نصیحت ان کے کس مجموعہ کلام میں شامل ہے؟

(A) ضرب کلیم (B) بال جبریل

(C) ارمغان حجاز (D) بانگ درا

67. اقبال کی تصنیف "اسرار خودی" (1915ء) کس زبان میں ہے؟

(A) اردو (B) اردو+فارسی

(C) فارسی (D) اردو+پنجابی

68. اقبال کی تصنیف "رموز بے خودی" (1918ء) کس زبان میں ہے؟

(A) اردو (B) اردو+فارسی

(C) فارسی (D) اردو+پنجابی

69. اقبال کی تصنیف "پیام مشرق" (1923ء) کس زبان میں ہے؟

(A) اردو (B) اردو+فارسی

(C) فارسی (D) اردو+پنجابی

70. اقبال کی تصنیف "زبور عجم" (1927ء) کس زبان میں ہے؟

(A) اردو (B) اردو+فارسی

(C) فارسی (D) اردو+پنجابی

71. اقبال کی تصنیف "جاوید نامہ" کس زبان میں ہے؟

(A) اردو (B) اردو+فارسی

(C) فارسی (D) اردو+پنجابی

72. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب اسرار خودی کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟

(A)1914ء (B)1915ء

(C)1916ء (D)1917ء

73. "ارمغان حجاز" (1938ء) کس زبان میں ہے؟

(A) اردو (B) اردو+فارسی

(C) فارسی (D) اردو+پنجابی

74. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب رموز بے خودی کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟

(A)1916ء (B)1918ء

(C)1920ء (D)1922ء

75. رموز بے خودی کا انگریزی زبان میں ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟

(A) جے۔ تھامسن (B) اے۔ آرنلڈ

(C) اے۔ جی۔ آربری (D) کے۔ براؤن

76. علامہ اقبال کا مجموعہ پیام مشرق کس سن میں شائع ہوا؟

(A)1920ء (B)1921ء

(C)1922ء (D)1923ء

77. کس سکالر نے پیام مشرق کا ترجمہ فرانسیسی زبان میں کیا؟

(A) ایم وائٹ روز (B) اے آر رونالڈ

(C) ڈبلیو جی بش (D) ای میرووچ

78. ڈاکٹر این میری شمل نے پیام مشرق کا ترجمہ کس زبان میں کیا؟

(A) ہندی (B) فرانسیسی

(C) جرمن (D) انگریزی

79. علامہ اقبال کی فارسی شاعری کا مجموعہ زبور عجم کس سال شائع ہوا؟

(A) 1926ء (B) 1927ء

(C) 1928ء (D) 1929ء

80. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب "جاوید نامہ" پہلے کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟

(A) 1929ء (B) 1930ء

(C) 1931ء (D) 1932ء

81. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب "پس چہ باید کرد اے اقوام مشرق" سب سے پہلے کس سن میں منظر عام پر آئی؟

(A) 1936ء (B) 1937ء

(C) 1938ء (D) 1939ء

82. علامہ اقبال نے 1930ء میں مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ جلسہ کی صدارت کی اور اپنے خطبہ صدارت میں پاکستان کا تصور پیش کیا۔ یہ اجلاس کہاں منعقد کیا گیا؟

(A) لاہور (B) دہلی

(C) الہ آباد (D) کلکتہ

83. علامہ اقبال کا مزار کس شہر میں واقع ہے؟

(A) سیالکوٹ (B) لاہور

(C) کراچی (D) دہلی

جوابات

1. (D)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (D)	5. (C)	6. (A)	7. (B)	8. (A)
9. (B)	10. (D)	11. (B)	12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (D)	15. (C)	16. (B)
17. (B)	18. (A)	19. (D)	20. (C)	21. (D)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (D)
25. (C)	26. (B)	27. (C)	28. (D)	29. (A)	30. (B)	31. (C)	32. (B)
33. (D)	34. (A)	35. (C)	36. (B)	37. (A)	38. (C)	39. (C)	40. (D)
41. (A)	42. (A)	43. (D)	44. (C)	45. (B)	46. (A)	47. (D)	48. (A)
49. (D)	50. (A)	51. (C)	52. (B)	53. (A)	54. (D)	55. (A)	56. (C)
57. (B)	58. (C)	59. (A)	60. (D)	61. (A)	62. (C)	63. (A)	64. (C)
65. (A)	66. (C)	67. (C)	68. (C)	69. (C)	70. (C)	71. (C)	72. (B)
73. (B)	74. (B)	75. (A)	76. (D)	77. (D)	78. (C)	79. (B)	80. (D)
81. (A)	82. (C)	83. (B)					

گرامر

1- دو یا دو سے زیادہ لفظوں کے ایسے مجموعے کو جسے اہل زبان، مخصوص اور غیر حقیقی معنوں میں استعمال کرتے ہیں کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) روزمرہ (B) فعل
(C) مصدر (D) محاورہ

2- اہل زبان کی مخصوص بول چال جس میں لفظ حقیقی معنوں میں استعمال ہوا سے کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) روزمرہ (B) فعل
(C) محاورہ (D) مصدر

3- ایسا کلمہ جس میں کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کا ذکر ہو اور یہ کسی زمانے کے ساتھ آئے تو اسے گرامر کی رو سے کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) فاعل (B) مفعول
(C) فعل (D) مصدر

4- ایسا فعل جو فاعل کے ساتھ آئے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) مفعول (B) مصدر
(C) فعل لازم (D) حاصل فعل

5- ایسا فعل جس میں فاعل کے علاوہ مفعول بھی ضروری ہو اسے گرامر کی رو سے کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) فعل تام (B) فعل ناقص
(C) فعل مرکب (D) فعل متعدی

6- ایسا فعل جو صرف اثر یا کیفیت ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) فعل ناقص (B) فعل متعدی
(C) فعل حال (D) فعل تام

7- وہ فعل جسے کسی جملے میں اصل فعل کے ساتھ مل کر بات کو پر زور اور مکمل کر دینے کے لئے لگایا جائے، اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) امدادی فعل (B) فعل لازم
(C) فعل متعدی (D) فعل تام

8- کسی ایک چیز کو کسی خاص خوبی یا خصوصیت کی بناء پر، کسی دوسری چیز کے مانند قرار دینے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) تشبیہ (B) مجاز مرسل
(C) استعارہ (D) مشبہ

9- تشبیہ کے ارکان کی تعداد کیا ہوتی ہے؟

(A) تین (B) دو
(C) پانچ (D) چھ

10- جب کسی لفظ کو حقیقی معنوں کے بجائے مجازی معنوں میں اصل استعمال کیا جائے کہ حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں میں تشبیہ کا تعلق موجود ہو تو اسے گرامر کی رو سے کیا کہا جائے گا؟

(A) مستعارہ (B) استعارہ
(C) تشبیہ مرکب (D) تشبیہ تام

11- ارکان استعارہ کتنے ہوتے ہیں؟

(A) تین (B) دو
(C) چار (D) چھ

12- استعارہ میں ایسی خصوصیت یا صفت جس کی وجہ سے کوئی لفظ ادھار لیا جائے اسے کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) مجاز مرسل (B) وجہ جامع
(C) تشبیہ (D) استعارہ

13- مطابقت کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) برابر کرنا (B) ترتیب دینا
(C) موافق کرنا (D) مرتب کرنا

14- رموز کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

(A) چھپی ہوئی اشیاء (B) ظاہر
(C) اشارات (D) غیر حاضر چیز

15- اوقاف (وقف کی جمع) کا کیا مطلب ہے؟
(A) روکنا (B) منتھی کر دینا
(C) ٹھہرانا (D) ٹھہرنا

16- کسی عبارت میں جب کسی لفظ کو حقیقی کے بجائے مجازی معنوں میں استعمال کیا جائے اور دونوں معنوں (حقیقی اور مجازی) میں تشبیہ کے علاوہ کوئی اور بھی تعلق ہو تو گرائمر کی رو سے اسے کیا کہا جائے گا؟
(A) استعارہ (B) مجاز مرسل
(C) مجاز استعارہ (D) مجاز تشبیہ

17- کنایہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) پوشیدہ یا خفیہ بات کہنا
(B) بات کھول کر بیان کرنا
(C) اشارتاً بات کرنا
(D) بات کو خفیہ رکھنا

18- عبارت میں جب کوئی لفظ اس کے مجازی معنوں میں اس لئے استعمال کیا جائے کہ اس سے حقیقی معنی بھی مراد لئے جا سکیں تو اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) محاورہ (B) روزمرہ
(C) کنایہ (D) استعارہ

19- کلام کو علم بیان کے مطابق بنانے اور سنوارنے کے بعد اسے معنوی اور لفظی خوبیوں سے آراستہ اور مزین کرنے کے علم کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) بدائع (B) تجنیس
(C) صنائع (D) تشبیہ

20- ''آتش نمرود'' گرائمر کی رو سے کیا کہا جائے گا؟
(A) رمز (B) تلمیح
(C) کنایہ (D) تشبیہ

21- تلمیح کے لفظی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) بلانا (B) بات کرنا
(C) اشارہ کرنا (D) کہانی سنانی

22- ایسے لفظ، الفاظ یا ترکیب جو کسی قرآنی آیت، حدیث نبویؐ، تاریخی واقعے، روایتی کہانی یا علمی، فنی یا ثقافتی اصطلاح کی طرف اشارہ کرے اسے گرائمر کی رو سے کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مجاز مرسل (B) رمز
(C) کنایہ (D) تلمیح

23- تشبیہ دیتے وقت جس چیز کو کسی دوسری چیز کی مانند قرار دینے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) مشبہ بہ (B) مشبہ
(C) مشبہ الیہ (D) غرض تشبیہ

24- تشبیہ میں وہ چیز جس کے ساتھ تشبیہ دی جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) مشبہ الیہ (B) غرض تشبیہ
(C) مشبہ بہ (D) تشبیب

25- مشبہ اور مشبہ بہ کو مجموعی طور پر کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) ارکان مشبہ (B) حرفین مشبہ
(C) مشبان (D) طرفین تشبیہ

26- وہ صفت، جو مشبہ اور مشبہ بہ میں مشترک ہو اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) وجہ تشبیہ (B) وجہ شبہ
(C) نہ الف نہ ب (D) الف اور ب

27- ایسے الفاظ یا حروف کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے جو تشبیہ دینے کے لیے استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) حروف تشبیہ (B) ارکان تشبیہ
(C) تشبیہات (D) تشابع

28- تشبیہ دیتے وقت جس مقصد کے لیے تشبیہ دی جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) غرض مشبہ (B) غرض مشبہ بہ
(C) غرض تشبیہ (D) وجہ تشبیہ

29- جب کسی لفظ کو حقیقی معنوں کے بجائے مجازی معنوں میں اصل استعمال کیا جائے کہ حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں میں تشبیہ کا تعلق موجود ہو تو

اسے گرائمر کی رو سے کیا کہا جائے گا؟

(A) مستعارہ (B) استعارہ

(C) تشبیہ مرکب (D) تشبیہ تام

30- ارکان استعارہ کتنے ہوتے ہیں؟

(A) تین (B) دو

(C) چار (D) چھ

31- استعارہ کے استعمال میں وہ شخص یا چیز، جس کے لیے کوئی لفظ مستعار لیا جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) مستعارمنہ (B) استعارلہ

(C) استعارمنہ (D) مستعارلہ

32- استعارہ میں جس سے لفظ مستعار لیا جاتا ہے اسے کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) مستعارلہ (B) مستعار

(C) استعارمنہ (D) مستعارمنہ

33- مستعارلہ اور مستعارمنہ کو مجموعی طور پر کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) طرفین استعارہ (B) ارکان استعارہ

(C) وجہ استعارہ (D) اراکین استعارہ

34- استعارہ کے استعمال میں جو لفظ ادھار لیا جاتا ہے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) مستعارلہ (B) مستعارمنہ

(C) مستعار (D) استعارلہ

35- استعارہ میں ایسی خصوصیت یا صفت جس کی وجہ سے کوئی لفظ ادھار لیا جائے اسے کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) مجاز مرسل (B) وجہ جامع

(C) تشبیہ (D) استعارہ

36- ایسے حروف جن سے خوشی کا اظہار ہو (مثلاً واہ واہ، سبحان اللہ) انہیں کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) حروف استعجاب (B) حروف خوشی

(C) حروف واضح (D) حروف انبساط

37- ایسے حروف کو کیا کہا جائے گا جو کسی بات کا مثبت جواب دیتے ہوئے استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں (مثلاً ہاں، جناب)؟

(A) حروف استعجاب (B) حروف مثبت

(C) حروف رضامندی (D) حروف ایجاب

38- ایسے حروف جن کے ذریعے کسی چیز کو گھٹا یا بڑھا کر بیان کیا جائے (مثلاً بلکہ) انہیں کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) حروف اضراب (B) حروف منفی

(C) حروف شرط (D) حروف انفعال

39- ایسے حروف جنہیں سوال پوچھنے (مثلاً کیا، کب) کے لیے استعمال کیا جائے انہیں کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) حروف سوالیہ (B) حروف جامع

(C) حروف استفہام (D) حروف استدراک

40- ایسے حروف جو دو جملوں کے درمیان آ کر پہلے جملے کا شک رفع کریں۔ (مثلاً بلکہ، مگر، لیکن وغیرہ) انہیں گرائمر کی رو سے کیا کہا جائے گا؟

(A) حروف جامع (B) حروف استدراک

(C) حروف استفہام (D) حروف ایجاب

41- ایسے حروف جو دو اسموں یا ایک اسم اور ایک ضمیر کے درمیان تعلق ظاہر کریں۔ (مثلاً کی، کے، کا) انہیں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) حروف ایجاب (B) حروف ایماء

(C) حروف اضافت (D) حروف وضاحت

42- دو جملوں میں ربط کے لیے استعمال ہونے والے حروف (مثلاً کہ) کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) حروف ربط (B) حروف روابط

(C) حروف ضروری (D) حروف بیان

43- جن حروف سے دکھ، تاسف یا افسوس کا اظہار ہو (مثلاً ہائے، اف) انہیں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) حروف جذبات (B) حروف دکھ

(C) حروف انفعال (D) حروف تاسف

44- کلام میں جو حروف تاکید پیدا کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوں، (مثلاً ضرور، ہرگز) انہیں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) حروف تاکید (B) حروف لازم

(C)حروف ضروریہ (D)حروف تاکید

45. رموز کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

(A)چھپی ہوئی اشیاء (B)ظاہر

(C)اشارات (D)غیر حاضر چیز

46. اوقاف (وقف کی جمع) کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

(A)روکنا (B)ختم کر دینا

(C)ٹھہرانا (D)ٹھہرنا

47. جب ایک بڑے جملے میں کئی کئی چھوٹے جملے آئیں یا جب مختلف حقائق ایک ہی جملے میں آئیں تو کونسا وقف آتا ہے۔

(A)سکتہ (B)رابطہ

(C)وقفہ (D)ختمہ

48. جب کسی بات کی تشریح یا وضاحت کرنا مقصود ہو تو کونسا وقف آتا ہے؟

(A)سکتہ (B)تفصیلیہ

(C)رابطہ (D)وقفہ

49. کسی بات کی تفصیلات بتانے سے پہلے، کسی فہرست کو پیش کرتے ہوئے، جب ایک ہی جملے کی تفصیل کے طور پر کئی باتیں مسلسل پیش کرنا ہوں یا کسی اصول یا قاعدے کی مثال پیش کرنی ہو تو کونسی علامت وقف آتی ہے؟

(A)ختمہ (B)وقفہ

(C)سکتہ (D)رابطہ

50. حسب ذیل یا درج ذیل کے بعد کونسا وقف آتا ہے؟ جس کے بعد ضروری ہے کہ عبارت نئے پیرے سے شروع ہو۔

(A)سکتہ (B)تفصیلیہ

(C)وقفہ (D)رابطہ

51. انگریزی کے فل سٹاپ کے مترادف اردو کی کونسی علامت مستعمل ہے؟

(A)ختمہ (B)وقفہ

(C)سکتہ (D)رابطہ

52. ... کونسی علامت لگائی جاتی

ہے؟

(A)وقفہ (B)فجائیہ

(C)سوالیہ (D)ختمہ

53. ایسے جملے یا لفظ کے بعد جس سے کوئی جذبہ مثلاً غصہ، حیرت، خوف، نفرت یا حقارت ظاہر ہو کونسی علامت لگائی جاتی ہے؟

(A)سوالیہ (B)ندائیہ

(C)وقفہ (D)فجائیہ

54. وہ اعزازی نام جو حکومت کی طرف سے کسی شخص کو اس کی علمی یا قومی جذبات کے صلے میں یا کسی خوبی کی وجہ سے دیا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے شمس العلماء۔ ملک الشعراء۔ نواب۔ سر۔ خان بہادر اسم علم کی کونسی قسم ہے؟

(A)خطاب (B)لقب

(C)تخلص (D)کنیت

55. نشان حیدر۔ ستارہ جرات۔ ہلال پاکستان۔ اسم علم کی کونسی قسمیں ہیں؟

(A)خطاب (B)اعزاز

(C)ستائش (D)کنیت

56. وہ اسم جو ماں، باپ یا بیٹا بیٹی یا کسی تعلق کی وجہ سے پکارا جا
جیسے: ابوترابؓ، ابوالحسنؓ (حضرت علیؓ)، ابن مریم۔ ابوالقاس
صدیق (ابوبکر)، ابوبکر (عبداللہؓ)، یہ بتائیں ایسے اسم کو کیا ک
ہیں؟

(A)خطاب (B)کنیت

(C)لقب (D)تخلص

57. وہ مختصر نام جو شاعر اپنے اشعار میں اپنے اصلی نام کی بجا
استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ایسے نام کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A)تخلص (B)خطاب

(C)کنیت (D)لقب

58. میری چندہ بہت پیاری بیٹی ہے۔ اس جملے میں "چندہ" کو
ہے؟

(A)عرف (B)لقب

(C) تخلص (D) خطاب

59. دبیر الملک، اسد اللہ خان کا کونسا اسم تھا۔

(A) عرف (B) تخلص

(C) خطاب (D) لقب

60. [illegible] شبلی نعمانی اور ابو الاثر حفیظ جالندھری میں، ان میں سے کونسی بات مشترک تھی۔

(A) دونوں کا استاد ایک ہے

(B) دونوں کا لقب ایک تھا

(C) دونوں کا خطاب ایک تھا

(D) دونوں تخلص استعمال نہیں کرتے

61. لفظ ''نمکدان'' کونسا اسم ہے؟

(A) اسم آلہ (B) اسم ظرف زماں

(C) اسم ظرف مکاں (D) اسم مصغر

62. آپ یہ بتائیں کہ خوانچہ کونسا اسم ہے؟

(A) اسم مصغر (B) اسم ظرف مکاں

(C) اسم آلہ (D) اسم حاصل مصدر

63. لفظ ''قینچی'' کونسا اسم ہے؟

(A) اسم آلہ (B) اسم مصغر

(C) اسم فاعل (D) اسم صفت

64. لفظ ''قلم'' کونسا اسم ہے؟

(A) اسم فاعل (B) اسم ذات

(C) اسم ظرف (D) اسم آلہ

65. اگر کسی کو پکارنا یا خطاب کرنا مقصود ہو تو کونسی علامت آتی ہے؟

(A) سوالیہ (B) وقفہ

(C) رابطہ (D) ندائیہ

66- لازم و ملزوم کے درمیان اگر کم واسطے ہوں تو علم بیان کی رو سے اسے ہم کیا کہیں گے؟

(A) کنایہ قریب (B) کنایہ بعید

(C) کنایہ لازم (D) کنایہ تلویح

67- جب لازم و ملزوم میں واسطے کم ہوں تو اسے کیا کہا جائے گا؟

(A) رمز (B) ایماء

(C) کنایہ (D) کنایہ قریب

68- تلمیح کے لفظی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) بلانا (B) بلانا

(C) اشارہ کرنا (D) بانا

69. نجم الدولہ کس شاعر کا خطاب تھا؟

(A) ابراہیم ذوق (B) میر تقی میر

(C) مرزا غالب (D) بہادر شاہ ظفر

70. وہ اسم جس سے کوئی جگہ یا وقت ظاہر ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(A) اسم ظرف (B) اسم ظرف مکاں

(C) اسم ظرف زماں (D) اسم حالیہ

71. آپ یہ بتائیں کہ ''سیکنڈ'' کونسا اسم ہے؟

(A) اسم ظرف زماں (B) اسم مصغر

(C) اسم تصغیر (D) اسم ظرف زماں غیر محدود

72. ''مہاراجہ'' کونسا اسم ہے؟

(A) اسم مکبر (B) اسم مصغر

(C) اسم ذات (D) اسم صفت

73. لفظ ''شاہکار'' کونسا اسم ہے؟

(A) اسم مصغر (B) اسم مکبر

(C) اسم ذات (D) اسم صفت

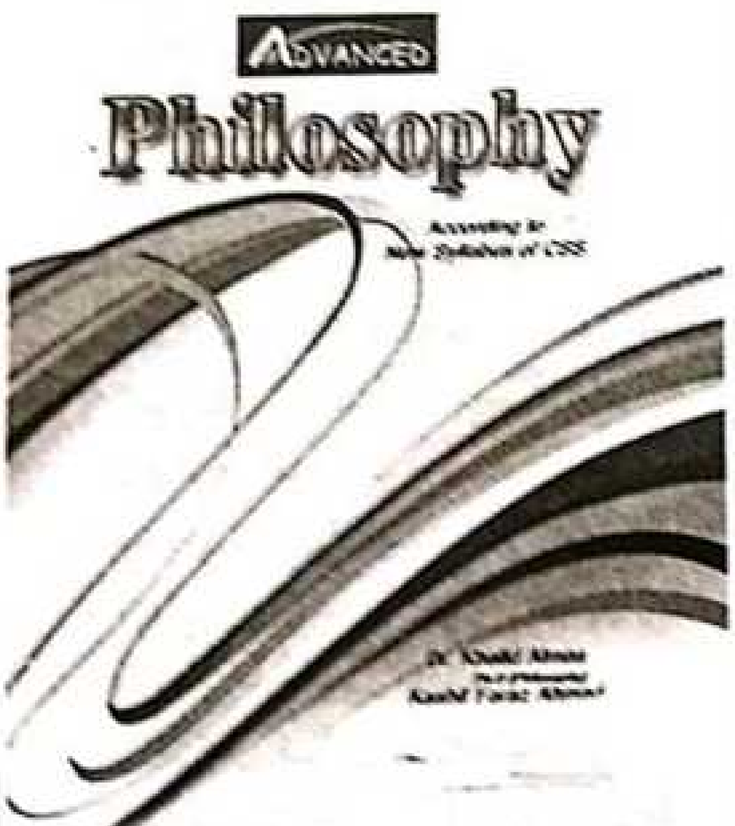
74- دریائے لطافت کی اردو ادب میں کیا حیثیت ہے؟

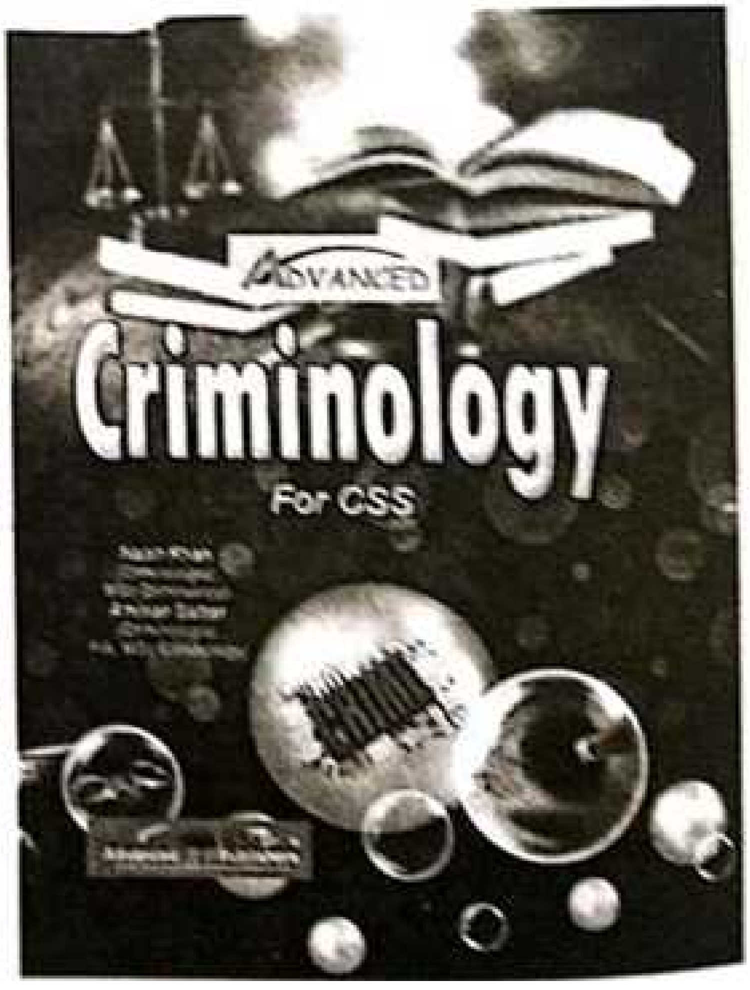
(A) اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب (B) اردو کی پہلی مزاحیہ کتاب

(C) اردو کی پہلی گرامر کی کتاب (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جوابات

1. (D)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (D)	6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (A)
9. (C)	10.(B)	11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (C)	15. (D)	16.(B)
17. (A)	18.(C)	19. (B)	20. (B)	21. (C)	22. (D)	23. (B)	24.(C)
25. (D)	26.(D)	27. (A)	28. (C)	29. (B)	30. (C)	31. (D)	32.(D)
33. (A)	34.(C)	35. (B)	36. (D)	37. (D)	38. (A)	39. (C)	40.(B)
41. (C)	42.(D)	43. (D)	44. (A)	45. (C)	46. (D)	47. (C)	48.(C)
49. (A)	50.(B)	51. (A)	52. (C)	53. (D)	54. (A)	55. (B)	56.(B)
57. (A)	58.(A)	59. (C)	60. (D)	61. (C)	62. (A)	63. (A)	64.(D)
65. (D)	66.(D)	67. (A)	68. (C)	69. (C)	70. (A)	71. (A)	72.(A)
73. (B)	74. (C)						





ضرب الامثال اور محاورات

1- ''انڈے کا شہزادہ'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) وہ شخص جو گھر سے باہر نہ نکلا ہے
(B) ناتجربہ کار
(C) ناواقف
(D) سبھی

2. ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) جس کا کام اُس کو ساجے
(B) جس کا کام اُسی کو ساجے
(C) جس کا کام اسی کو ساجے اور کرے تو ٹھینگا باجے
(D) دونوں C,B

3. ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل درست ہے؟
(A) چیل کے گھونسلے میں ماس کہاں
(B) چیل کے گھونسلے میں بوٹی کہاں
(C) چیل کے گھونسلے میں گوشت کہاں
(D) چیل کے گھر میں ماس کہاں

4. ''خدا گنجے کو ناخن نہ دے'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ظالم کو اختیار نہ دے
(B) ستائے ہوئے کو اختیار نہ دے
(C) پاگل اپنا ہی نقصان کرتا ہے
(D) کم حوصلہ اور کمینہ با اختیار نہ ہو

5- ''آبِ آتش رنگ'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) خون کے آنسو (B) پانی کا سرخ ہونا
(C) سونے کی نسبت (D) بہت غمزدہ ہونا

6- ''آبِ آخرت'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) میت کو غسل دینا (B) آخرت کا پھل
(C) شرمندگی (D) عزت پر حرف آنا

7- ''آبِ آہن'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) شفاف (B) لوہے کی چمک
(C) لوہے کی گرماہٹ (D) لوہے کی سختی

8- ''آب '' اس سے کرا مراد ہے؟
(A) صاف شفاف پانی (B) گدلا پانی
(C) ابلا ہوا پانی
(D) دواؤں سے جوش دیا ہوا پانی

9- ''آتش کا پرکالا'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) آگ کا ٹکڑا (B) چالاک
(C) ہوشیار و شوخ (D) سبھی

10- ''آتما ٹھنڈی کرنا'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) بھوکے کا پیٹ بھرنا (B) آسائش کی زندگی بسر کرنا
(C) بدلہ لینا (D) بہت خوش ہونا

11- ''آتما کی آنچ'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) بچوں کی محبت (B) والدین کی محبت
(C) دوستوں کی محبت (D) خود فریبی

12- ''آشفتہ سری'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) دیوانگی (B) جنون
(C) پاگل پن (D) سبھی

13- ''ام العلوم'' سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) علم نحو (B) علم صرف
(C) تاریخ نویسی (D) جغرافیہ

14- ''امشب'' سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) آج کی رات (B) اس رات

(C) بہت اندھیری رات (D) a اور b

15. ''انتفاع'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) فائدہ اٹھانا (B) آمدنی حاصل کرنا

(C) بہت زیادہ خرچ کرنا (D) a اور b

16. ''اوکھلی میں سر دینا'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) خود ہلاکت میں پڑنا (B) خطرہ میں پڑنا

(C) بے موقع آمد (D) a اور b

17. ''برسات کھا جانا'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) برسات کا اثر قبول کرنا (B) بر کھا رُت

(C) بارش کا طول پکڑنا (D) ناپائیدار چیز

18. ''بزرگوں کا ٹھیکرا'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) موروثی جائیداد (B) بزرگوں کی بیٹھک

(C) عظمت و شرافت (D) بزرگوں کے لائق

19. ''بسم اللہ کا گنبد'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) جائے پناہ (B) مقام امن

(C) ابتدائی منزل (D) بچی

20. ''آپ کاج مہا کاج'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) اپنا کام اچھا لگتا ہے

(B) اپنا کام کرنا اچھا ہے

(C) جو کام خود کیا جائے وہی بہتر ہوتا ہے

(D) خود انسان بہت کام کر سکتا ہے

21. ''آج مرے کل دوسرا دن'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) وقت بڑا ظالم ہے

(B) گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ نہیں آتا

(C) زندگی ناپائیدار ہے

(D) مرے ہوئے کو لوگ جلدی بُھلا دیتے ہیں

22. ''اشرفیاں لُٹیں، کوئلوں پر مہر'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) بے سود کام کرنے

(B) اُلٹے کام کرنے

(C) ضروری کاموں میں کنجوسی، فضول کاموں میں بے دریغ استعمال کرنا

(D) بے جا اسراف

23. ''اونٹ رے اونٹ تیری کونسی کل سیدھی'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) بھدے آدمی کو کہتے ہیں

(B) بے وقوف آدمی کو کہتے ہیں

(C) دغاباز اور فریبی آدمی کو کہتے ہیں

(D) جھوٹے آدمی کو کہتے ہیں

24. ''جون پور کا قاضی'' سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) بے وقوف آدمی (B) لالچی

(C) ایماندار قاضی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

25. ''چار آئینہ'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) مختلف سائز کے چار آئینے (B) زرہ بکتر

(C) حیران کرنا (D) سامنا ہونا

26. ''چار ہاتھ اچھلنا'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) بہت بے چین ہونا (B) اضطرابی کیفیت میں ہونا

(C) بہت لائق ہونا (D) a اور b

27. ''چاند کھجلانا'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) دھوپ کھانے کو دل چاہنا

(B) بہت گرمی ہونا

(C) چاندنی رات

(D) چاند کا دیر سے نکلنا

28. ''چاندی کا جوتا سر پر'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) روپیہ دینے پر کام نکلتا ہے

(B) جلا کر راکھ کر دینا

(C) چاندی کا بنا ہوا جوتا

(D) چاندی کے تاروں سے بنے ہوئے جوتے

29. ''چاہ خس پوش'' اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) مکر و فریب

(B) وہ کنواں جسے چھپانے کیلئے گھاس سے ڈھانپ دیا گیا ہو

(C) چارہ　(D) a اور b

30. "چاہ (ذقن) زنخداں" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ٹھوڑی کا گڑھا　(B) گال پر تل
(C) ماتھے پر محراب　(D) سر پر زخم

31. "بلی کے بھاگوں چھینکا ٹوٹنا" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اتفاقیہ کوئی بہتر کام نکل آنا
(B) بلی کو چھیچھڑوں ہی کے خواب
(C) بلی کو خواب چھیچھڑوں کا
(D) نقصان میں فائدہ نکل آنا

32. ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل ٹھیک ہے۔
(A) بلی کو چھیچھڑوں ہی کے خواب
(B) بلی کا خواب چھیچھڑوں کا
(C) بلی کو خواب چھیچھڑوں کا
(D) دونوں C,A

33. ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل صحیح ہے۔
(A) بڑے میاں بڑے میاں چھوٹے میاں سبحان اللہ
(B) بڑے میاں سو بڑے میاں چھوٹے میاں سبحان اللہ
(C) چھوٹے میاں چھوٹے میاں بڑے میاں سبحان اللہ
(D) چھوٹے میاں سو چھوٹے میاں بڑے میاں سبحان اللہ

34. ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل صحیح ہے؟
(A) پانچوں انگلیاں گھی میں
(B) پانچوں انگلیاں گھی میں سر کڑاہی میں
(C) پانچوں گھی میں سر کڑاہی میں
(D) دونوں C,A

35. "دس جنے کی لاٹھی ایک جنے کا بوجھ" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) فضول خرچی کرنا　(B) بہت زیادہ احتیاط کرنا
(C) اتفاق میں برکت ہے　(D) دونوں B,A

36. "ڈھاک کے تین پات" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اپنی ضد پر اڑے رہنا
(B) حقیقت کا واضح ہونا
(C) ہر حالت میں نتیجہ ایک ہونا
(D) دونوں C,B

37. "آشفتہ بیاں" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) فضول باتیں کرنا
(B) یادداشت کا تیز ہونا
(C) یادداشت کا جاتے رہنا
(D) بیان میں جذباتیت کا اظہار

38. "آشوب زمانہ" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) روزگار　(B) زمانے کا فتنہ
(C) بھی　(D) -

39. "آنچل میں بات باندھنا" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) بات پلے باندھنا　(B) کسی کی بات کو اہمیت نہ دینا
(C) کسی کو رسوا کرنا　(D) خوشامد کرنا

40. "اثاث البیت" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اسباب خانہ داری　(B) منقولہ جائیداد
(C) گھر کا سامان　(D) بھی

41. "اریب کی چال" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) دغا و فریب کی بات　(B) ٹیڑھی چال
(C) حقائق سے بھری ہوئی بات　(D) a اور b

42. "کھیتی خصم سیتی" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) کھیت کھلیان کا اللہ نگہبان
(B) کھیتی محنت طلب کام ہے
(C) کام محض اپنی ہمت سے ہوتا ہے
(D) ہمت مرداں مدد خدا

43. "کابل میں کیا گدھے نہیں ہوتے" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ہر جگہ عقلمندوں کے ساتھ بے وقوف بھی ہوتے ہیں
(B) کوئی چیز انہونی نہیں ہے
(C) ہر جگہ نیکوں کے ساتھ برے بھی ہوتے ہیں

(D) عام بات کو حیران کن ظاہر کرنا

44. "چھچھی کبوتری محلوں میں ڈیرا" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) نکمے آدمی کو بڑا مرتبہ مل جانا

(B) عام آدمی کو بڑا مرتبہ مل جانا

(C) عام آدمی کا بادشاہوں کے ساتھ رہن سہن

(D) عیب دار آدمی کی بادشاہانہ خواہشات

45. "اڑان گھائی بتانا" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) دھوکا دینا (B) بہکانا

(C) خوشامد کرنا (D) a اور b

46. "اللہ توکلی کارخانہ ہے" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) توکل پر بسر اوقات (B) کسی کی مدد نہیں

(C) بے پرواہ (D) سبھی

47. "الو کی دُم فاختہ" سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) نہایت بے وقوف (B) نہایت چالاک

(C) نہایت سست (D) نہایت عقل مند

48. "رات بھر ممیائی ایک بچہ بیاہی" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) منت سماجت بہت کرنا لیکن سنی بہت کم جانا

(B) تکلیف زیادہ فائدہ کم

(C) پریشانی کی حالت میں کچھ نہ سوجھنا

(D) رو رو کر تھوڑا سا حاصل کرنا

49. ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل ہے؟

(A) شرع میں کیا شرم (B) شریعت میں کیا شرم

(C) شرع میں کیا شرم (D) دونوں C,B

50. "شہر میں اونٹ بدنام" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) مشہور عیبی کی شامت آتی ہے

(B) بد اچھا بدنام برا

(C) اپنے ماحول سے باہر کوئی چیز نہیں جچتی

(D) غیر کو سودا اسم جلدی ٹھہرا جاتا ہے

51. "مزاج عالی، نہ دوشنگ نہ نہالی" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) اعلیٰ مرتبہ کے لوگ اعلیٰ مزاج والے ہوتے ہیں

(B) غریبی میں امیرانہ ٹھاٹھ

(C) اندر کچھ اور باہر کچھ

(D) عام آدمی کا اپنے آپ کو کوئی چیز سمجھنا

52. "یار زندہ صحبت باقی" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) محبت زندہ رہنے تک رہتی ہے

(B) دوستی زندہ رہنے تک رہتی ہے

(C) زندہ رہے تو ملتے رہیں گے

(D) زندہ دل یار سے دوستی قائم رہتی ہے

53. "بسم اللہ کے گنبد میں بیٹھنا" اس سے کرا مراد ہے؟

(A) سلامتی کی جگہ میں بیٹھنا (B) امن و امان میں رہنا

(C) تجربہ کار ہونا (D) سبھی

54. "بندر کی کیا آشنائی" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) بے مروت کا کیا بھروسہ (B) احمق کی دوستی

(C) حقیر و ذلیل کا تعلق (D) a اور b

55. "بے نقط گالیاں دینا" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) فحش گالیاں دینا (B) محض برا بھلا کہنا

(C) ناراضگی کا اظہار کرنا (D) بے مروتی

56. "پیٹ سے پاؤں نکالنا" محاورہ کا مطلب بتائیے؟

(A) بدراہ ہونا (B) چھپے ہوئے عیب نکالنا

(C) پر پرزے نکالنا (D) سبھی

57. "تاریخ ارجاع" سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) مقدمہ دائر ہونے کی تاریخ (B) مقدمہ کی پہلی تاریخ

(C) a اور b (D) تاریخ دینا

58. "تجاہل عارفانہ" سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) جان بوجھ کر انجان بننا (B) ناواقفیت کا اظہار

(C) a اور b (D) غفلت سے کام کرنا

59. "ننگی کیا نہائے گی اور کیا نچوڑے گی" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) کنجوس آدمی کیا فضول خرچی کرے گا

(B) کنجوس مکھی چوس
(C) غریب آدمی کسی اورکو کیا دے گا
(D) بے سرمایہ اورغریب کی کیا حقیقت ہے

60- "تخویف مجرمانہ" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ناجائز دھمکی (B) بدنیتی سے ڈرانا
(C) a اور b (D) جرم کا ارتکاب کرنا

61- "تراضی طرفین" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) فریقین کا راضی ہونا (B) فریقین کی ناراضگی
(C) سمتوں کا اشارہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

62- "تشت از بام ہونا" محاورہ کا مطلب بتائیں؟
(A) مشہور ہونا (B) بدنام ہونا
(C) ظاہر ہونا (D) سبھی ☆

63- "تواضع سمرقندی" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) جھوٹی خاطر تواضع (B) ظاہرداری کی آؤ بھگت
(C) a اور b (D) شاندار دعوت

64- "تولیت نامہ" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ولی بنانے کی تحریر☆
(B) دعوی کی مندرجات
(C) بنائے دعوی
(D) درخواست حصول نان ونفقہ

65- "تھن باندھنا" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) روپے جمع کرنا (B) سونا جمع کرنا
(C) فوج جمع کرنا (D) چاندی جمع کرنا

66- "تیل ماش ہونا" محاورہ ہے۔ مطلب بتائیے؟
(A) رسوا ہونا (B) مصیبت میں ہونا
(C) ناامید ہونا (D) صدقے ہونا

67- "ثالث بالخیر" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) غیر جانبدار
(B) جانبدار ثالث
(C) فریقین کی مرضی کے خلاف ثالث
(D) ادھوری ثالثی کرنے وال

68- "ثالث حصری" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ایسا ثالث جسکو فیصلہ کا اختیار نہ ہو
(B) ایسا ثالث جسکو فریقین نے معاملے کے فیصلے کا پورا اختیار دے دیا ہو
(C) غیر جانبدار ثالث
(D) جانبدار ثالث

69- "جام سفال" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) مٹی کا پیالہ (B) ریت کا پیالہ
(C) سونے کا پیالہ (D) چاندی کا پیالہ

70- "جل پان کرنا" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) تھوڑا سا کھانا (B) ناشتہ کرنا
(C) a اور b (D) دھات کا برتن

71- "جنگ زرگری" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) مصنوعی لڑائی (B) دھاوے کی لڑائی
(C) لڑائی پر فتح (D) سبھی ☆

72. "واہ پیر علیا۔ پکائی کھیر ہو گیا دلیا" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) بنا بنایا کام بگڑ جانا (B) اچھے کام کا خراب نتیجہ نکلنا
(C) دونوں B,A (D) شیخی خور آدمی کو شرمندہ کرنا

73. "ہاتھ کنگن کو آرسی کیا" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اوکھلی میں دیا سر تو دھمکیوں سے کیا ڈر
(B) کرنا جراب، سوچنا خراب
(C) اشارہ کسی طرف کرنا پوچھنا کسی اور چیز کے بارے میں
(D) ظاہر بات کے ثبوت کی ضرورت نہیں

74. "ہونہار بروا کے چکنے چکنے پات" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ہونہار بچے کی ہر بات پیاری ہوتی ہے
(B) ہونہار بچہ ہر جگہ کامیاب ہو جاتا ہے
(C) ہنرمند کبھی بھوکا نہیں رہتا

(D) ہنر مند بچپن ہی سے معلوم ہو جاتا ہے ☆

75- "چراغ اکسانا" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) شام کا وقت ہونا (B) دیا بجھا دینا
(C) لو اونچی کرنا (D) روشنی کا سامان ہونا

76- "چراغ ٹھنڈا کرنا" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) چراغ روشن کرنا (B) چراغ بجھانا
(C) ناپائیدار (D) چراغ توڑنا

77- "چڑیا کا دودھ" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ناممکن بات (B) ڈرپوک جانور
(C) بدنام (D) بزدل

78- "چیند بازی" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) معاملے کا احسن طریقے سے ہونا
(B) بدمعاملگی
(C) فراڈ (D) خوشامد

79- "چیونٹا کی گرو پیٹ میں ہونا" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) نہایت کم خوراک ہونا
(B) چھوٹی عمر میں بہت عقلمند ہونا
(C) بہت ہوشیار ہونا
(D) مظلوم ہونا

80- "حاتم کی گور پر لات مارنا" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) حاتم کو سخاوت میں مات دینا
(B) بخیل ہونا
(C) خوشامد کے طور پر سخاوت کرنا
(D) حاجت مندوں کی مدد کرنا

81- "حدیث کھینچنا" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) حدیث کا بار بار لکھنا (B) نیک کام زیادہ کرنا
(C) توبہ کرنا (D) کسی کام کو بار بار کرنا

82- "حسرت آیات" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) افسوس ناک (B) خوب تر
(C) حیرت کا اظہار (D) بدمزگی

83- "خاک اڑانا" محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) نقل اتارنا (B) بدنام کرنا
(C) رسوا کرنا (D) بھی

84- "خردہ گیر" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) نکتہ چین (B) عیب جو
(C) شک (D) a اور b

85- "خیمہ ازرق" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) نیلا خیمہ (B) آسمان
(C) a اور b (D) سرخ خیمہ

86- "داب چوک جانا" محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) چھپائی میں کاغذ کا چھپنے سے رہ جانا
(B) دفن کر دینا
(C) برباد کر دینا
(D) مغلوب کرنا

87. "غریب کی جورو سب کی بھابھی" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) غریب پر سب کا بس چلتا ہے
(B) غریب کی بیوی کو ہر کسی کی خدمت کرنا ہوتی ہے
(C) غریب کو ہر کسی کے ساتھ بنا کر رکھنا ہوتی ہے
(D) غریب سے سب مذاق کرتے ہیں

88- "دورہ سپرد ہونا" محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) غشی طاری ہونا
(B) محبوس ہونا
(C) دورہ کرنا
(D) مقدمہ کا سیشن جج کے سپرد ہونا

89- "دلی کے لیوے لے ڈالنا" محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) حیران رہنا (B) کسی کے گھر بار جانا
(C) اعلیٰ مقام حاصل کرنا (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

90. "فقیر کو کمبل ہی دوشالہ ہے" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) غریب آدمی کو چھوٹی چھوٹی خواہشات ہوتی ہیں

(B) غریب کے لئے غربت سے بڑا کوئی دکھ نہیں

(C) غریب کو جو مل جائے وہی غنیمت ہے

(D) دونوں B,C

91. ''کاغذ کی ناؤ سدا نہیں بہتی'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) دھوکا ہر وقت نہیں چلتا

(B) جھوٹ ہمیشہ نہیں چلتا

(C) کچے گھڑے پار نہیں پہنچاتے

(D) مستقل کام مستقل بنیادوں پر ہی قائم ہوتے ہیں

92. ''کتے کو گھی ہضم نہیں ہوتا'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) غریب آدمی کو امارت ہضم نہیں ہوتی

(B) کم ظرف آدمی میں حوصلہ نہیں ہوتا

(C) اپنے معیار سے بڑھ کر کوئی چیز ملے آدمی سنبھال نہیں سکتا

(D) جھوٹا کبھی سچ نہیں بول سکتا

-93 ''دسترخوان کی بلی'' مثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) کام چور (B) بہت زیادہ محنت کرنے والا

(C) بہت زیادہ کھانے والا (D) کم خوراک

-94 ''دسترخواں کی مکھی'' مثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) ہر وقت کھانے پر موجود ہونے والا

(B) بن بلایا مہمان

(C) a اور b

(D) دسترخوان کا صاف نہ ہونا

-95 ''دعوت ثمرقند'' مثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) ایک دن پرتکلف دعوت دوسرے دن فاقہ

(B) ثمرقند کے حکمران کی دعوت

(C) ثمرقند کے لوگوں کی طرف سے دعوت

(D) دعوت عام

-96 ''دعوت شیراز'' مثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) سادہ کھانا

(B) بے تکلفی کی دعوت

(C) شیراز کے بادشاہ کی طرف سے دعوت

(D) a اور b

-97 ''دری دری کرنا'' اس مثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) کسی بات کو شک سے لینا

(B) کسی پوشیدہ بات کو جابجا مشہور کرنا

(C) کسی حیرانی والی بات کو بار بار کرنا

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

-98 ''دیدوں میں سروں پھولنا'' محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) اضطرابی کیفیت میں ہونا

(B) حیران ہونا

(C) گھبراہٹ میں کچھ نظر نہ آنا

(D) ہر وقت پریشان رہنا

-99 ''ڈھاک کے تین پات'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) صدا ایک حال پر رہنا (B) ہمیشہ مفلس نظر آنا

(C) اچھے حالات میں ہونا (D) a اور b

-100 ''ڈھال کر گالیاں دینا'' محاورہ سے کیا مرد ہے؟

(A) ظاہری طور پر کسی کو لیکن حقیقت کسی اور کو گالیاں دینا

(B) کسی کو بہت زیادہ گالیاں دینا

(C) کسی سے ہمیشہ لڑتے جھگڑتے رہنا

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

-101 ''ذوی الفرائض'' محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) شرعی وارث جن کے حصے مقرر ہیں

(B) قرابت دار

(C) عزت پانا

(D) فرائض کا پورا کرنا

-102 ''راج بھنگ ہونا'' محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) زوال سلطنت

(B) بادشاہت کا عروج

(C) لڑائی ہونا

(D) راجاؤں کی آپس میں بیٹھک

-103 ''رمضان کے نمازی محرم کے سپاہی'' اس مثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) ظاہر دار لوگ (B) پوشیدہ لوگ

(C) ہمراز لوگ (D) نیک لوگ

104- "زانوئے تلمذ تہ کرنا" محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) شاگرد ہونا (B) احمق

(C) عقل مند (D) ششدر رہنا

105. "کھسیانی بلی کھمبا نوچے" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) غصہ کسی کا نکالنا کسی پر

(B) پریشان آدمی کچھ بھی کر سکتا ہے

(C) شرمندہ آدمی دوسروں پر غصہ نکالتا ہے

(D) شرمندگی میں کچھ سمجھ نہ آتا

106. "گھر نہ دیوار، میاں محلہ دار" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) جبراً رشتہ جوڑنا

(B) کسی مفلس کا شیخی بگھارنا

(C) تعلق جتلانا

(D) کسی غریب آدمی کا امیر آدمی سے بے ڈھنگا ناطہ جوڑنا

107- "دانت تلے جیبھ دینا" محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) تحمل کرنا (B) ٹھہرانا

(C) a اور b (D) تکلیف دینا

108- "دخل نامہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) قبضے کی سند یا حکم

(B) قابض ہونے کا سرکاری حکم

(C) a اور b

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

109- "دستر خوان کا توبہ توبہ کرنا" محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) جب کھانا چنا ہوا ہو اور کوئی کھانے پر نہ بیٹھے ☆

(B) دستر خوان کا خالی ہونا

(C) مہمانوں کا بہت زیادہ آنا

(D) کھانا کم پڑا

110- "زخم پر نمک چھڑکنا" کے کیا معنی ہیں؟

(A) تکلیف دینا (B) ستائے ہوئے کو ستانا

(C) کسی کو نقصان دینا (D) بھی

111- "زعفران کا کھیت دیکھنا" محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) اچھے ماحول میں ہونا (B) بہت ہنسنا

(C) خوش رہنا (D) c اور b

112- "زیست بھاری کرنا" محاورہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) زندگی تلخ ہونا (B) زندگی دوبھر ہونا

(C) a اور b (D) خفا ہونا

113- "ژالہ زدگی" سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) اولوں کی بارش (B) اولوں سے پہنچا ہوا نقصان

(C) a اور b (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

114- "ژرف نگاہ" سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) گہری نظر والا جو کسی معاملے کی تہ تک پہنچ جائے

(B) کم نظر والا

(C) تیز نظر والا

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

115- "ژولیدہ بیان" سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) جس کی تقریر و تحریر میں الجھاؤ ہو

(B) سادہ بیان کرنا

(C) تشبیہات کا استعمال کرنے والا

(D) نہایت سادہ تحریر

116- "سات پانچ کرنا" سے کرا مراد ہے؟

(A) عیاری سے کام لینا (B) مکر و فریب کرنا

(C) تکرار کرنا (D) بھی

117- "شیر کا ناخن" سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) بچوں کی حفاظت کیلئے گلے میں کچھ ڈالنا

(B) بہادر آدمی

(C) ڈرپوک

(D) شرمیلا پن

118- "صاحب قیافہ" سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) دانا (B) عقل مند

(C) سمجھدار　(D) سبھی

119- ''صلاۓ سمرقندی'' سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) وہ دعوت جو دل سے نہ دی جائے

(B) وہ دعوت جو دل سے دی جائے

(C) عالی شان دعوت

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

120- ''ضرب لازب'' سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) وہ چوٹ جس کا نشان باقی رہے

(B) وہ چوٹ جس کا نشان جاتا رہے

(C) ہلکا زخم

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

121- ''ضیق میں آنا'' سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) تنگ ہونا　(B) عاجز آنا

(C) مشکل میں ہونا　(D) سبھی

122- ''طالع آزما'' سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) نصیب آزمانے والا　(B) ابن الوقت

(C) a اور b　(D) لالچی

123- ''طغرائے امتیاز'' کے کیا معنی ہیں؟

(A) بزرگی کی نشانی　(B) منفرد صفت

(C) a اور b　(D) انعام

جوابات

1. (D)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (D)	5. (A)	6. (A)	7. (B)	8. (B)
9. (D)	10.(A)	11. (B)	12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (D)	15. (D)	16. (D)
17. (A)	18. (A)	19. (D)	20. (C)	21. (C)	22. (D)	23. (C)	24. (A)
25. (B)	26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (A)	29. (D)	30. (A)	31. (A)	32. (A)
33. (B)	34. (C)	35. (C)	36. (C)	37. (A)	38. (C)	39. (A)	40. (D)
41. (D)	42. (C)	43. (C)	44. (A)	45. (D)	46. (D)	47. (A)	48. (B)
49. (C)	50. (A)	51. (B)	52. (C)	53. (D)	54. (D)	55. (A)	56. (D)
57. (C)	58. (C)	59. (D)	60. (C)	61. (A)	62. (D)	63. (C)	64. (A)
65. (C)	66. (D)	67. (A)	68. (B)	69. (A)	70. (C)	71. (D)	72. (C)
73. (D)	74. (D)	75. (C)	76. (B)	77. (A)	78. (B)	79. (A)	80. (A)
81. (C)	82. (A)	83. (D)	84. (D)	85. (C)	86. (A)	87. (A)	88. (D)
89. (B)	90. (C)	91. (B)	92. (B)	93. (A)	94. (C)	95. (A)	96. (D)
97. (B)	98. (C)	99. (D)	100.(A)	101.(A)	102.(A)	103.(A)	
104.(A)	105.(C)	106.(B)	107.(C)	108.(C)	109.(A)	110.(D)	
111.(A)	112.(C)	113.(C)	114.(A)	115.(A)	116.(D)	117.(A)	
118.(D)	119.(A)	120.(A)	121.(D)	122.(C)	123.(C)		

تحریک علی گڑھ اور اردو ادب

1- تحریک علی گڑھ کو کس اور نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے؟
(A) تحریک نیچر (B) تحریک عقل
(C) عقلیت پسندی کی تحریک (D) تحریک سرسید

2- تحریک علی گڑھ کی بدولت اردو نثر کو کیا فوائد حاصل ہوئے؟
(A) اردو نثر اجتماعی مقاصد سے روشناس ہوئی
(B) اردو نثر کو سہل اور سلیس بنا کر اسے عام اجتماعی زندگی کا ترجمان اور علمی مطالب کے اظہار کا وسیلہ بنا دیا گیا
(C) اردو نثر کی حدود وسیع ہوئیں
(D) تمام

3- تحریک سرسید کے زیر اثر جو نثر سامنے آئی وہ کس کی پیروی تھی؟
(A) دہلی کالج کی نثر (B) سودا کی نثر
(C) فورٹ ولیم کالج کی نثر (D) غالب کی نثر

4- "اسباب بغاوت ہند" سرسید کی مشہور کتاب ہے یہ کتاب کب شائع ہوئی؟
(A) 1865 (B) 1866
(C) 1857 (D) 1859

5- سرسید نے رسالہ "احکام طعام اہل کتاب" لکھا، جس میں ثابت کیا کہ مسلمان انگریزوں کے ساتھ کھانا کھا سکتے ہیں۔ یہ رسالہ کب شائع ہوا؟
(A) 1865 (B) 1872
(C) 1870 (D) 1868

6- سرسید احمد خان نے غازی پور میں کون سا اہم ادارہ قائم کیا؟
(A) سائنٹیفک سوسائٹی (B) سائنٹیفک سوسائٹی اخبار
(C) ایشیاٹک سوسائٹی (D) محمڈنز آف انڈیا سوسائٹی

7- سرسید احمد خان نے سائنٹیفک سوسائٹی کب قائم کی؟
(A) 1860ء (B) 1865ء
(C) 1866ء (D) 1863ء

8- سائنٹیفک سوسائٹی سرسید نے کس شہر میں قائم کی؟
(A) غازی پور (B) بجنور
(C) علی گڑھ (D) دہلی

9- سرسید نے علی گڑھ میں سکول کس سال قائم کیا؟
(A) 1879ء (B) 1875ء
(C) 1877ء (D) 1885ء

10- علی گڑھ سکول کو کالج میں کب تبدیل کیا گیا؟
(A) 1875 (B) 1878
(C) 1885 (D) 1877

11- علی گڑھ کالج کو یونیورسٹی کا درجہ کب ملا؟
(A) 1990ء (B) 1890ء
(C) 1920ء (D) 1895ء

12- انگلستان میں سرسید سپیکٹیٹر اور گارڈین اخبارات سے بہت متاثر ہوئے اور ان کی طرز پر ہندوستان واپس آ کر رسالہ جاری کرنے کا عزم کیا۔ یہ رسالہ انہوں نے کس نام سے نکالا؟
(A) تہذیب الاسلام (B) تہذیب الہندوستان
(C) علی گڑھ میگزین (D) تہذیب الاخلاق

13- سرسید کے اسلوب نثر میں تبدیلی کا باعث کسے قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مرزا غالب
(B) فورٹ ولیم کالج کے ادبی نمونے
(C) مغربی نظریات (D) تینوں

14- سرسید کے اس ساتھی کا کیا نام ہے جنہیں بحیثیت انسان اپنے تمام ساتھیوں سے بلند ترین رتبے کا اہل ٹھہرایا جاتا ہے؟

(A)شبلی (B)نواب محسن الملک

(C)مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

(D)نذیر احمد

15- درج ذیل میں سے نذیر احمد کے ناول کون سے ہیں؟

(A)مراۃ العروس اور بنات النعش

(B)توبۃ النصوح اور ابن الوقت

(C)محصنات، ایامیٰ اور رویائے صادقہ

(D)تمام

16- نذیر احمد نے "مراۃ العروس" کس مقصد کے لئے لکھی؟

(A)شوق کی خاطر (B)محکمہ تعلیم کی ہدایت پر

(C)اپنی بیٹی کی تعلیمی ضروریات کیلئے

(D)مالی مفادات کی خاطر

17- نذیر احمد نے کس قسم کے ناول لکھے؟

(A)مذہبی (B)تاریخی

(C)رومانی (D)اصلاحی

18- قرآن پاک کا پہلا فصیح اردو میں استوار اور بامحاورہ ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟

(A)شیخ عبدالقادرؒ (B)شبلی

(C)نذیر احمد (D)وقار الملک

19- سرسید کے کون سے ساتھی پانی پت میں پیدا ہوئے اور نثر اور نظم دونوں میں اپنا لوہا منوالیا؟

(A)شبلی (B)نذیر احمد

(C)مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (D)تمام

20- اردو کی سب سے بہتر سوانح عمری کون سی قرار پائی ہے؟

(A)حیات سعدی (B)حیات جاوید

(C)یادگار غالب (D)یادگار سرسید

21- کس شخصیت نے ادبی تنقید کو پہلی مرتبہ ایک باضابطہ علم قرار دیا اور اس کے اصول وضع کیے؟

(A)شبلی (B)سرسید

(C)حالی (D)چراغ علی

22- حالی نے کس کتاب میں شاعری پر تنقید لکھ کر آنے والی نسلوں کو اردو شاعری کی بوطیقا فراہم کر دی؟

(A)یادگار غالب (B)مقدمہ شعر و شاعری

(C)حیات سعدی (D)شعر العجم

23- "ادب برائے زندگی" کے نظریے کا امام کون ہے؟

(A)شبلی (B)نذیر احمد

(C)سرسید (D)حالی

24- حالی کی سب سے مشہور نظم کون سی ہے؟

(A)مثنوی امید (B)مسدس مدوجزر اسلام

(C)برکھارت (D)مناجات بیوہ

25- "مسدس مدوجزر اسلام" کس نام سے مشہور ہے؟

(A)مسدس اسلام (B)مسدس تاریخ اسلام

(C)مسدس حالی (D)اسلام نامہ

26- کس نے کہا تھا کہ جب خدا پوچھے گا کہ کیا لائے ہو تو میں کہوں گ
حالی سے مسدس لکھوا لایا ہوں اور کچھ نہیں۔

(A)نذیر احمد (B)شبلی

(C)حالی کے والد (D)سرسید

27- حالی نے مثنوی برکھارت، نشاط امید، حب وطن اور مناظرہ رحم و انصاف کس تحریک کے زیر اثر کہیں؟

(A)تحریک علی گڑھ (B)ندوۃ العلماء

(C)رومانی تحریک (D)انجمن پنجاب

28- شبلی کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟

(A)شاعری (B)سوانح نگاری و تاریخ نو

(C)تنقید (D)تمام

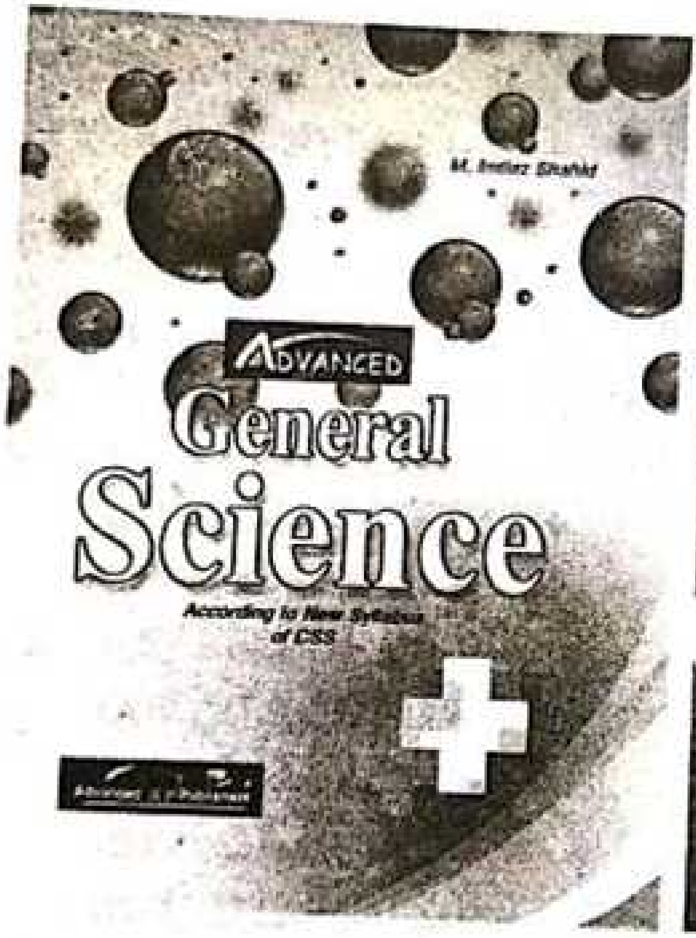
29- "موازنہ انیس و دبیر" کس کی تنقیدی کتاب ہے؟

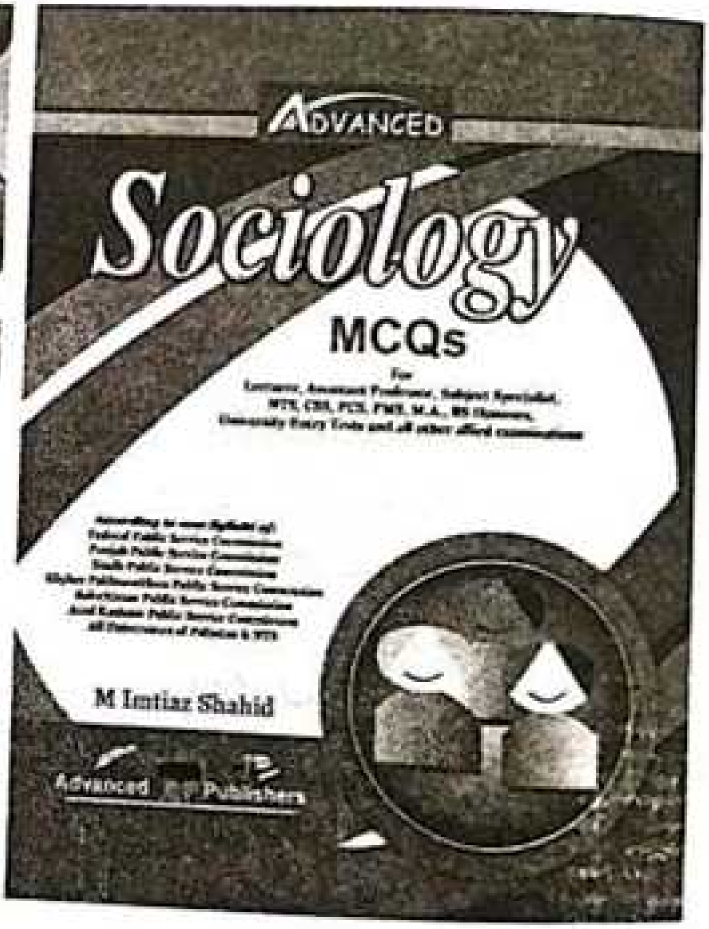
(A)حالی (B)نذیر احمد

(C)ذکاء اللہ (D)شبلی نعمانی

جوابات

1. (D)	2. (D)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (D)	6. (A)	7. (D)	8. (A)
9. (B)	10.(D)	11.(C)	12.(D)	13.(D)	14.(C)	15.(C)	16.(C)
17.(D)	18.(A)	19.(C)	20.(B)	21.(C)	22.(B)	23.(D)	24.(B)
25.(C)	26.(D)	27.(D)	28.(D)	29.(D)			





اغلاط کی درستگی اور غلط صحیح فقرات

1- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) یہ خبر سن کر آوام میں غیض وغضب کی لہر دوڑ گئی
(B) یہ خبر سن کر آوام میں غیظ وغضب کی لہر دوڑ گئی
(C) یہ خبر سن کی عوام میں غیظ وغضب کی لہز دوڑ گئی
(D) یہ خبر سن کر عوام میں غیظ وغضب کی لہر دوڑ گئی

2- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) دودھ کا جلا پانی پھونک پھونک کر پیتا ہے
(B) دودھ کا جلا چھاچھ پھونک پھونک کر پیتا ہے
(C) آگ کا جلا پانی پھونک پھونک کر پیتا ہے
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

3- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) امتحان کی تیاری کیلئے اس نے خون پسینہ ایک کر دیا
(B) امتحان کی تیاری کیلئے اس نے پانی اور خون ایک کر دیا
(C) امتحان کی تیاری کیلئے اس نے خون پانی ایک کر دیا
(D) امتحان کی تیاری کیلئے اس نے خون پانی بہا دیا

4- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) بیل کے آگے بین بجانا بے فائدہ ہے
(B) بکری کے آگے بین بجانا بے فائدہ ہے
(C) بھینس کے آگے بین بجانا بے فائدہ ہے
(D) بیل کے آگے ڈھول بجانا بے کار ہے

5- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) سپاہی کو دیکھتے ہی چور کے ہاتھوں کا طوطا اڑ گیا
(B) سپاہی کو دیکھتے ہی چور کے ہاتھوں سے طوطا اڑ گیا
(C) سپاہی کو دیکھتے ہی چور کا طوطا اڑ گیا
(D) سپاہی کو دیکھتے ہی چور کے ہاتھوں کے طوطے اڑ گئے

6- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) مصنف نے کوزے میں پانی بند کر دیا
(B) مصنف نے کوزے میں بحر بند کر دیا
(C) مصنف نے کوزے میں دریا بند کر دیا
(D) مصنف نے برتن میں نہر بند کر دی

7- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) ہم ایسے آدمی پر بھی تین حرف بھیجتے ہیں
(B) ہم ایسے آدمی پر تین حرف بھیجتے ہیں
(C) ہم ایسے آدمی پر تین حرف پڑھتے ہیں
(D) ہم ایسے آدمی پر پانچ حرف پڑھتے ہیں

8- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) وہ تو ہمیشہ بے پر کی کہتا ہے
(B) وہ تو ہمیشہ بے پر کی اڑاتا ہے
(C) وہ تو بے پر کی بات اڑاتا ہے
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

9- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) راشدہ اپنے فیل ہونے کی خبر سن کر ہکا بکا رہ گئی
(B) راشدہ اپنے فیل ہونے کی خبر سن کر ہکے بکے رہ گئی
(C) راشدہ ہکی بکی رہ گئی اپنے فیل ہونے کی خبر سن کی
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

10- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) دشمنوں نے میرا قافیہ تنگ کر دیا
(B) دشمنوں نے میرا قافیہ تنگ کر دیا
(C) دشمنوں نے میرے قافیے تنگ کر دیے
(D) ب اور ج

11- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) اسلم گدھے بیچ کر سویا کہ اٹھنے کا نام ہی نہیں لیتا
(B) اسلم ہاتھی بیچ کر سویا کہ اٹھنے کا نام ہی نہیں لیتا
(C) اسلم گھوڑے فروخت کر کے سویا کہ اٹھنے کا نام ہی نہیں لیتا
(D) اسلم گھوڑے بیچ کر سویا کہ اٹھنے کا نام ہی نہیں لیتا

12- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) میرے ایک ہی لات سے اسے دن میں چاند نظر آ گیا
(B) میرے ایک ہی ہاتھ سے اسے دن میں چاند نظر آ گیا
(C) میری ایک ہی لات سے اسے دن میں تارا نظر آ گیا
(D) میرے ایک ہی ہاتھ سے اسے دن میں تارے نظر آ گئے

13- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) اس کے کہنے میں نہ آنا وہ شیطانی کی نانی ہے
(B) اس کی باتوں میں نہ آنا وہ شیطان کی خالہ ہے
(C) اس کے کہنے میں نہ آنا وہ شیطان کی بہن ہے
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

14- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) خیالی پلاؤ پکانے سے بات نہیں بنے گی کچھ کام کرو
(B) خیالی کھیر بنانے سے بات نہیں بنے گی کچھ کام کرو
(C) خیالی حلیا بنانے سے بات نہیں بنے گی کچھ کام کرو
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

15- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) تمہارے دیدے کا پانی مر گیا ہے جو باپ پر ہاتھ اٹھاتے ہو
(B) تمہاری آنکھوں کا خون ڈھل گیا ہے جو باپ پر ہاتھ اٹھاتے ہو
(C) تمہاری آنکھو کا خون سوکھ گیا ہے جو باپ پر ہاتھ اٹھاتے ہو
(D) تمہارے دیدے کا پانی ڈھل گیا ہے جو باپ پر ہاتھ اٹھاتے ہو

16- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) یہ لڑکی تو آفت کی پرکالہ ہے
(B) یہ لڑکی آفت کا پرکالہ ہے
(C) یہ لڑکی تو آفت کی پرکالی ہے
(D) یہ لڑکی تو پرکالہ آفت ہے

17- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) میری کامیابی کا سہرا آپ کے سر ہے
(B) میری کامیابی کا سایہ آپ کے ماتھے ہے
(C) میری کامیابی کا سایہ آپ کو ہے
(D) میری کامیابی کا ہار آپ کے گلے ہے

18- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) تم اس معمولی سی ناکامیابی پر کیوں دل چھوڑ بیٹھے ہو
(B) تم اس معمولی سی ناکامی پر جی کیوں چھوڑ گئے ہو
(C) تم اس معمولی سی ناکامی سے کیوں دل چھوڑ گئے ہو
(D) تم اس معمولی سی ناکامی پر کیوں جی چھوڑ بیٹھے ہو

19- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) سارا دن گھر بیٹھے مچھر اڑاتے رہتے ہو
(B) سارا دن گھر بیٹھے مچھر مارتے رہتے ہو
(C) سارا دن گھر بیٹھے مکھیاں مارتے رہتے ہو
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

20- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) سلمیٰ کے منہ کون آئے؟ اس کی فٹ بھر کی زبان ہے
(B) سلمیٰ کے منہ کون آئے؟ اس کی تو گز کی زبان ہے
(C) سلمیٰ کے منہ کون آئے اس کی ہاتھ بھر کی زبان ہے
(D) تینوں درست ہیں

21- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) یہ لڑکا تو آوارہ ہو کر ہاتھوں سے پھسلا جا رہا ہے
(B) یہ لڑکا تو آوارہ ہو کر ہاتھ سے پھسل گیا ہے
(C) یہ لڑکا تو آوارہ ہو کر ہاتھ سے نکل جا رہا ہے
(D) یہ لڑکا تو آوارہ ہو کر ہاتھ سے نکلا جا رہا ہے

22- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) میں نے تمہاری سازشوں کا بھانڈا پھوڑ دیا ہے
(B) میں نے تمہاری سازشوں کا بھانڈا توڑ دیا ہے

(C) میں نے تمہاری سازشوں کے بھانڈے توڑ دیے ہیں

(D) میں نے تمہاری سازشوں کے بھانڈے پھوڑ دیے ہیں

23- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) جیب کترا سپاہی کو دیکھتے ہی تین گیارہ ہو گیا

(B) جیب کترا سپاہی کو دیکھتے ہی نو دس گیارہ ہو گیا

(C) جیب کترا سپاہی کو دیکھتے ہی تین چار پانچ ہو گیا

(D) جیب کترا سپاہی کو دیکھتے ہی نو دو گیارہ ہو گیا

24- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) منہ کو لگام دو، کیوں بکواس کیے جا رہے ہو

(B) زبان کو لگام دو کیوں بکسواس کیے جا رہے ہو

(C) زبان پر لگام لگاؤ، کیوں بکسواس کیے جا رہے ہو

(D) منہ پر لگام لگاؤ، کیوں بکواس کیے جا رہے ہو

25- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟

(A) آپ کو مشورہ دینا سورج پر دیا رکھنا ہے

(B) آپ کو مشورہ دینا سورج کو روشنی دینا ہے

(C) آپ کو مشورہ دینا سورج کو چراغ دکھانا ہے

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

26- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) آج ملک کے قائمقام صدر قوم سے خطاب کریں گے

(B) آج ملک کے قائمقام صدر قوم سے خطاب کریں گے

(C) آج قوم کے قائمقام صدر قوم سے خطاب کریں گے

(D) الف اور ج

27- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) پولیس کل تک قتل کے کیس کی کارروائی مکمل کرے گی

(B) پولیس قتل کے کیس کی کارروائی کل تک مکمل کرے گی

(C) کل پولیس قتل کے کیس کی کارروائی مکمل کرے گی

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

28- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) ہم تو دروازے کی مٹی چھانتے پھر رہے ہیں

(B) ہم تو در در کی گرد چھانتے پھر رہے ہیں

(C) ہم تو در در کی خاک ڈھونڈتے پھر رہے ہیں

(D) ہم تو در در کی خاک چھانتے پھر رہے ہیں

29- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟

(A) تم یہ نصیحتیں کر کے میرے زخموں پر نمک نہ چھڑکو

(B) تم یہ نصیحتیں کر کے میرے زخموں پر مرچ نہ ڈالو

(C) تم یہ نصیحت کر کے میرے زخم پر مرچ نہ لگاؤ

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

30- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) میں نے اس ابارت میں کوئی لفظ ایزادن ہیں کیا

(B) میں نے اس عبارت میں کوئی لفظ زیادہ نہیں کیا

(C) میں نے اس ابارت میں کوئی لفظ زیادہ نہیں کیا

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

31- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟

(A) تم بلاوجہ تین چار کیوں کر رہے ہو

(B) تم بے وجہ تین چار کیوں کر رہے ہو

(C) تم بیکار تین سات کیوں کر رہے ہو

(D) تم بیکار تین پانچ کیوں کر رہے ہو

32- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟

(A) مجھ کو لاہور جانا ہے (B) مجھے لاہور جانا ہے

(C) مجھ ہی کو لاہور جانا ہے (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

33- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) آج تمہیں میچ کھیلنا ہے (B) آج تم کو میچ کھیلنا ہے

(C) آج تم ہی کو میچ کھیلنا ہے (D) ان میں کوئی نہیں

34- ان میں سے کون سا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) نہ تو ابا جان خود آئے اور نہ ہی خط بھیجا

(B) ابا جان نہ ہی خود آئے اور خط بھی نہیں بھیجا

(C) ابا جان نہ خود ہی آئے نہ خط بھیجا

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

35- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) اس کوٹھی میں کون رہتا ہے؟

(B) اس کوٹھی کے بیچ میں کون رہتا ہے؟

(C) کون اس کوٹھی کے اندر رہتا ہے

(D) تینوں درست ہیں

36- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) ہم جہاں پر گئے ہمارا پرجوش استقبال ہوا

(B) ہم جہاں کہیں گئے ہمارا پرجوش استقبال ہوا

(C) جہاں پر بھی ہم گئے ہمارا پرجوش استقبال ہوا

(D) تینوں

37- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) ہم اس سال میں ٹھیک سے نہیں پڑھ سکے

(B) ہم ٹھیک سے اس سال میں نہ پڑھ سکے

(C) ہم اس سال کے دوران میں ٹھیک سے نہیں پڑھ سکے

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

38- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟

(A) میں کئی مرتبہ وہاں جا چکا ہوں

(B) میں کئی بار وہاں جا چکا ہوں

(C) میں بہت بار وہاں جا چکا ہوں

(D) a & b

39- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) میں کل کام پر نہیں جا سکا چنانچہ مجھے بخار تھا

(B) میں کل کام پر نہیں جا سکا اس لئے مجھے بخار تھا

(C) میں کل کام پر نہیں جا سکا کیونکہ مجھے بخار تھا

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

40- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) آج کل آپ کہاں رہتے ہیں؟

(B) آج کل آپ کہاں ہیں؟

(C) کہاں ہوتے ہیں آپ آج کل؟

☆ (D) a & b

41- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(B) میں گئی رات تک کام میں مصروف رہا

(C) میں رات گئے تک کام میں مصروف رہا

(D) تینوں درست ہیں

42- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟

(A) یہ آئے یوم کا جھگڑا بری بات ہے

(B) یہ آئے دن کا جھگڑا بری بات ہے

(C) بری بات ہے آئے روز کا جھگڑا

(D) تینوں درست ہیں

43- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) یہ کتاب قریباً پانچ سو صفحوں پر مشتمل ہے

(B) یہ کتاب تقریباً پانچ سو صفحات پر مشتمل ہے

(C) یہ کتاب قریب پانچ سو صفحات پر مشتمل ہے

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

44- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟

(A) براہ مہربانی خط کا جواب جلد دیں

(B) برائے مہربانی خط کا جواب جلد دیں

(C) مہربانی کر کے خط کا جواب جلد دیں

(D) a & b

45- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) بیٹے! کچھ دن اور یہاں رہ جاؤ

(B) بیٹا! کچھ دن اور یہیں رہ جاؤ

(C) بیٹا! کئی دن اور یہاں رہ جاؤ

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

46- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) وہ یوں قابو میں نہ آئے گا

(B) وہ ایسے قابو نہ آئے گا

(C) a & b

(D) ان میں کوئی نہیں

47- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟

(B) دونوں میں دس بیس کا فرق ہے

(C) دونوں میں انیس بیس کا فرق ہے

(D) تینوں درست ہیں

48- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) مجھ کو بھوک نہیں ہے

(B) مجھے بھوک نہیں ہے

(C) میرے کو بھوک نہیں ہے

(D) تینوں درست ہیں

49- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) یہ عورت اچھا گاتی ہے

(B) یہ عورت کمال اچھی گاتی ہے

(C) یہ عورت بہت اچھا گاتی ہے

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

50- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟

(A) آپ سے ممکن ہو تو میرا کام کر دیجئے

(B) آپ سے ممکن آ کر ہو سکے تو میرا کام کر دیجئے

(C) آپ سے ہو سکے تو میرا کام کر دیجئے

(D) الف اور ج

51- ان میں سے درست فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) خدایا ہمارے حال پر رحم کر

(B) اے خدا ہمارے حال پر رحم کر

(C) الف اور ب

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

52- ان میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟

(A) جاپانیوں کی ناک چپٹی ہوتی ہے

(B) جاپانیوں کے ناک چپٹے ہوتے ہیں

(C) الف اور ب

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

53- درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں؟

(A) حاضرین کرام السلام علیکم

(B) سامعین کرام اسلام علیکم

(C) حاضرین کرام السلام وعلیکم

(D) حاضرین کرام اسلام وعلیکم

جوابات

1. (D)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (D)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (B)
9. (A)	10. (B)	11. (D)	12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (A)	15. (D)	16. (B)
17. (A)	18. (D)	19. (C)	20. (C)	21. (D)	22. (A)	23. (D)	24. (B)
25. (C)	26. (A)	27. (B)	28. (D)	29. (A)	30. (B)	31. (D)	32. (B)
33. (A)	34. (C)	35. (A)	36. (B)	37. (C)	38. (A)	39. (C)	40. (D)
41. (C)	42. (B)	43. (B)	44. (D)	45. (B)	46. (A)	47. (C)	48. (B)
49. (C)	50. (D)	51. (C)	52. (A)	53. (A)			

سابقہ پرچہ جات کے حل شدہ اہم سوالات

1. کس ناول میں میں حلال وحرام کا نظریہ پیش کیا گیا ہے؟
(A) اندر سبھا (B) آگ کا دریا
(C) رستم وسہراب (D) راجہ گدھ

2. اُردو کے کس شاعر کو 1962ء میں لینن پرائز ملا؟
(A) ساحر لدھیانوی (B) احسان دانش
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) فیض احمد فیض

3. عورتوں کا سرسید احمد خاں کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) علامہ راشد الخیری (B) انتظار حسین
(C) مرزا ادیب (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

4. علامہ اقبال کو سر کا خطاب 1922ء میں ملا بتایئے کس شہر میں ملا؟
(A) کراچی (B) بمبئی
(C) علی گڑھ (D) لاہور

5. الکھ نگری کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) ممتاز مفتی
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) شوکت صدیقی

6. جدید غزل کا امام کس شاعر کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) حسرت موہانی (B) مولانا آزاد
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) حالی

شاعری کی صنف "ہائیکو" کا تعلق کس ملک سے ہے؟
(A) چین (B) جاپان
(C) ایران (D) انڈیا

طوطی ہند کس کا لقب ہے؟
(A) رفیع سودا (B) مرزا غالب
(C) امیر خسرو (D) ابراہیم ذوق

علامہ اقبال کی اُردو شاعری کے پہلے مجموعے کا نام کیا ہے جو 1924ء میں شائع ہوا؟
(A) ضرب کلیم (B) بانگ درا
(C) بال جبریل (D) ارمغان حجاز

10. اردو میں ڈرامہ سب سے پہلے کس نے لکھا؟
(A) امانت لکھنوی (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری
(C) نذیر احمد (D) امجد اسلام امجد

11. اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ کون سا تھا؟
(A) اندر سبھا (B) آگ کا دریا
(C) رستم وسہراب (D) مولانا شبلی نعمانی

12. علامہ اقبال کی مشہور کتاب بانگ درا کا مقدمہ کس نے لکھا؟
(A) ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ (B) علامہ میر حسن
(C) پروفیسر آرنلڈ (D) شیخ عبدالقادر

13. آب گم کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) مستنصر حسین تارڑ
(C) مشتاق احمد یوسفی (D) پطرس بخاری

14. نیرنگ خیال کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) کرشن چندر (D) شبلی نعمانی

15. ضرب کلیم کا تجویز کردہ پہلا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) ضرب مومن (B) ضرب مجاہد
(C) صور اسرافیل (D) اسرار مجاہد

16. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ارمغان حجاز کب شائع ہوئی؟
(A) 1938ء (B) 1937ء
(C) 1936ء (D) 1935ء

17. سر وادی سینا کس کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔

(A) علامہ اقبال (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) ناصر کاظمی (D) جوش ملیح آبادی

18. اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟

نور خدا ہے کفر کی حرکت پہ خندہ زن
پھونکوں سے یہ چراغ بجھایا نہ جائے گا

(A) صادق حسین صادق (B) خالد شریف
(C) ظفر علی خان (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

19. اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟

بچھڑا کچھ اس ادا سے کہ رت ہی بدل گئی
اک شخص سارے شہر کو ویران کر گیا

(A) صادق حسین صادق (B) خالد شریف
(C) ظفر علی خان (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

20 آموں کی تعریف میں مثنوی کس شاعر نے لکھی؟
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) ابراہیم ذوق
(C) مرزا غالب (D) عفت عاشق

21. خاکم بدھن کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) مشتاق احمد یوسفی (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) انور سجاد (D) یونس بٹ

21. مشہور نظم ساقی نامہ کا خالق کون ہے؟
(A) مولانا حالی (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) ظفر علی خان (D) حفیظ جالندھری

22. الف نون کس کا مشہور کھیل ہے؟
(A) انور مقصود (B) کمال احمد رضوی
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) مرزا ادیب

23. انارکلی کس کا مشہور ڈرامہ ہے۔
(A) امتیاز علی تاج (B) حکیم شجاع الدین
(C) میرزا ادیب (D) آغا حشر کاشمیری

24. امراؤ جان ادا کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) سرسید (B) ہادی رسوا
(C) رفیق احمد (D) پریم چند

25. اردو کی پہلی صاحب دیوان شاعرہ کون ہے
(A) میراں بائی (B) ماہ لقا چندا بائی
(C) امراؤ بیگم (D) رشیدہ بیگم

26. اردو تذکرہ نگاری کا آغاز کس کتاب سے ہوتا ہے؟
(A) نکات الشعراء (B) آب حیات
(C) گلشن بے خار (D) دل دریا

27. یادوں کی بارات کس کی سوانح حیات ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) جوش ملیح آبادی (D) احسان دانش

28. اردو کا پہلا اخبار کونسا ہے؟
(A) کوہ نور (B) ہمدرد
(C) الہلال (D) جام جہاں نما ☆

29. اداس نسلیں کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) عبداللہ حسین (B) جیلانی بانو
(C) سجاد ظہیر (D) انتظار حسین

30. اردو کی پہلی تنقیدی کتاب کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) تذکرے (B) غبار خاطر
(C) مقدمہ شعروشاعری (D) شاعری

31. مشتاق احمد یوسفی کس حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں۔
(A) مزاح نگاری (B) مرثیہ نگاری
(C) شاعری (D) ناول نگاری

32. پطرس بخاری کس صنف کے حوالے سے جانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) گیت نگاری (B) مرثیہ نگاری
(C) مزاح نگاری (D) مضمون نگاری

33. ریختہ کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے؟
(A) ایجاد کرنا (B) جنگ
(C) روشنی (D) ابتداء

34. انگریزوں نے اردو زبان کے فروغ کے لیے کون سا کالج قائم کیا؟
(A) علی گڑھ کالج (B) فورٹ ولیم کالج

(C) ایم اے او کالج (D) کلکتہ کالج

35. اردو کا پہلا شاعر کون ہے۔
(A) میر تقی میر (B) امیر خسرو
(C) ولی دکنی (D) قلی قطب شاہ

36. اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر کون ہے۔
(A) مرزا غالب (B) سودا
(C) ولی دکنی (D) قلی قطب شاہ

37. مثنوی گلزار نسیم کس کی تخلیق ہے۔
(A) دیا شنکر نسیم (B) میر حسن
(C) میر انیس (D) میر تقی میر

38. ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز ہندوستان میں کب ہوا۔
(A) 1920ء (B) 1934ء
(C) 1950ء (D) 1936ء

39. مرثیے کے حوالے سے سب سے معتبر نام کون سا ہے۔
(A) میر تقی میر (B) جوش ملیح آبادی
(C) میر انیس (D) مصحفی

40. خدا خدا کر کے اردو زبان وادب میں کیا ہے؟
(A) روزمرہ اور محاورہ بھی (B) محاورہ ہے
(C) روزمرہ ہے (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

41. طرح ڈالنا معنی بتایئے؟
(A) بنیاد رکھنا (B) افسردگی چھا جانا
(C) پیار ہونا (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

42. حسرت برسنا، اس محاورہ کے کیا معنی ہو سکتے ہیں؟
(A) بنیاد رکھنا (B) افسردگی چھا جانا
(C) خوش ہونا (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

43. ”دادو لوہار“ کس ادیب کا تخلیقی کردار ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) ممتاز مفتی
(C) انتظار حسین (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

44. ایک مرتبہ علامہ محمد اقبال نے شاعری کو ترک کرنے کا ارادہ کیا تو
کس کے کہنے پر ارادہ ترک کر دیا؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) پروفیسر آرنلڈ
(C) علامہ راشد الخیری (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

45. لکھنؤ میں کس نے مرثیہ کو ترقی دی؟
(A) انتظار حسین (B) علامہ راشد الخیری
(C) میر انیس (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

46. آگ کا دریا کس کا مشہور ناول ہے؟
(A) قراۃ العین حیدر (B) عصمت چغتائی
(C) پریم چند (D) خدیجہ مستور

47. آنگن کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) خدیجہ مستور (B) جیلانی بانو
(C) بشریٰ رحمٰن (D) قراۃ العین حیدر

48. اردو افسانے کا پہلا حقیقت نگار کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) پریم چند (B) راجندر سنگھ بیدی
(C) کرشن چندر (D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

49. شکست کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) کرشن چندر (B) پریم چند
(C) رشیدہ جہاں (D) ترکی

50. خدائے سخن کس شاعر کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) میر درد (B) میر تقی میر
(C) غالب (D) علامہ اقبال

51. باغ و بہار کس نے لکھی۔
(A) حیدر بخش حیدری (B) شیر علی افسوس
(C) میر امن دہلوی (D) رجب علی بیگ

52. فسانہ عجائب کس کی داستان ہے۔
(A) رجب علی بیگ سرور (B) میر امن دہلوی
(C) مرزا لطف علی (D) میر حسن

53. اردو زبان کو کس سن میں دفتری زبان کا درجہ ملا۔
(A) 1760ء (B) 1832ء
(C) 1857ء (D) 1801ء

54. حیات جاوید کس کی تحریر ہے۔

(A) الطاف حسین حالی (B) محمد حسین آزاد
(C) سرسید (D) مولانا شبلی نعمانی

55. اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟

قتل حسین اصل میں مرگ یزید ہے
اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کربلا کے بعد

(A) محمد علی جوہر (B) مومن خان مومن
(C) صفی لکھنوی (D) مولانا حالی

56. خندان فارس کس کی تحریر ہے۔
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) منشی پریم چند (D) کرشن چندر

57. ڈرامہ کس زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
(A) فارسی (B) لاطینی
(C) یونانی (D) جاپانی

58. ڈرامہ "اندھیرا اُجالا" کس ادیب کا ہے؟
(A) یونس جاوید (B) حسینہ معین
(C) احمد یوسف (D) امجد اسلام امجد

59. خطوط نگاری کا آغاز اردو نثر میں کس نے کیا؟
(A) اکبر الہ آبادی (B) مرزا غالب
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) سرسید احمد خاں

60. اردو ادب کا پہلا تنقید نگار کون ہے؟
(A) کلیم الدین احمد (B) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

61. اردو کا پہلا افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) سجاد حیدر یلدرم
(C) اعظم کریوی (D) انتظار حسین

62. کفن کس کا افسانہ ہے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) ریاض احمد

63. کتبہ کس کا افسانہ ہے۔
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) غلام عباس
(C) ہاجرہ مسرور (D) خدیجہ مستور

64. "بابائے اردو" کس شخصیت کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مولوی عبدالحق (B) مرزا غالب
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

65. قومی زبان کیا ہے؟
(A) اخبار (B) کتاب
(C) ماہنامہ (D) ناول

66. مشہور کتاب نکات الشعراء کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد
(C) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (D) میر امن

67. علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نثری کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) آپ بیتی (B) تذکرہ
(C) علم الاقتصاد (D) بال جبرائیل

68. اردو کا پہلا ناول کونسا ہے؟
(A) آگ کا دریا (B) بنات النعش
(C) مراۃ العروس (D) عشق جان

69. "آثار الصنادید" کتاب کس نے لکھی ہے؟
(A) سرسید احمد خاں (B) مرزا غالب
(C) مولانا حالی (D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

70. اُردو کے پہلے ناول نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) سرسید احمد
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (D) منشی پریم چند

71. اقبال کی مشہور نظمیں شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ ان کے کس مجموعہ میں شامل ہے؟
(A) بانگ درا (B) ضرب کلیم
(C) بال جبریل (D) زبور عجم

72. علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نظم کون سی ہے؟
(A) ہمالہ (B) دعا
(C) طلوع اسلام (D) خضر راہ

73. نظم کا متضاد کیا ہوگا؟

(A) نثر (B) غزل

(C) سفر (D) اسلوب

74- "اردو معلیٰ" کس کے خطوط کا مجموعہ ہے؟

(A) مرزا غالب (B) حسرت موہانی

(C) اختر شیرانی (D) محسن نقوی

75- رباعی میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟

(A) 2 (B) 4

(C) 5 (D) 6

76- اردو کے مشہور شاعر جنہیں راولپنڈی سازش کیس میں جیل جانا پڑا؟

(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) الطاف حسین حالی

(C) اختر شیرانی (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

77- اقبال کا کون سا شعری مجموعہ اردو اور فارسی شاعری پر مشتمل ہے؟

(A) ارمغان حجاز (B) ضرب کلیم

(C) جاوید نامہ (D) پیام مشرق

78- "باپ کا گناہ" کس کا اردو ادب میں ایک مشہور ڈرامہ ہے؟

(A) سعادت حسن منٹو (B) حکیم احمد شجاع

(C) انتظار حسین (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

79- "جماعت مجاہدین" کس کا خاکہ ہے؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) حکیم احمد شجاع

(C) مولانا غلام رسول مہر (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

80- پطرس بخاری، فرحت اللہ بیگ اور مولانا رشید احمد صدیقی کس ایک میدان کے شاہ شہوار ہیں؟

(A) نعت گوئی (B) طنز و مزاح

(C) نظم (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

81- حیات سعدی، یادگار غالب، حیات جاوید، یہ کس کی لکھی ہوئی کتب ہیں؟

(A) انتظار حسین

(B) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

(C) علامہ راشد الخیری

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

82- "ذکر اقبال" کے مصنف کون ہیں؟

(A) مولانا عبدالمجید سالک (B) جاوید اقبال

(C) انتظار حسین (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

83- "ابن الوقت" کس نے تحریر کیا؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) علامہ راشد الخیری

(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

84- مشتاق احمد یوسفی، کرنل محمد خان اور شفیق الرحمن میں قدر مشترک کیا ہے؟

(A) نظم (B) طنز و مزاح

(C) نعت گوئی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

85- مولانا ظفر علی خان، مولانا حالی اور محسن کاکوروی کس صنف ادب میں مشہور ہوئے؟

(A) سفرنامہ (B) نعت

(C) نظم (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

86- امیر مینائی اور ماہر القادری کا نام صنف نظم کے حوالے سے کہاں آتا ہے؟

(A) نعت گوئی (B) سفرنامہ

(C) نظم (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

87- مکتوب نگاری میں اہم ترین نام کس کا ہے؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) سرسید احمد خان

(C) مرزا غالب کا (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

88- بیگم اختر ریاض الدین اور ابن انشاء میں کون سی چیز مشترک ہے؟

(A) ناول نگاری (B) تنقید نگاری

(C) نظم (D) سفرنامہ

89- یوسف خان کمبل پوش نے کونسا سفرنامہ تحریر کیا؟

(A) عجائبات فرنگ (B) جہاں دراز

(C) دل دریا (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

90- "گل رعنا، شعر الہند اور شعر العجم" ان کا تعلق اصناف نثر کی کس قسم سے ہے؟

(A)نظم (B)تنقید نگاری

(C)سفرنامہ (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

91- ''جہان دانش'' کے مصنف کون ہیں؟

(A)احسان دانش (B)

(C)انتظار حسین (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

92- ''کالا پانی'' کس کی خودنوشت ہے؟

(A)مولانا محمد جعفر تھانیسری (B)علامہ راشد الخیری

(C)انتظار حسین (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

93- ''یادوں کی برات، شہاب نامہ اور میرا افسانہ'' ان کا تعلق اردو ادب کی کس صنف نثر سے ہے؟

(A)تنقید نگاری (B)خودنوشت

(C)سفرنامہ (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

94- مولانا حسرت موہانی نے کونسی خودنوشت تحریر کی؟

(A)قید فرنگ (B)چاک پردہ

(C)یادوں کی برات (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

95- نواب وقار الملک، نواب محسن الملک اور مولوی ذکا اللہ میں کیا قدر مشترک ہے؟

(A)نظم (B)سفرنامہ

(C)مضمون نگاری (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

96- ''گڈریا'' کے خالق کا نام بتائیں؟

(A)اشفاق احمد (B)علامہ راشد الخیری

(C)انتظار حسین (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

97- ''چند ہم عصر'' کس کی تحریر ہے؟

(A)انتظار حسین (B)علامہ راشد الخیری

(C)مولوی عبدالحق (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

98- ''لہو اور قالین'' ، ''فصیل شب'' ڈرامے کس نے تحریر کیے؟

(A)انتظار حسین (B)مرزا ادیب

(C)عبدالحلیم شرر (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

99- ''رستم سہراب، کالی بلا، اور سفید خون'' ان کا تعلق اردو ادب کی کس صنف سے ہے؟

(A)سفرنامہ (B)ڈرامہ نگاری

(C)نظم (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

100- ''کلیم، سلیم اور مال اندیش'' کس شخصیت کے ناولوں کے اہم کردار ہیں؟

(A)ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (B)علامہ راشد الخیری

(C)انتظار حسین (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

101- ''فسانہ مبتلا'' کس کا مشہور ناول ہے؟

(A)ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (B)علامہ راشد الخیری

(C)انتظار حسین (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

102- بات کو بڑھا چڑھا کر بیان کرنا، کون سی صنعت ہوگی؟

(A)صنعت تجنیس (B)صنع لف ونشر

(C)صنعت مبالغہ (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

103- لاہور کا جغرافیہ کس ادیب کا مشہور مضمون ہے؟

(A)احمد شاہ پطرس بخاری (B)علامہ راشد الخیری

(C)انتظار حسین (D)ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

104. ریختہ میں سب سے پہلا دیوان کس نے مرتب کیا؟

(A)امیر خسرو (B)سعد سلمان

(C)ولی دکنی (D)بھگت کبیر

105. اردو کی پہلی نثری داستان کون سی ہے؟

(A)قصہ چار درویش (B)باغ و بہار

(C)توتا کہانی (D)سب رس

106. محمد حسین آزاد نے آب حیات میں کس کو "اردو کا باوا آدم" قرار دیا تھا؟

(A)خسرو کو (B)ولی دکنی کو

(C)بابا گورو نانک کو (D)غواصی کو

107. کس شاعر کو اردو کا پہلا با قاعدہ غزل گو شاعر مانا گیا ہے؟

(A)خسرو (B)شاہ حاتم

(C)ولی (D)میر

108. اقبال کا پہلا اردو مجموعہ کلام کون سا ہے؟

(A)بال جبریل (B)پیام مشرق

(C) بانگ درا (D) ضرب کلیم

109. اردو کے پہلے با قاعدہ افسانہ نگار کون تھے؟

(A) پریم چند (B) حامد علی
(C) آزاد نظم (D) اعظم کریوی

110. لفظ ''اُردو'' کا لغوی معنی کیا ہیں۔

(A) زبان (B) ادب
(C) لشکر (D) مقامی بولی

111. اُردو کس زبان کا لفظ ہے۔

(A) ہندی (B) فارسی
(C) عربی (D) ترکی

112. ''راجہ گدھ'' کس نے لکھا۔

(A) پروین شاکر (B) عبداللہ حسین
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) بانو قدسیہ

113. اردو (ہندی) کو سب سے پہلے کہاں کے شاہی دفتروں میں رائج کیا گیا؟

(A) دہلی (B) دکن
(C) لکھنو (D) کلکتہ

114. قرآن پاک کا اردو میں پہلا با محاورہ ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟

(A) شاہ رفیع الدین (B) شاہ اسمٰعیل
(C) شاہ عبدالقادرؒ (D) محمود احسن

115- مصور غم اور طبقہ نسواں کا محسن کن کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) علامہ راشد الخیری (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) انتظار حسین (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

116- مزاحیہ کردار ''خوجی'' کن کا ہے؟

(A) علامہ راشد الخیری (B) سرشار
(C) انتظار حسین (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

117- مرزا طاہر دار بیگ اور مرزا زبردست بیگ، کن کے ناولوں کے کردار ہیں؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) سرشار
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

118. ''مخزن'' کس نے جاری کیا؟

(A) علامہ اقبالؒ (B) شیخ عبدالقادرؒ
(C) ابوالکلام آزاد (D) یلدرم

119. مزاحیہ شاعری کا امام کس کو قرار دیا گیا ہے؟

(A) نظیر اکبر آبادی (B) اکبرالہ آبادی
(C) ضمیر جعفری (D) ثاقب زہروی

120. ہندوستان کے کس ادیب کو ادب کا نوبل انعام دیا گیا؟

(A) رتن ناتھ سرشار (B) رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور
(C) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (D) کرشن حیدر

121. ''کپاس کا پھول'' کس ادیب کے افسانوں کا مجموعہ ہے؟

(A) اشفاق احمد (B) انتظار حسین
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

122. علی پور کا ایلی کس کا ناول ہے؟

(A) اشفاق احمد (B) ممتاز مفتی
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) شوکت صدیقی

123. ''خوشبو'' ''انکار'' کس کی شاعری کی کتب ہیں؟

(A) نوشی گیلانی (B) پروین شاکر
(C) ن۔م۔راشد (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

124. چچا چھکن کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟

(A) ابن انشاء (B) امتیاز علی تاج
(C) چراغ حسن حسرت (D) پطرس بخاری

125. مشہور نظم ''آدمی نامہ'' کس شاعر کی تخلیق ہے؟

(A) نظیر اکبر آبادی (B) اکبرالہ آبادی
(C) حفیظ جالندھری (D) محسن کاکوروی

126. ماہنامہ مخزن کہاں سے جاری ہوا؟

(A) لاہور (B) لکھنو
(C) دہلی (D) کلکتہ

127. اخبار کامریڈ کس نے جاری کیا؟

(A) مولانا ظفر علی خاں (B) مولانا محمد علی جوہر
(C) مولانا ابوالکلام (D) مولانا حالی

128- ''شیخ'' کس بات کی علامت ہے؟

(A) نیک اور شریف آدمی کی (B) ظاہر و باطن میں تضاد کی

(C) امن و امان کی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

129- ''دست صبا'' کے خالق کون ہیں؟

(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) علامہ راشد الخیری

(C) مولانا حالی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

130- ہری سنگھ نے اردو نظم کے حوالے سے کونسی کتاب لکھی؟

(A) تیسری دنیا کے چاند (B) بزم عشرت

(C) آرائش محفل (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

131- مسعود حسن، محمد عاشق اور ماجد علی ماجد کا تعلق اردو ادب کی کس صنف سے ہے؟

(A) نظم (B) ناول

(C) افسانہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

132- ''تیسری دنیا کے چاند'' کن کا تحریر کردہ افسانہ ہے؟

(A) مولانا حالی (B) یوسف چوہدری

(C) علامہ راشد الخیری (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

133- وقار عظیم کی کسی مشہور کتاب کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) تیسری دنیا کے چاند

(B) شہر افسوس

(C) داستان سے افسانے تک

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

134. اردو میں جدید نثر کا بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) غالب (B) سرسید احمد خاں

(C) مولانا آزاد (D) مولانا حالی

135. اردو میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟

(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

(B) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

(C) سرسید احمد خاں

(D) مولانا آزاد

136. اردو میں انشائیہ نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟

(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (B) سرسید احمد خاں

(C) غالب (D) فیض احمد فیض

137. اردو ڈرامے کا شیکسپیئر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) آغا حشر کاشمری (B) احمد ندیم قاسم

(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) امجد اسلام امجد

138- ''شہر افسوس'' کس کا افسانہ ہے؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) مولانا حالی

(C) علامہ راشد الخیری (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

139. مطلع کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(A) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر (ہم قافیہ)

(B) غزل کا پہلا ہم قافیہ شعر

(C) دونوں B,A

(D) بند

140. ''بیت الغزل'' کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(A) غزل کا بہترین شعر (B) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر

(C) غزل کا پہلا شعر (D) غزل کا دوسرا شعر

141. حسن مطلع کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(A) مطلع کے بعد والا شعر (B) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر

(C) غزل کا پہلا شعر (D) غزل کا خوبصورت شعر

142. مقطع کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(A) آخری شعر کو

(B) آخری شعر جس میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرے

(C) قطعہ کا ایک شعر

(D) قطعہ کا آخری شعر

143- آرائش محفل کس کی تحریر ہے۔

(A) امیر خسرو (B) حیدر بخش حیدری

(C) رجب علی بیگ سرور (D) میر امن

144- روزنامہ جنگ کے بانی کا نام کیا ہے؟

(A) میر جاوید الرحمٰن (B) میر خلیل الرحمان

(C) میر شکیل الرحمان (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

145- مشہور مثنوی سحرالبیان کا خالق کون ہے؟

(A) میر حسن (B) میر تقی میر

(C) ابراہیم ذوق (D) میر درد

146. نجم الدولہ کس شاعر کا خطاب تھا؟

(A) ابراہیم ذوق (B) میر

(C) غالب (D) بہادر شاہ ظفر

147- تصوف کا سرخیل کس اردو کے شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) خواجہ میر درد (B) میر تقی میر

(C) ابراہیم ذوق (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

148- خاقانی ہند کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) علامہ اقبال (B) غالب

(C) ابراہیم ذوق (D) میر تقی میر

149- ''لسان العصر'' کس شاعر کا خطاب ہے؟

(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی

(C) اکبر الہ آبادی (D) نظیر اکبر آبادی

150. اردو زبان کے پہلے نثر نگار کون ہیں۔

(A) امیر خسرو (B) ملا وجہی

(C) گیسو دراز بندہ نواز (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

151. اردو کی پہلی مثنوی کون سی ہے؟

(A) جان عشق (B) عشق عفت

(C) خواب خیال (D) کدم راؤ پدم راؤ

152- اردو کا والٹر اسکاٹ کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) مولانا عبدالحلیم شرر (B) خواجہ حسن نظا

(C) انتظار حسین (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

153- اردو کی پہلی شاعرہ کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) امراؤ جان (B) ماہ لقا چندا

(C) نوشی گیلانی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

154- ''شام اودھ'' ملک العزیز ورجینا اور فلورافلاورسدا'' کس کے ناول ہیں؟

(A) مولانا محمد علی جوہر (B) مولانا عبدالحلیم شرر

(C) انتظار حسین (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

155- ''ہمدرد'' کے ایڈیٹر کون تھے؟

(A) مولانا محمد علی جوہر (B) علامہ راشد الخیری

(C) انتظار حسین (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

156- ''بیگمات کے آنسو'' کن کا تحریر کردہ ناول ہے؟

(A) ممتاز مفتی (B) ماہ لقا چندا

(C) خواجہ حسن نظامی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

157- ''فسانہ آزاد'' کس کا ناول ہے؟

(A) پنڈت رتن ناتھ سرشار (B) علامہ راشد الخیری

(C) ممتاز مفتی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

158- مرزا ہادی رسوا کا کونسا ناول ہے؟

(A) امراؤ جان ادا (B) خیالستان

(C) فسانہ آزاد (D) علی پور کا ایلی

159- اردو ناولوں کا ''گرنتھ صاحب'' کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(A) علی پور کا ایلی (ممتاز مفتی)

(B) فسانہ آزاد

(C) خیالستان

(D) امراؤ جان ادا

160- سید سجاد حیدر یلدرم کے افسانوں کا مجموعہ کس نام سے مشہور ہوا؟

(A) امراؤ جان ادا (B) علی پور کا ایلی

(C) خیالستان (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

161- ''پریم چند اور راجندر سنگھ بیدی'' کا تعلق کس اصناف نثر سے عیاں ہوتا ہے؟

(A) ڈرامہ (B) افسانہ

(C) نظم (D) ناول

162- ''مجھے میرے دوستوں سے بچاؤ'' کس کا تحریر کردہ افسانہ ہے؟

(A) سید سجاد حیدر یلدرم (B) علامہ راشد الخیری

(C) انتظار حسین (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

163- قرۃ العین حیدر اور سید سجاد حیدر یلدرم کا آپس میں کیا تعلق ہے؟

(A) ماں بیٹے کا (B) بہن بھائی کا

(C) باپ بیٹی کا (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

164- احمد ندیم قاسمی، اشفاق احمد اور بانو قدسیہ کا تعلق کس صنف نثر سے ہے؟

(A) افسانہ (B) ناول

(C) ڈرامہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

165- ''آغا حشر کاشمیری، سید امتیاز علی تاج اور امانت لکھنوی'' کس صنف ادب کے ماہر تھے؟

(A) افسانہ (B) ناول

(C) ڈرامہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

166- ''انڈین شیکسپیئر'' کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری

(C) علامہ راشد الخیری (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

167- ''لاڈلے نواب'' کس کا کردار ہے؟

(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (B) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

(C) انتظار حسین (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

168- ''مدہوش، یہودی کی لڑکی، کالی بلا'' مدرجہ بالا ڈرامے کس ادیب نے تحریر کیے؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

(C) آغا حشر کاشمیری (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

169- سید امتیاز علی تاج کے ڈراموں کی نمایاں خصوصیت کیا ہے؟

(A) خاکہ نگاری (B) یہ ریڈیائی ڈرامے ہیں

(C) (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

170- حکیم احمد شجاع اور مرزا ادیب کا تعلق کس اصناف نثر سے ہے؟

(A) ڈرامہ (B) خاکہ نگاری

(C) نظم (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

171- مولوی وحید الدین سلیم کا کونسا خاکہ زیادہ مشہور ہوا؟

(A) یادوں کی برات (B) فسانۂ آزاد

(C) ایک وصیت کی تعمیل (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

172- ابتدائی خاکہ نگاروں میں کن کا نام آتا ہے؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ

(C) علامہ راشد الخیری (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

173- ''مردم دیدہ'' کن کا خاکہ ہے؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

(C) مولانا چراغ حسن حسرت

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

174- ''چند ہم عصر''۔''آنکھیں ترسیاں ہیں'' اور ''دے صورتیں الٰہی'' درجہ ذیل اردو کی کس اصناف نثر سے تعلق رکھتی ہیں؟

(A) نظم (B) خاکہ نگاری

(C) ڈرامہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

175- ''جناب'' کن کا خاکہ ہے؟

(A) رئیس احمد جعفری (B) انتظار حسین

(C) محمد طفیل (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

176- ''دیدہ شنید'' اور ''مکرم، محترم آپ'' کن کے مشہور خاکے ہیں؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) رئیس احمد جعفری

(C) علامہ راشد الخیری (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

177- ''معاصرین'' (چار جلدیں) کن کا خاکہ ہے؟

(A) رئیس احمد جعفری (B) انتظار حسین

(C) رام لعل (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

178- مولوی چراغ علی، مولوی سمیع اللہ اور مولوی ذکا اللہ، ان ادیبوں کا تعلق کس صنف نثر سے ہے؟

(A) ناول (B) مضمون نگاری

(C) سفرنامہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

179- انشائیے میں کن دو ادیبوں کا نام زیادہ نمایاں ہے؟

(A) علامہ راشد الخیری

(B) مشکور حسین یاد اور ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا

(C) عبداللہ حسین (D) حکیم احمد شجاع

180- مولانا عبدالحلیم شرر، خواجہ حسن نظامی اور مرزا ہادی علی رسوا'' کا تعلق اردو کی اصناف نثر میں سے کس سے ہے؟

(A) نظم (B) سفرنامہ

(C) ناول (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

181- ''المامون'' کس کی مشہور کتاب ہے؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) علامہ راشد الخیری
(C) شبلی نعمانی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

182- ''توبۃ النصوح'' کس کا ناول ہے؟

(A) انتظار حسین (B) علامہ راشد الخیری
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

183. اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے؟

(A) سب رس (B) باغ و بہار
(C) خواب خیال (D) فسانہ عجائب

184. سب رس کس نے لکھی ہے؟

(A) داغ دہلوی (B) ملا وجہی
(C) میر امن (D) میر حسن

185. اُردو زبان میں قصیدے کی ابتداء کس نے کی؟

(A) غالب (B) ذوق
(C) محمد رفیع سودا (D) میر تقی میر

186. اُردو کے پہلے مضمون نگار کون ہیں؟

(A) مولانا حالی (B) مولانا آزاد
(C) سرسید احمد خاں (D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

187. اردو ادب کے پہلے سفر نامہ نگار کون ہیں؟

(A) سرسید احمد خاں (B) غالب
(C) یوسف کمبل پوش (D) حالی

188. اردو ادب میں خطوط نگاری کا باقاعدہ آغاز کس نے کیا؟

(A) مولانا حالی (B) سرسید احمد خان
(C) غالب (D) ذوق

189. اردو ادب کے پہلے خاکہ نگار کون ہیں؟

(A) سرسید احمد (B) انشاء جی
(C) فرحت اللہ بیگ (D) نذیر احمد

190. اردو شاعری میں مزاح نگاری کس شاعر کا طرہ امتیاز ہے؟

(A) مولانا حالی (B) ابراہیم ذوق
(C) اکبر الہ آبادی (D) نظر اکبر آبادی

191. ملی اور قومی شاعری کے بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے''الٹی ہو گئیں سب تدبیریں کچھ نہ دوا نے کام کیا، کس شاعر کا مصرع ہے؟؟

(A) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (B) غالب
(C) ذوق (D) اختر جعفری

192. ''الٹی ہو گئیں سب تدبیریں کچھ نہ دوا نے کام کیا، کس شاعر کا مصرع ہے؟

(A) مولانا الطاف حالی (B) غالب
(C) ذوق (D) اختر جعفری

جوابات

1. (D)	2. (D)	3. (A)	4. (D)	5. (B)	6. (A)	7. (B)	8. (C)
9. (B)	10.(A)	11. (A)	12. (D)	13. (C)	14. (A)	15. (C)	16.(A)
17. (B)	18.(C)	19. (B)	20. (C)	21. (B)	22. (B)	23. (A)	24.(B)
25. (B)	26.(A)	27. (C)	28. (D)	29. (A)	30. (C)	31. (A)	32.(C)
33. (A)	34.(B)	35. (B)	36. (D)	37. (A)	38. (D)	39. (C)	40.(A)
41. (A)	42.(B)	43. (A)	44. (B)	45. (C)	46. (A)	47. (A)	48.(A)

جوابات

49. (A)	50. (B)	51. (C)	52. (A)	53. (B)	54. (A)	55. (A)	56. (A)
57. (C)	58. (A)	59. (B)	60. (B)	61. (A)	62. (A)	63. (B)	64. (A)
65. (C)	66. (A)	67. (C)	68. (C)	69. (A)	70. (C)	71. (A)	72. (A)
73. (A)	74. (A)	75. (B)	76. (A)	77. (A)	78. (B)	79. (C)	80. (B)
81. (B)	82. (A)	83. (C)	84. (B)	85. (B)	86. (A)	87. (C)	88. (D)
89. (A)	90. (B)	91. (A)	92. (A)	93. (B)	94. (A)	95. (C)	96. (A)
97. (C)	98. (B)	99. (B)	100.(A)	101.(A)	102.(C)	103.(A)	
104.(B)	105.(D)	106.(B)	107.(C)	108.(C)	109.(A)	110.(C)	
111.(D)	112.(D)	113.(B)	114.(C)	115.(A)	116.(B)	117.(C)	
118.(B)	119.(B)	120.(B)	121.(C)	122.(B)	123.(B)	124.(B)	
125.(A)	126.(A)	127.(B)	128.(B)	129.(A)	130.(B)	131.(A)	
132.(B)	133.(C)	134.(A)	135.(B)	136.(B)	137.(A)	138.(A)	
139.(C)	140.(C)	141.(A)	142.(B)	143.(B)	144.(B)	145.(A)	
146.(C)	147.(A)	148.(C)	149.(C)	150.(C)	151.(D)	152.(C)	
153.(B)	154.(B)	155.(A)	156.(C)	157.(A)	158.(A)	159.(C)	
160.(B)	161.(D)	162.(B)	163.(B)	164.(C)	165.(D)	166.(D)	
167.(A)	168.(B)	169.(C)	170.(B)	171.(B)	172.(C)	173.(D)	
174.(C)	175.(D)	176.(D)	177.(A)	178.(B)	179.(C)	180.(B)	
181.(B)	182.(C)	183.(D)	184.(C)	185.(D)	186.(D)	187.(A)	
188.(B)	189.(C)	190.(B)	191.(A)	192.(B)			

اصناف ادب (نثر)

1-داستان: داستان قصہ نگاری کی سب سے قدیم صنف ہے۔ اس سے مراد ایک ایسا طویل قصہ ہے، جس کی فضا طلسماتی اور جس کے کردار مافوق الفطرت عناصر ہوتے ہیں۔ اس میں تخیل کا بے جا استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ اردو میں داستان نگاری کا آغاز ایک تمثیلی قصے "سب رس" سے ہوا ہے جسے دکن کے ملا وجہی نے تحریر کیا۔

2-ناول: ناول اطالوی زبان کا لفظ ہے، جس کے لغوی معنی انوکھا قرار دیتا ہے۔ اطالوی زبان کا یہ لفظ ایسے قصوں کے لئے انگریزی زبان میں استعمال ہونے لگا جس میں زندگی کے انوکھے واقعات یا چونکا دینے والے واقعات بیان ہوتے ہیں۔

3-افسانہ: افسانہ کے معانی مختصر کہانی کے ہیں۔ یہ ناول اور داستان کی نوعیت سے تعلق رکھتا ہے لیکن جہاں ناول ایک پورے جہان کو اپنے اندر سمو لیتا ہے وہیں افسانہ اس جہاں خوشنما کی صرف ایک جھلک انسانی زندگی کا پہلو یا معاشرتی، معاشی، سیاسی مسائل کا صرف ایک رُخ پیش کرتا ہے۔ پریم چند اردو کے پہلے باقاعدہ افسانہ نگار ہیں

4-ڈرامہ: ڈرامہ کا لفظ ڈراؤ سے مشتق ہے جس کے معنی کر کے دکھانا ہے۔ ادبی اصطلاح میں اس سے مراد ایسی کہانی ہے جسے کرداروں کی مدد سے سٹیج پر پیش کیا جائے۔ ڈرامہ تمام افسانوی ادب میں موثر ترین صنف ہے کیونکہ اس صنف میں یہ قوت موجود ہے کہ سامعین پر براہ راست اثر انداز ہوتا ہے۔۔ ڈامہ کی 9 قسمیں ہوتی ہیں۔ اردو ادب میں امانت لکھنوی کے "اندرسبھا" سے ڈرامہ نگاری کا آغاز ہوا۔

5-خاکہ نگاری: خاکہ نگاری کا فن بڑا نازک ہے کیونکہ یہ ذاتی نوعیت کی تحریر ہے۔ جسے عام لوگ بھی پڑھتے ہیں۔ کسی شخصیت کی عکاسی اس طرح کرنا کہ اس کے خدوخال سمیت اس کی سیرت کی تصویر بھی آنکھوں کے سامنے پھر جائے، خاکہ نگاری کا کمال ہے۔

6-آپ بیتی: خودنوشت سوانح عمری میں کوئی مشہور ادیب، فوجی، سپہ سالار، فاتح، شاعر، سربراہ مملکت، سیاستدان یا دینی رہنما اپنی زندگی کے تجربات بیان کرتا ہے۔ اس طرح وہ اپنی ہمعصری، ادبی، علمی، سیاسی تحریکوں کی تاریخ بھی مرتب کرتا ہے۔ آپ بیتی کا فن بڑی نزاکت کا حامل ہے۔ آپ بیتی کا ابتدائی نمونہ ہمیں خطوط غالب میں ملتا ہے۔ خاص طور پر 1857ء کی جنگ آزادی کے بارے میں تاریخی مواد ہمیں ان خطوط ہی سے حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ فارسی میں لکھی گئی توزک بابری، توزک جہانگیری اور ہمایوں نامہ آپ بیتی ہی سے تعلق رکھتی ہیں۔

7-سوانح نگاری: سوانح نگاری کا فن آپ بیتی سے زیادہ قدیم ہے۔ سوانح نگار کسی مشہور ادبی و علمی، سیاسی، دینی شخصیت کی حیات قلم بند کرتا ہے۔ وہ صرف سیرت و کردار ہی نہیں بیان کرتا بلکہ اس کا سراپا بھی لکھتا ہے۔ اس طرح سوانح نگار خاکہ نگار کے فرائض بھی ادا کرتا ہے۔ حالی نے سوانح نگاری کو کان کنی سے تشبیہ دی ہے۔ سوانح نگاری کا باقاعدہ آغاز سرسید احمد خان کی علمی تحریک سے ہوا۔ حالی نے حیات سعدی، یادگار غالب اور حیات جاوید لکھ کر شہرت حاصل کی اور سوانح نویسی کے قواعد بھی تحریر کیے ہیں۔

8-سفر نامہ: اردو نثر کی اصناف میں سفرنامہ کی صنف نسبتاً نئی ہے۔ جب بھی کوئی ادیب کسی سفر کے لئے گھر سے نکلتا ہے تو وہ اپنے سفر میں دوسرے لوگوں کو بھی شریک کرنے کے لئے سفر کیا حوال قلمبند کرتا ہے۔ سرسید احمد خان اپنے بیٹے محمود کے ساتھ انگلستان گئے تو واپسی پر اردو کا سفرنامہ تحریر کیا۔ اس کا نام "مسافران لندن" ہے۔ شبلی نعمانی نے اسی عہد میں سفر نامہ "روم ومصر وشام" تحریر کیا۔ سید سلیمان ندوی نے "سیر افغانستان" لکھا۔ ارشاد احمد حقانی نے "اشتراکی چین" مستنصر حسین تارڑ کا "نکلے تیری تلاش میں" اور "اندلس میں اجنبی" خوبصورت سفرنامے ہیں۔

9-رپورتاژ: رپورتاژ فرانسیسی زبان کے لفظ Reportage کا ترجمہ ہے۔ رپورتاژ لکھنے والا کسی اہم واقعہ، سفر حوادث زمانہ کے مشاہدات، جنگی محاذ کی روداد اس طرح ضبط تحریر میں لاتا ہے کہ اس کا اپنا نقطہ نظر بھی اس میں شامل ہوجاتا ہے۔ یہ صنف جدید ادب کی پیداوار ہے۔ بیسوی صدی میں اس کا آغاز ہوا۔ مثلاً ظفر بیاس کا "الف لیلیٰ کے دیس میں" ظفر انصاری کا "پاکستان میں چند روز" خواجہ احمد عباس کا "سرخ زمین" اور ممتاز مفتی کا حج کا رپورتاژ "لبیک" اس صنف میں بہت عمدہ اضافہ ہے۔

10-انشائیہ: انشائیہ ایک ایسی صنف ادب ہے جس میں مصنف کی ذات

کو اس صنف میں مرکزیت حاصل ہوتی ہے۔ مصنف اپنی ذات کے حوالے سے شگفتہ اسلوب سے اشیاء کے بارے میں اپنا فلسفیانہ نظر واضح کرتا جاتا ہے۔ اس میں ایک طرف افسانے کی لطافت موجود ہوتی ہے تو دوسری طرف تنقید کا فکری عنصر بھی موجود ہوتا ہے۔ یہ واحد صنف ادب ہے جس کا انداز غزل کا سا انحصار لئے ہوتا ہے۔ مصنف بات سے بات پیدا کرتا چلا جاتا ہے۔

اصناف سخن

غزل: غزل کا لفظ غزال سے مشتق ہے۔ ہرنی اپنے پیچھے شکاری کتوں کو دیکھ کر جو درد گداز اور ہر سوز آواز نکالتی ہے۔ وہ غزل ہے۔ ابن رشیق کہتا ہے۔ "گفتگو کردن با زناں" یعنی عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا غزل ہے یا عورتوں سے متعلق گفتگو کرنا۔ غزل کے ایک معانی چرخہ کاتنا کے ہیں۔ یعنی چرخہ کاتنے سے جو گھوں گھوں کی آواز پیدا ہوتی ہے اس موسیقی کو غزل کہتے ہیں۔ اصطلاحی معنی میں غزل سے مراد ایک ایسی صنف سخن ہے جس میں شاعر عشق و محبت کے جذبات بیان کرتا اور ہجر وصال کے قصے قلمبند کرتا ہے۔

بیت یا شعر: غزل کے شعر کو بیت بھی کہتے ہیں۔ یہ دو مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔ پہلے کو مصرعہ اولیٰ اور دوسرے کو مصرعہ ثانی کہتے ہیں۔

مطلع: غزل کے پہلے شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں۔ عموماً مطلع کے دونوں مصرع ہم قافیہ و ہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں۔ بعد کے اشعار میں صرف آخری مصرعہ ہم قافیہ و ہم ردیف رہ جاتا ہے۔

مقطع: غزل کے آخری مصرعے کو قطع کہتے ہیں۔ اس میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرتا ہے۔

قافیہ: ہم وزن اور ہم آواز الفاظ کو قافیہ کہتے ہیں۔ قافیہ ہر شعر میں بدلتا رہتا ہے۔ مثلاً

ہستی اپنی حباب کی سی ہے
یہ نمائش سراب کی سی ہے

یہاں حباب اور سراب قافیے ہیں۔

ردیف: غزل کے اشعار کے دوسرے مصرعوں میں جو الفاظ بار بار آتے ہیں، انہیں ردیف کہتے ہیں۔ یہ الفاظ یا حروف با تکرار آتے ہیں۔

دیکھ تو دل کہ جاں سے اٹھتا ہے
یہ دھواں سا کہاں سے اٹھتا ہے

یہاں "اٹھتا ہے" ردیف ہے۔

بحر: ہر شعر کسی نہ کسی بحر میں کہا جاتا ہے۔ بحر ان مخصوص اوزان کو کہتے ہیں۔ علم عروض کے ماہر اور موجد خلیل بن احمد بصری نے ہندو، بحریں ایجاد کی تھیں۔

قصیدہ: قصیدہ کا لفظ قصد سے مشتق ہے جس کے معنی ارادہ کے ہیں۔ اصطلاحی معنی میں اس سے مراد ایسی نظم ہے جو کسی کی تعریف میں جان بوجھ کر لکھی جائے۔ قصیدہ کسی زندہ شخص کا تحریر کیا جاتا ہے یا کسی عظیم مذہبی شخصیت کا، قصیدہ میں شاعر کسی شخص کی تعریف کرتا ہے اور پھر اس سے انعام کا طلب گار ہوتا ہے۔ ذوق کے قصائد سب سے عمدہ ہیں۔

مرثیہ: مرثیہ کا لفظ مرنا سے مشتق ہے جس کے معنی مرنے والے کا ذکر خیر ہے۔ اصطلاح میں اس سے مراد کسی عزیز دوست، مذہبی یا سیاسی شخصیت کے مرنے پر نظم میں اپنے غم کا بیان ہے: اس کی تین اقسام ہیں:

رسمی مرثیہ
شخصی مرثیہ۔
مذہبی مرثیہ۔

مثنوی: مثنوی کا لفظ مثنیٰ سے ہے جس کے معنی دو دو ہیں۔ اصطلاح میں اسے سے مراد ایسی صنف سخن ہے جس میں دو دو مصرعے ہم قافیہ اور ہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں۔ مثنوی فارسی سے اردو زبان میں آئی۔ فارسی میں فردوسی اور مولانا روم نے معرکہ آرا مثنویاں لکھیں۔ اس کے ہر شعر میں قافیہ اور ردیف بدل جاتے ہیں۔

قطعہ: قطعہ کے لغوی معانی ٹکڑے کے ہیں۔ اصطلاحی معنی میں اس سے مراد ایک ایسی صنف سخن ہے جو غزل میں مسلسل مضمون بیان کرنے کے لئے لایا جائے۔ قطع نگاری کا آغاز غالباً میر سے ہوتا ہے۔ اکبر الہ آبادی کے قطعات بہت پسند کئے گئے ہیں۔

رباعی: رباعی عربی زبان کے لفظ ربع سے مشتق ہے جس کے لغوی معنی چار کے ہیں۔ اصطلاحی معانی میں اس سے مراد ایک ایسی صنف سخن ہے جو صرف چار مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔ اسے ترانہ، دوبیتی اور چو مصرعی کا نام بھی دیا گیا ہے۔ رباعی کے پہلے دو مصرعے اور آخری مصرعہ ایک ہی

ردیف قافیہ میں ہوتے ہیں۔ تیسرا مصرعہ ردیف قافیہ کے بغیر ہوتا ہے۔

مخمس: مخمس عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی پانچ ہیں۔ اصطلاحی معنی میں اس سے مراد ایک ایسی نظم ہے جس کا ہر بند پانچ مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔ پہلے چار مصرعے ہم قافیہ وہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں۔ پانچواں مصرعہ مخمس کے پہلے بند کے پانچویں مصرعہ کے ہم قافیہ وہم ردیف ہوتا ہے۔

مسدس: مسدس عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی چھ کے ہیں۔ اصطلاح میں اس سے مراد ایسی صنف سخن ہے جس کے ہر بند میں چھ مصرعے ہوتے ہیں۔ عربی اور فارسی میں مسدس کی کوئی روایت نہیں ملتی۔ یہ خالصتاً اردو صنف سخن ہے۔ مسدس کے ہر بند کے پہلے چار مصرعے ہم قافیہ وہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں جبکہ آخری دونوں مصرعے الگ ردیف قافیہ میں ہوتے ہیں۔

آزاد نظم: آزاد نظم انگریزی ادب سے اردو میں آئی ہے۔ آزاد نظم اس لئے کہتے ہیں کہ اس میں ردیف قافیہ یا کسی مخصوص بحر کے پابندی نہیں کی جاتی لیکن وزن کی پابندی لازمی ہے۔ اس نظم کو فروغ دینے والوں میں میراجی سرفہرست ہیں۔ ن۔م راشد اور میراجی کا نام اس صنف میں اعلیٰ ہے۔

اردو گرامر

تشبیہ: کسی ایک چیز کو کسی دوسری چیز کے مشابہ قرار دینا ہے جبکہ ان دونوں میں ایک یا ایک سے زائد صفات مشترک ہوں: مثلاً

پاکستانی فوجی شیروں کی طرح میدان جنگ میں کود پڑے۔

ارکان تشبیہ پانچ ہیں۔

مشبہ: مشبہ سے مراد وہ چیز ہے جس کو کسی دوسری چیز سے تشبیہ دی جائے۔ مثلاً

نازکی اس کے لب کی کیا کہیے
پنکھڑی اک گلاب کی سی ہے

یہاں لب مشبہ ہے۔

مشبہ بہ: جس چیز سے تشبیہ دی جائے مثلاً اوپر کی مثال میں گلاب کی پنکھڑی مشبہ بہ ہے۔

وجہ شبہ: جن مشترکہ صفات کی بناء پر تشبیہ دی جائے۔ مثلاً

میر ان نیم باز آنکھوں میں
ساری مستی شراب کی سی ہے

شراب کی مستی وجہ شبہ ہے۔

غرض تشبیہ: جس غرض وغایت کی لئے تشبیہ دی جائے۔ مثلاً

تھا کھا کے اوس اور بھی سبزہ ہرا ہوا
تھا موتیوں سے دامن صحرا بھرا ہوا

یہاں اوس کے قطروں کی آب وتاب کی خوبصورتی بڑھانے کے لئے اسے موتی سے تشبیہ دی گئی ہے۔

حروف تشبیہ: جن حروف کی مدد سے تشبیہ دی جاتی ہے مثلاً جوں، مانند، طرح وغیرہ

استعارہ: استعارہ کے لغوی معنی مستعار یا ادھار لینا ہے۔ اس سے مراد یہ ہے کہ کسی ایک چیز کے لئے کسی دوسری چیز کی صفات اس طرح مستعار لینا کہ اس کے حقیقی اور مجازی مضمون میں تشبیہ کا تعلق پایا جائے۔ مثلاً پاکستانی شیروں کا سامنا ہوتے ہی بھارتی گیدڑ بھاگ نکلے۔

استعارہ کے درج ذیل ارکان ہیں:

1- **مستعارلہ:** وہ شخص یا چیز جس کے لئے کوئی صفت مستعار لی جائے۔ مثلاً

ایک روشن دماغ تھا نہ رہا
شہر میں اک چراغ تھا نہ رہا

2- **مستعارمنہ:** جس چیز یا شخص سے صفات مستعار لی جائیں۔ مثلاً

کس شیر کی آمد ہے کہ رن کانپ رہا ہے
رن ایک طرف چرخ کہن کانپ رہا ہے

3- **وجہ جامع:** جن مشترکہ صفات کی بنا پر کسی چیز کے لئے استعارہ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

مجاز مرسل: کسی لفظ کو اگر حقیقی معنی کی بجائے مجازی معنی میں استعمال کیا جائے اور حقیقی اور مجازی معنی میں تشبیہ کے علاوہ کوئی اور تعلق ہو تو اسے مجاز مرسل کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً "میرا ہاتھ صدر مملکت تک پہنچتا ہے"۔

کنایہ: کنایہ کے لغوی معنی پوشیدہ یا خفیہ بات کہنا۔ اس سے مراد یہ ہے کہ کوئی لفظ مجازی معنی میں اس طرح استعمال کیا جائے کہ اس سے حقیقی معنی بھی مراد لئے جاسکیں۔ مثلاً سفید پوش کہہ کر عزت والا مراد لینا۔

کنایہ کی اقسام:

ا۔ کنایہ قریب: جس کنایہ کو سمجھنے کے لئے غور و فکر اور تدبر نہ کرنا پڑے۔ مثلاً محبوب کو گرنہ۔

ب۔ کنایہ بعید: وہ کنایہ جسے غور و فکر کر کے سمجھا جائے۔ مثلاً روئی کا بازار سرد ہے۔

ج۔ کنایہ تعریض: ایسی صفات کسی شخص یا شے کے بیان کرنا کہ اس سے صرف وہی مراد ہو۔

لفظ: مختلف حروف تہجی کو آپس میں ملانے سے لفظ بنتا ہے۔ الفاظ دو قسم کے ہوتے ہیں:۔

i. کلمہ: مختلف حروف تہجی کو ملانے سے جو بامعنی لفظ بنتا ہے کلمہ کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے کتاب، شہر وغیرہ

ii. مہمل: ایسے الفاظ جو بذات خود کوئی معنی نہیں دیتے مگر عام طور پر دوسرے الفاظ کے ساتھ ملا کر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً کھانا وانا میں وانا، روٹی ووٹی میں ووٹی وغیرہ

کلمہ کی اقسام

1- اسم: وہ لفظ جو کسی شخص، چیز یا جگہ کا نام ظاہر کرے، اسم کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً حامد، مکہ، کتاب وغیرہ

2- فعل: وہ کلمہ ہے جس میں کسی کام کے کرنے، ہونے سامنے کا پتہ چلتا ہے اور اس میں زمانے کا تعین بھی ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً کھاتا ہے، کھایا، کھائے گا۔

3- حرف: وہ کلمہ ہے جو خود تو کوئی معنی نہیں دیتا مگر دو اسموں کے درمیان یا اسم اور فعل کے درمیان ربط و تعلق پیدا کرنے کے کام آتا ہے۔ مثلاً حامد اور اسلم دونوں بھائی ہیں، اور حرف ہے۔

بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے اسم کی اقسام

1- اسم جامد: وہ اسم ہے جو نہ خود کسی سے بنے اور نہ اس سے دوسرے کلمات بن سکیں۔ مثلاً نماز، جسم وغیرہ

2- اسم مصدر: وہ اسم ہے جو کسی لفظ سے تو نہیں بنتا مگر اس سے بہت سے لفظ بنائے جاسکتے ہیں۔ مثلاً ہنسنا سے ہنستا ہے، ہنسے گا وغیرہ

3- اسم مشتق: وہ اسم ہے جو خود تو مصدر سے بنے مگر اس کا کوئی اور لفظ نہ بن سکے۔ مثلاً لکھنے والا، پڑھا ہوا۔

معنی کے لحاظ سے اسم کی اقسام:

1- اسم نکرہ: وہ اسم ہے جو کسی عام چیز، شخص یا جگہ کے نام کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً تمام لڑکے، انسان، باغ وغیرہ

2- اسم معرفہ: وہ اسم ہے جو کسی خاص چیز، شخص یا جگہ کے نام کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً پاکستان، علامہ اقبال وغیرہ

اسم نکرہ کی اقسام

1- اسم ذات: وہ نام جو ایک ہی قسم کی کئی چیزوں کے لئے بولا جائے۔ اسم ذات کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً اونٹ، ہاتھی، چاقو وغیرہ

2- اسم صفت: وہ اسم ہے جس سے کسی چیز کی اچھائی یا برائی ظاہر ہو۔ مثلاً سفید، نیک، سیاہ، بد وغیرہ

3- اسم مصدر: وہ اسم ہے جس میں کوئی نہ کوئی کام پایا جائے مگر اس میں زمانے کی قید نہ ہو۔ مثلاً دیکھنا، سننا، کھانا وغیرہ

4- اسم استفہام: وہ اسم ہے جو کوئی بات پوچھنے کے لئے استعمال کئے جائیں۔ مثلاً کون، کیا وغیرہ

5- اسم معاوضہ: وہ اسم مشتق جو اجرت یا کسی خدمت کے معاوضے کے طور پر بولا جائے۔ مثلاً پکوائی، سلائی وغیرہ

6- اسم حالیہ: وہ اسم جو فعل فاعل اور مفعول کی حالت بیان کرے۔ مثلاً صغریٰ مسکراتی ہے۔ وہ ہنستا ہوا آرہا تھا وغیرہ

7- اسم فاعل: وہ اسم جو کام کرنے والے کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً لکھنے والا، دوڑنے والا، سینے والا۔

8- اسم مفعول: وہ اسم ہے جو اس چیز یا شخص کو ظاہر کرے جس پر کوئی کام واقع ہوا ہو۔ مثلاً لکھا ہوا، سویا ہوا وغیرہ

9- اسم کیفیت: وہ اسم ہے جو اثر یا کیفیت کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً تھکاوٹ، جلن وغیرہ

اسم معرفہ کی اقسام: اس کی چار قسمیں ہیں:۔

1- اسم علم: وہ اسم جو کسی خاص چیز، مقام یا شخص کو دیا جائے۔ اس کی پانچ قسمیں ہیں:۔

i. خطاب: وہ اسم جو کسی خدمت کے صلے میں حکومت یا عوام کی طرف سے اعزاز و احترام اور قابلیت کے اعتراف کے طور پر دیا جاتا ہے مثلاً ستارہ جرأت، نشان حیدر وغیرہ

ii. تخلص: وہ مختصر نام جو شاعر اپنے اشعار میں استعمال کرتے ہیں مثلاً غالب، حالی

iii. لقب: وہ نام جو کسی خاص صفت کی وجہ سے مشہور ہو جائے مثلاً کلیم اللہ، سیف اللہ وغیرہ

iv. عرف: وہ نام جو پیار، حقارت یا کسی اور وجہ سے مشہور ہو جائے مثلاً معراج دین سے راجو وغیرہ

v. کنیت: وہ نام جو بیٹا، بیٹی یا ماں باپ کے تعلق سے پکارا جائے۔ مثلاً ابوالقاسم، ابن مریم وغیرہ

2- اسم ضمیر: وہ کلمہ جو کسی اسم کی بجائے استعمال کیا جائے مثلاً حامد اچھا لڑکا ہے وہ ہمارے محلے میں رہتا ہے۔ اس کی پانچ قسمیں ہیں:۔

i. ضمیر شخصی: جو کسی شخص کے لئے بولا جائے۔ مثلاً میں، وہ، آپ وغیرہ

ii. ضمیر اشارہ: جس سے کسی اسم کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے۔ مثلاً یہ، یہاں، وغیرہ

iii. ضمیر موصولہ: یہ کسی اسم کی حالت بیان کرتا ہے۔ مثلاً جو محنت کرتا ہے وہ پھل پائے گا وغیرہ

iv. ضمیر استفہامیہ: یہ سوال کرتے وقت استعمال کی جاتی ہے۔ مثلاً کون، کیا وغیرہ

v. ضمیر تاکیدی: یہ ضمیر شخص کے ساتھ آ کر تاکید کے معنی دیتا ہے۔ مثلاً تمہارا اپنا بھائی تمہیں مجرم سمجھتا ہے وغیرہ

3- اسم اشارہ: وہ اسم ہے جو کسی چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرتے وقت استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس کی دو قسمیں ہیں:۔

i. اشارہ قریب: جس کسی نزدیک کے شخص یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے تو اس کے لئے یہ کا اسم استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً یہ لڑکا، یہ عمارت وغیرہ

ii. اشارہ بعید: جب دور کے شخص یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے تو وہ کا اسم بولا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً وہ آدمی، وہ درخت وغیرہ

4- اسم موصول: وہ اسم جو خود تو کسی شخص یا چیز کا نام تو نہیں ہوتا مگر اس کی حالت کو بیان کرتا ہے۔ مثلاً جو محنت کرے گا پھل پائے گا وغیرہ

اسم فاعل کی اقسام: اس کی دو قسمیں ہیں:۔

1- اسم فاعل قیاسی: وہ اسم فاعل جو مقررہ قواعد کے مطابق بنے۔ مثلاً لکھنے والا، دیکھنے والا۔

2- اسم فاعل سماعی: وہ اسم فاعل جو کسی خاص قاعدے سے نہ بنے۔ مثلاً کھلاڑی، ٹکڑ باز وغیرہ

اسم فاعل اور فاعل میں فرق: اسم فاعل مشتق ہوتا ہے۔ مصدر سے بنتا ہے اور اس کام کو ظاہر کرتا ہے جو مصدر کے معنی میں پایا جائے مثلاً کھانے والا، شریک، تحسین وغیرہ

فاعل مشتق نہیں ہوتا، اسم جامد ہوتا ہے اور اپنی علیحدہ ذات رکھتا ہے۔ مثلاً اس نے خط بھیجا، اس فاعل ہے۔

اسم مفعول کی اقسام: اس کی دو قسمیں ہیں:۔

1- اسم مفعول سماعی: جو کسی قاعدے سے نہ بنا ہو بلکہ اہل زبان سے سن کر استعمال میں لایا گیا ہو۔ مثلاً بیا، تیسا، چہیتی وغیرہ

2- اسم مفعول قیاسی: وہ اسم مفعول ہے جو مقررہ قواعد کے مطابق بنے۔ مثلاً سینا سے سیا ہوا وغیرہ

اسم صفت کی اقسام: اس کی پانچ اقسام ہیں:۔

1- صفت ذاتی: اسے صفت مشبہ اور صفت تفصیلی بھی کہتے ہیں یہ وہ صفت ہے جو کسی شخص یا چیز کی ذات سے متعلق ہو۔ مثلاً گول زمین، روشن آفتاب وغیرہ۔ اس کے تین درجے ہیں:۔

i. تفصیل نفسی: صفت کا وہ درجہ جس میں صفت کسی کی ذات میں ہو اور کسی دوسرے کے ساتھ مقابلہ نہ ہو۔ مثلاً حامد ذہین ہے۔

ii. تفصیل بعض: صفت کے اس درجے میں دو کے درمیان مقابلہ ہوتا ہے جیسے تنویر تجسم سے اچھی ہے وغیرہ

iii. تفصیل کل: صفت کا وہ درجہ جس میں ایک کا سب سے مقابلہ ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً حامد لائق ترین لڑکا کلاس میں ہے۔

2- صفت نسبتی: وہ صفت جس سے کسی اسم کا دوسرے اسم سے تعلق یا نسبت ظاہر ہو مثلاً پاکستانی فوج وغیرہ

3- صفت عددی: وہ صفت جس سے کسی اسم کی تعداد ظاہر ہو۔ مثلاً چار لڑکے وغیرہ۔ اس کی دو قسمیں ہیں:۔

i. عدد معین: وہ صفت عددی جس سے کسی چیز کی صحیح تعداد معلوم ہو جائے۔ مثلاً دس گھوڑے وغیرہ

ii. عدد غیر معین: وہ صفت عددی جس سے کسی چیز کی صحیح تعداد معلوم نہ ہو سکے۔ مثلاً بے شمار درخت وغیرہ۔ اسی طرح کم۔

اعداد معین کی اقسام: اس کی پانچ قسمیں ہیں:۔

i. اعداد ذاتی: جو صرف تعداد کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً چھ، سات، پانچ لاکھ

وغیرہ

ii. اعداد ترتیبی: جن سے تعداد کے علاوہ ترتیب بھی ظاہر ہو۔ مثلاً پہلا، دوسرا، تیسرا وغیرہ

iii. اعداد صفتی: جن سے پتہ چلے کہ کوئی چیز کے گنا ہے۔ مثلاً دگنا، تگنا وغیرہ

iv. اعداد استغراقی: وہ اعداد جو اپنے معدود کے تمام پہلوؤں اور افراد پر حاوی ہوں مثلاً چاروں آم، پانچوں ممالک۔

v. اعداد کسری: جو کسی عدد کا حصہ ہوں۔ مثلاً آدھا، چوتھائی وغیرہ

4- صفت مقداری: وزن یا ناپ کے لئے استعمال ہونے والے اعداد ''صفت مقداری'' کہلاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً دو من چاول وغیرہ۔ اسکی بھی دو قسمیں ہیں:۔

i. مقدار معین: جب صحیح وزن اور ناپ معلوم ہو۔ مثلاً دو من، ایک چھٹانک وغیرہ

ii. مقدار غیر معین: جب ناپ اور وزن کے بارے میں بالکل صحیح پتہ نہ ہو۔ مثلاً زیادہ روپیہ، اتنا کپڑا وغیرہ

5- صفت ضمیری: وہ ضمیر جو صفت کا کام دیتی ہیں، جیسے وہ، یہ، کون، وغیرہ

اسم ذات کی اقسام: اس کی تین قسمیں ہیں:۔

1- اسم تصغیر: جو کسی چیز کی چھوٹائی کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً مشکیزہ، ڈبیہ، ڈھولک، پہاڑی وغیرہ

2- اسم تکبیر: جو کسی چیز کی بڑائی کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً بنگڑ، جھمرو، بگڑ وغیرہ

3- اسم ظرف: وہ اسم جو جگہ اور وقت کو ظاہر کرے۔ اس کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

i. ظرف زماں: جب وقت اور زمانے کا اظہار ہو۔ مثلاً صبح، شام وغیرہ

ii. ظرف مکاں: جب جگہ کا اظہار ہو۔ مثلاً ادھر، اُدھر، یہاں، وہاں، گھر یا گھر وغیرہ

تعداد کے لحاظ سے اسم کی اقسام: اس کی دو قسمیں ہیں:

1- واحد: جو صرف ایک شخص، چیز یا جگہ کے لئے بولا جائے۔ مثلاً لڑکا، گھوڑا وغیرہ

2- جمع: جو ایک سے زیادہ اشخاص، چیزوں یا جگہوں کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً لڑکے، گھوڑے وغیرہ

جنس کے لحاظ سے اسم کی اقسام: اس کی دو قسمیں ہیں:۔

لئے بولا جائے۔ مثلاً درزی، خادم، ... وغیرہ

1- مذکر: وہ اسم جو نر کے لئے بولا جائے۔ مثلاً لڑکی، درزن، خادمہ

2- مونث: وہ اسم جو مادہ کے لئے بولا جائے۔

وغیرہ

اردو زبان میں تذکیر و تانیث کی دو صورتیں ہیں۔

1- حقیقی تذکیر و تانیث: جاندار اشیاء مثلاً انسان یا جانور ہی مونث مذکر ہوتے ہیں۔

2- غیر حقیقی تذکیر و تانیث: بے جان اشیاء کی تذکیر و تانیث غیر حقیقی کہلاتی ہے۔ مثلاً پگڑی، کرسی وغیرہ

فعل کی اقسام: اس کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

1- فعل تام: جس میں کام کا واضح تصور موجود ہو۔ مثلاً وہ اٹھا، میں جاؤں گا وغیرہ

2- فعل ناقص: وہ فعل جو کسی پر اثر نہ ڈالے بلکہ کسی اثر کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً وہ امیر بن گیا، وہ اچھا لگتا ہے وغیرہ

بلحاظ معنی فعل کی اقسام:

1- فعل لازم: وہ فعل جو صرف فاعل کو چاہے اور اسے مفعول کی ضرورت نہ ہو۔ مثلاً اختر دوڑا۔ بچہ بہت رویا وغیرہ

2- فعل متعدی: وہ فعل جسے فاعل کے علاوہ مفعول کی بھی ضرورت ہو۔ مثلاً انہوں نے ہسپتال بنایا وغیرہ

فاعل کے لحاظ سے فعل کی اقسام:

1- فعل معروف: وہ فعل ہے جس کا فاعل جملے میں مذکور ہو۔ مثلاً ہم پہاڑ پر گئے۔ حمید نے اپنا کام شروع کیا وغیرہ

2- فعل مجہول: وہ فعل جس کا فاعل جملے میں مذکور نہ ہو۔ مثلاً خط لکھا جاتا ہے۔ شیر مارا گیا وغیرہ

زمانے کے لحاظ سے فعل کی اقسام:

1- فعل ماضی: وہ فعل جو گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں وقوع پذیر ہوا۔ مثلاً میں نے یہ کتاب پچاس روپے میں خریدی۔ وہ بازار گئے وغیرہ

2- فعل حال: وہ فعل جو موجودہ زمانے میں ہو رہا ہے۔ مثلاً اچھے بچے ہمیشہ سچ بولتے ہیں، وہ کتاب پڑھ رہا ہے وغیرہ

3- فعل مستقبل: وہ فعل جس کو آنے والے زمانہ میں وقوع پذیر ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً میں لاہور جاؤں گا۔ حامد ہمارے ساتھ جائے گا وغیرہ

4. فعل مضارع: وہ فعل جس میں موجودہ اور آئندہ زمانے دونوں کا اثر موجود ہو۔ مثلاً وہ آئے، وہ جائیں وغیرہ

5. فعل امر: وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کے کرنے کا حکم پایا جائے۔ مثلاً کام کرو، سچ بولو وغیرہ

6. فعل نہی: وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کے کرنے سے منع کیا جائے۔ مثلاً نہ سو، نہ کرو وغیرہ

فعل ماضی کی اقسام: اس کی چھ قسمیں ہیں:۔

1. ماضی مطلق: وہ فعل جس میں گزرا ہوا زمانہ پایا جائے اور دوری و نزدیکی اور شک وتکرار ظاہر نہ ہو جیسے آیا، گیا، کھایا، سویا وغیرہ

2. ماضی قریب: وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کا ہونا قریب کے گزرے ہوئے زمانہ میں پایا جائے۔ مثلاً وہ گیا، اس نے لکھا ہے وغیرہ

3. ماضی بعید: وہ فعل جس میں دور کا گزرا ہوا زمانہ ظاہر ہو جیسے وہ آیا تھا، اس نے لکھا تھا وغیرہ

4. ماضی شکیہ: وہ فعل جس میں گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں کسی کام کے ہونے میں شک پایا جائے۔ مثلاً وہ آیا ہوگا، وہ رویا ہوگا وغیرہ

5. ماضی استمراری: وہ فعل جس میں گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں کوئی کام متواتر جاری رہے۔ مثلاً وہ روتا تھا، وہ پڑھ رہا تھا، وغیرہ

6. ماضی شرطی یا تمنائی: وہ فعل جس میں گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں شرط یا آرزو کے معنی پائے جائیں۔ مثلاً کاش وہ پڑھتا، اگر وہ آتا وغیرہ

افعال مرکب: وہ افعال ہیں جو مرکب مصدر سے بنائے جائیں۔ مثلاً تشریف لانا، ایک مرکب مصدر ہے، اسے مرکب فعل تشریف لایا بنا۔

حرف اور حرف کی اقسام:

حروف جار: وہ حروف جو ایک اسم کو دوسرے اسم کے ساتھ یا اسم کو فعل کے ساتھ ملاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً میز پر نئی کتابیں ہیں، پر، تک، تلک، درمیان کو وغیرہ

حروف علت: وہ حروف جو کسی بات کا سبب یا وجہ ظاہر کریں۔ مثلاً پس، لہٰذا، کیونکہ، تاکہ، کہ وغیرہ

حروف عطف: وہ حروف ہیں جو دو اسموں، دو جملوں یا دو فعلوں کو آپس میں ملائیں۔ مثلاً دوات اور قلم لاؤ، ہم عجائب گھر بھی گئے اور شالا مار بھی دیکھا وغیرہ اور کر کے، پھر وغیرہ

حروف اضافت: وہ حروف ہیں جو دو اسموں یا دو کلموں کا تعلق ظاہر کریں۔ مثلاً کا، کے، کی، نا، نی، نے، وغیرہ

حروف استثناء: وہ حروف ہیں جو ایک لفظ یا جملے کو دوسرے لفظ یا جملے سے علیحدہ کرتے ہیں، یہ حروف سوا، ماسوا، اگر، مگر، بجز، علاوہ وغیرہ

حرف شرط و جزا: وہ حروف ہیں جو شرط کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً اگر، اگرچہ، جو، جب، چونکہ وغیرہ

حروف استدراک: وہ حروف ہیں جو دو جملوں کے درمیان آ کر پہلے جملے کے متعلق شک و شبہ کو دور کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً لیکن، مگر، پر، سو، البتہ، لیکن وغیرہ

حروف تنبیہ: وہ حروف ہیں جو کسی کو خبردار کرنے، دھمکانے، یا کام کے نہ کرنے کی تاکید کے لئے بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً خبردار، میں، دیکھنا، دیکھو وغیرہ

حروف تخصیص یا حرف خصوصیت: وہ حروف ہیں جو کسی اسم یا فعل کے ساتھ ایک کے معنوں میں کوئی خصوصیت پیدا کر دیتے ہیں۔ یہ حروف ہر، بھی، تنہا، اکیلا، محض، ہی، فقط، خالی، صرف، بس ہیں۔

حروف ندبہ و افسوس: وہ حروف ہیں جو اظہار افسوس، تکلیف یا گھبراہٹ کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ یہ حروف حیف، اُف، وائے، آہ، افسوس صد افسوس وغیرہ

حروف تاکید: وہ حروف ہیں جو تاکید کے لئے بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً ہرگز، ضرور، بالضرور، بھی، سر، بے شک، صرف، بلکل وغیرہ

حروف ندا: وہ حروف ہیں جو پکارنے کے وقت بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً اے، یا، ارے، اے، او، اجی وغیرہ

حروف انبساط: وہ حروف ہیں جو خوشی اور مسرت کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں، مثلاً واہ واہ، سبحان اللہ، ماشاءاللہ، آہا ہا وغیرہ

حروف تعجب: وہ حروف ہیں جو کسی عجیب چیز کے دیکھنے پر تعجب کے اظہار کے لئے بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً اللہ اکبر، اللہ اللہ، واہ رے وغیرہ

حروف ایجاب: وہ حروف ہیں جو جواب کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً جی، اچھا، واقعی وغیرہ

حروف تشبیہ: وہ حروف ہیں جو مشابہت ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً مانند، طرح، ہو بہو وغیرہ

حروف بیان: وہ حروف جو کسی بات کو بیان کرنے یا وضاحت کرنے کے

لئے دو جملوں کے درمیان لکھے جاتے ہیں۔ یہ حروف کہ، تا کہ، مبادا ہیں۔

حروف نفی: وہ حروف ہیں جن میں نفی کے معنی پائے جائیں، مثلاً نا، نہیں، نے، مت وغیرہ

حروف تحسین: وہ حروف جو تعریف کرنے یا شاباش دینے کے لئے بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً سبحان اللہ، مرحبا، خوب، زندہ باد وغیرہ

حروف نفرت: وہ حروف جو نفرت، لعنت اور پھٹکار کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً تف، تھو، دُر دُر وغیرہ

کلام: جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ کلمات ترتیب دیئے جائیں تو اس مرکب کو کلام کہا جاتا ہے۔ کلام کی دو قسمیں ہیں:۔

1- **کلام تام یا مرکب تام (جملہ):** جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ کلمے اس طرح ملا کر بولے جائیں کہ کہنے والے کا مدعا سننے والے پر پوری طرح ظاہر ہو۔ مثلاً رشید اچھا لڑکا ہے۔

2- **کلام ناقص یا مرکب ناقص:** جب دو یا دو سے زائد جملے اس طرح ملا کر بولے جائیں کہ کہنے والے کا مقصد پوری طرح واضح نہ ہو تو اسے کلام ناقص کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً میرا بھائی، ریشمی کپڑا وغیرہ

مرکب ناقص کی اقسام:

1- **مرکب اضافی:** وہ مرکب جس میں دو کلموں کے درمیان ادھورا اور نامکمل تعلق ہو، اردو میں حروف اضافت کا، کی، کے، نا، نی وغیرہ ہیں۔ مثلاً حمید کی ٹوپی وغیرہ

2- **مرکب توصیفی:** یہ مرکب کو اسماء سے مل کر بنتا ہے اور ایک اسم دوسرے کی حالت یا کیفیت کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ مثلاً بد مزاج لڑکا وغیرہ۔

3- **مرکب عطفی:** دو اسموں، مرکبوں اور جملوں کو حرف عطف سے ملا دیا جائے تو مرکب عطفی حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ اس مرکب کا حصہ اوّل معطوف الیہ اور جزو دوم معطوف کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً شب و روز وغیرہ۔

4- **مرکب جاری:** یہ مرکب ایک اسم اور ایک حرف جار سے ترکیب پاتا ہے۔ مثلاً جو تیری بزم سے نکلا سو پریشان نکلا۔ بزم سے مرکب جاری ہے۔

5- **تابع متبوع:** بعض اوقات بات کی وضاحت کے لئے اور کلام میں زور پیدا کرنے کے لئے ایک با معنی لفظ کے ساتھ کوئی اور لفظ لگا دیا جاتا ہے۔ جسے تابع کہتے ہیں۔ اس کی دو قسمیں ہیں:۔

i. **تابع مہمل:** جب با معنی لفظ کے ساتھ ایک زائد لفظ لگا دیا جائے۔ جس کے اپنے تو کوئی معنی نہ ہوں بلکہ متبوع کے تحت استعمال کیا جاتا ہو اسے تابع مہمل کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً روٹی ووٹی میں روٹی تابع متبوع اور ووٹی تابع مہمل ہے۔

ii. **تابع موضوع:** یہ با معنی لفظ جس کے اپنے خاص معنی ہوتے ہیں اگرچہ مرکب میں شامل ہو کر اپنے کوئی معنی نہیں دیتا۔ جیسے چال ڈھال وغیرہ

سابقہ: وہ لفظ جو کسی دوسرے لفظ کے پہلے لگایا جائے اور جس سے اس کے معنوں میں تبدیلی ہو جائے سابقہ کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً ان مول، اکلوتا میں «ان، ایک سابقے ہیں۔

لاحقہ: وہ لفظ یا علامت ہے جو خاص معنی پیدا کرنے یا مرکب الفاظ بنانے کے لئے کسی لفظ کے آخر میں لگاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً مٹھاس، سسرال، ان میں اس اور ال لاحقے ہیں۔

تلمیح: تلمیح کے لفظی معنی اشارہ کرنے کے ہیں لیکن اس سے مراد "وہ لفظ، الفاظ یا ترکیب ہے جو کسی قرآنی آیت، حدیث نبوی، تاریخی واقعے، روایتی کہانی یا علمی، فنی یا کسی دیگر واقعے کی طرف اشارہ کرے تلمیح کہلاتی ہے۔" مثلاً آب حیات، آتش نمرود، آب خضر، ابن مریم، اعجاز مسیحا، نخل طور، کوہ طور، اورنگ سلیمان، صبر ایوب، چاہ یوسف، سد سکندری وغیرہ۔

اُردو (MCQs)

نوٹ: جواب کو سوال کے اندر ہی جلی حروف (Bold) میں دے دیا گیا ہے

☆ اردو کا لفظی مطلب لشکر ہے

☆ اردو ترکی زبان کا لفظ ہے

☆ تزک جہانگیری میں استعمال ہوا

☆ ریختہ کا لفظی مطلب ایجاد کرنا ہے

☆ دنیا کی تیسری بڑی زبان اردو ہے

☆ ناول اطالوی زبان کا لفظ ہے

☆ ڈرامہ یونانی زبان کا لفظ ہے

☆ ڈراؤ کے لغوی معنی کر کے دکھانا ہیں

☆ 1206ء کے بعد مسلم تہذیب کا صدر مقام دہلی شہر قرار پایا
☆ شاہ جہاں نے رسم الخط نسخ سے تبدیل کر کے خط نستعلیق میں تبدیل کروایا
☆ ہندوستان میں سب سے پہلی مطبوعہ کتاب باغ و بہار ہے
☆ پہلا چھاپہ خانہ کلکتہ شہر میں قائم کیا گیا
☆ اردو کے پہلے شاعر امیر خسرو ہیں
☆ پہلی نثری سب رس ملا وجہی نے لکھی تھی
☆ پہلے صاحب دیوان شاعر محمد قلی قطب شاہ ہیں
☆ سب سے پہلا غزل گو شاعر ولی دکنی ہے
☆ فورٹ ولیم کالج نے اردو زبان کی ترقی میں اہم کردار ادا کیا
☆ دبستان لکھنو کا اصل نمائندہ حیدر علی آتش کو مانا جاتا ہے
☆ قرآن مجید کا اردو میں پہلا لفظی ترجمہ شاہ رفیع الدینؒ نے کیا
☆ قرآن پاک کا اردو میں پہلا بامحاورہ ترجمہ شاہ عبدالقادرؒ نے کیا
☆ اردو نثر کے ارتقاء کا اولین مرکز کلکتہ شہر تھا
☆ اردو کا پہلا اخبار جام جہاں نما تھا
☆ ''جام جہاں نما'' اردو کا ہفت روزہ کلکتہ سے شائع ہوا
☆ جام جہاں نما ں1822 میں شائع ہوا
☆ گلکرائسٹ نے فورٹ ولیم کالج سے وابستگی سے پہلے ''انگریزی ہندوستانی لغت'' مرتب کرنے کے علاوہ اردو کی صرف ونحو مرتب کی
☆ اردو کی اہم مثنویاں میر تقی میر شاعر کی ہیں
☆ میر تقی میر کو ''خدائے سخن'' کے خطاب سے یاد کیا گیا ہے
☆ مرزا غالب کے خطوط کا پہلا مجموعہ عود ہندی کے نام سے چھپا
☆ غالب کا حالی سے اُستاد کا رشتہ تھا
☆ محمد حسین آزاد نے ''قصص ہند''، ''دربار اکبری''، ''آب حیات'' اور ''نیرنگ خیال'' کتابیں لکھیں
☆ حکومت پاکستان نے علامہ اقبال میوزیم لاہور شہر میں قائم کیا ہے
☆ اردو کی سب سے پہلی سوانح عمری حیات جاوید قرار پائی ہے

☆ حسرت موہانی مسلم لیگ، تحریک خلافت اور جمعیت العلماء کے صدر بھی رہے
☆ ''مخزن'' شیخ عبدالقادرؒ نے جاری کیا
☆ اردو نثر میں علامہ اقبال کی پہلی باقاعدہ تصنیف کا نام علم الاقتصاد ہے
☆ علامہ اقبال کی وفات کے بعد ارمغان حجاز شائع ہوئی
☆ مزاحیہ شاعری کا امام اکبرالہ آبادی کو قرار دیا گیا ہے
☆ سب سے پہلے ہندوستان کے رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور ادیب کو ادب کا نوبل انعام دیا گیا
☆ راجہ گدھ، پروا اور شہر بے مثال بانو قدسیہ کے ناول ہیں
☆ خدا کی بستی، چار دیواری اور جانگلوس شوکت صدیقی کے ناول ہیں
☆ علی پور کا ایلی ممتاز مفتی کا ناول ہے
☆ ''خوشبو''، ''صد برگ''، ''خود کلامی''، ''انکار'' پروین شاکر کی کتب ہیں
☆ ''لاہور کا جغرافیہ''، ''اردو کی آخری کتاب''، ''سائکل''، ''ہاسٹل میں پڑھنا'' پطرس بخاری کے مزاحیہ مضامین ہیں
☆ الکھ نگری کے مصنف ممتاز مفتی ہیں
☆ چچا چھکن کے مصنف کا نام امتیاز علی تاج ہے
☆ مشہور نظم ''آدمی نامہ'' نظیر اکبر آبادی کی تخلیق ہے
☆ مشہور نظم ''ماں جائے کی یاد'' جوش ملیح آبادی کی تخلیق ہے
☆ ماہنامہ مخزن 1901 میں جاری ہوا
☆ ماہنامہ مخزن لاہور سے جاری ہوا
☆ اخبار کامریڈ مولانا محمد علی جوہر نے جاری کیا
☆ کامریڈ اخبار کلکتہ سے جاری ہوا

☆ اردو قصیدے کی صنف کا دوسرا بڑا نام ابراہیم ذوق کا ہے
☆ جب کوئی شاعر اپنے کسی دوست محبوب ہستی، سیاسی یا مذہبی شخصیت کی وفات پر نظم میں اظہار غم کرے تو ایسی نظم کو مرثیہ

کہتے ہیں
☆ غزل کے لغوی معنی ہیں عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا
☆ قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر، غزل کا پہلا ہم قافیہ شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں
☆ ''بیت الغزل'' غزل کے پہلے شعر کو کہتے ہیں
☆ مطلع کے بعد والے شعر کو حسن مطلع کہتے ہیں
☆ آخری شعر جس میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرے اسے مقطع کہتے ہیں
☆ حالی کی سب سے مشہور نظم مسدس مدوجزر اسلام ہے
☆ ''مسدس مدوجزر اسلام'' مسدس حالی کے نام سے مشہور ہے
☆ سرسید نے کہا تھا کہ جب خدا پوچھے گا کہ کیا لائے ہو تو میں کہوں گا حالی سے مسدس لکھا لایا ہوں اور کچھ نہیں
☆ ''موازنہ انیس و دبیر'' شبلی نعمانی کی تنقیدی کتاب ہے
☆ غالب سے پہلے بادشاہ بہادر شاہ ظفر کے دربار سے ابراہیم ذوق وابستہ تھا
☆ علی گڑھ کالج کو یونیورسٹی کا درجہ 1920ء ملا
☆ سرسید سپیکٹیٹر اور گارڈین نے ہندوستان واپس آکر رسالہ تہذیب الاخلاق کے نام سے نکالا
☆ مراۃ العروس اور بنات النعش، توبۃ النصوح اور ابن الوقت، محصنات، ایامیٰ اور رویائے صادقہ نذیر احمد کے ناول ہیں
☆ نذیر احمد نے ''مراۃ العروس'' اپنی بیٹی کی تعلیمی ضروریات کیلئے لکھی
☆ مثنوی گلزار نسیم دیا شنکر نسیم کی مثنوی ہے
☆ میر حسن مرثیہ صنف کے حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں
☆ انگریزوں نے اردو زبان کے فروغ کے لئے فورٹ ولیم کالج قائم کیا
☆ ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز ہندوستان میں 1936ء کو ہوا
☆ پشتو زبان کے پہلے شاعر امیر کروڑ تھے
☆ اردو کے پہلے صوفی شاعر خواجہ میر درد تھے
☆ پنجابی کے پہلے شاعر بابا فرید شکر گنج ہیں

☆ مسجد قرطبہ علامہ اقبال کی نظم ہے
☆ ''نقش و نگار''، ''فکر و نشاط''، ''سیف و سبو''، ''جنون و حکمت''، اور ''عرش و فرش'' حفیظ جالندھری کے مجموعہ ہائے کلام ہیں
☆ مرثیے کا فروغ لکھنؤ شہر میں ہوا
☆ مرثیے کے حوالے سے سب سے مشہور نام میر انیس کا ہے
☆ مثنوی داستان نثری صنف کی منظوم شکل ہے
☆ اردو زبان میں گیت نگاری کی ابتداء امیر خسرو شاعر نے کی
☆ واسوخت طنزیہ انداز کی شاعری کو کہتے ہیں
☆ شہر آشوب معاشرتی بدحالی قسم کی صنف شاعری ہے
☆ اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب کا نام سب رس ہے
☆ باغ و بہار نو طرز مرصع کا ترجمہ ہے
☆ باغ و بہار میر امن دہلوی نے لکھی
☆ طوطا کہانی حیدر بخش حیدری کی داستان ہے
☆ فسانہ عجائب رجب علی بیگ سرور کی داستان ہے
☆ سخندان فارس محمد حسین آزاد کی تصنیف ہے
☆ اردو نثر میں سب سے قدیم صنف کہہ مکرنی ہے
☆ آرائش محفل حیدر بخش حیدری کی تصنیف ہے
☆ اردو کے پہلا ناول نگار ڈپٹی نذیر احمد ہے
☆ اردو ادب کا پہلا ناول مراۃ العروس ہے
☆ ڈپٹی نذیر احمد نے خواتین کے کرداروں کے حوالے سے بہت زیادہ شہرت حاصل کی
☆ اردو ناول نگاری میں مزاح نگاری کی بنیاد رتن ناتھ سرشار نے رکھی
☆ آزاد افسانہ کے مصنف رتن ناتھ سرشار ہیں
☆ آگ کا دریا قراۃ العین حیدر کا ناول ہے
☆ ڈرامہ ''اندھیرا اُجالا'' یونس جاوید ادیب کا ہے
☆ خطوط نگاری کا آغاز اردو نثر میں مرزا غالب ادیب نے کیا
☆ مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ، رشید احمد صدیقی، شاہد احمد دہلوی، ذاکر علی خاں خاکہ نگاری صنف سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں

☆ اردو ادب کا پہلا تنقید نگار مولانا الطاف حسین حالی کہا جاتا ہے

☆ اردو کی پہلی تنقیدی کتاب کا نام مقدمہ شعر و شاعری ہے

☆ مشتاق احمد یوسفی مزاح نگاری کے حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں

☆ ہاسٹل میں پڑھنا پطرس بخاری کا مزاحیہ مضمون ہے

☆ پطرس بخاری مزاح نگاری کے حوالے سے جانے جاتے ہیں

☆ اردو کا پہلا افسانہ نگار پریم چند کہا جاتا ہے

☆ اردو کا پہلا افسانہ سوز وطن ہے

☆ افسانے کا دوسرا دور 1930ء شروع ہوتا ہے

☆ اردو کا مشہور افسانہ کفن پریم چند کا ہے

☆ آنندی غلام عباس کا مشہور افسانہ ہے

☆ کتبہ غلام عباس کا مشہور افسانہ ہے

☆ اوور کوٹ غلام عباس کا افسانہ ہے

☆ اردو ادب کا شیکسپیئر آغا حشر کاشمیری کو کہا جاتا ہے

☆ شہید ناز، یہودی کی لڑکی آغا حشر کے مشہور ڈرامے ہیں

☆ لیہو اور قالین کرشن چندر کا ڈرامہ ہے

☆ الف نون کمال احمد رضوی کا مشہور کھیل ہے

☆ انار کلی امتیاز علی تاج کا مشہور ڈرامہ ہے

☆ پنج اودھ اخبار رتن ناتھ سرشار نے جاری کیا

☆ میاں خوجی فسانہ آزاد ناول کا کردار ہے

☆ امراؤ جان ادا ہادی رسوا کا مشہور ناول ہے

☆ اردو ناول نگاری میں ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کا جانشین راشد الخیری کہتے ہیں

☆ ''یادگار غالب'' مولانا الطاف حسین نے تحریر کی

☆ ''المامون'' کا خالق شبلی نعمانی ہے

☆ ''الفاروق'' شبلی نعمانی کی تصنیف ہے

☆ ''سیرت النبی'' کا مصنف شبلی نعمانی ہے

☆ ''حیات شبلی'' سید سلیمان ندوی کی ہے

☆ یادوں کی بارات جوش ملیح آبادی کی سوانح حیات ہے

☆ میر انیس مرثیہ نگاری کی منظر نگاری مشہور ہے

☆ اردو افسانے کا پہلا حقیقت نگار پریم چند کو کہتے ہیں

☆ شکست کرشن چندر کا ناول ہے

☆ مرزا غالب کو دیوان ظریف الطاف حسین حالی نے کہا ہے

☆ مرزا غالب نے دہلی میں وفات پائی

☆ مرزا غالب 1797ء پیدا ہوئے

☆ مرزا غالب آگرہ میں پیدا ہوئے

☆ مرزا غالب نے 1869ء وفات پائی

☆ مرزا اسد اللہ خاں غالب نے خطوط نگاری کا آغاز کیا

☆ اردوئے معلیٰ خطوط کا مجموعہ مرزا غالب کی وفات کے بعد شائع ہوا

☆ عود ہندی 1866 شائع ہوا

☆ کامریڈ اور ہمدرد نامی اخبار مولانا محمد علی جوہر نے جاری کئے

☆ جدید نثر کا بانی مرزا غالب کہا جاتا ہے

☆ نقش فریادی، دست صبا فیض احمد فیض شاعر کے مجموعے ہیں

☆ شاعری کی تاریخ میں قطعہ نگاری کا سب سے بڑا نام رئیس امروہوی کا ہے

☆ چلتے ہو تو چین کو چلئے اور آوارہ گرد کی ڈائری ابن انشاء کے سفر نامے ہیں

☆ لا=انسان ن م راشد کی شاعری کا مجموعہ ہے

☆ زبور عجم علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ہے

☆ اداس نسلیں عبداللہ حسین مشہور ناول نگار کا ناول ہے

☆ حفیظ جالندھری قومی ترانے کے علاوہ شاہ نامہ اسلام کے حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں

☆ ابلیس کی مجلس شوریٰ علامہ اقبال کی نظم ہے

☆ اردو کی پہلی صاحب دیوان شاعر ہونے کا اعزاز ماہ لقا چندا بائی حاصل ہے

☆ اردو تذکرہ نگاری کا آغاز نکات الشعراء کتاب سے ہوتا ہے

☆ مسافر علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم ہے

☆ اردو شاعری میں ہجو کا آغاز رفیع سودا نے کیا

☆ اردو نثر میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز الطاف حسین حالی نے کیا

☆ نسیم حجازی کی وجہ شہرت تاریخی ناول ہے

☆ نیرنگ خیال محمد حسین آزاد کی کتاب ہے

☆ علامہ اقبال کے اردو کے پہلے مجموعے کلام کا نام بانگ درا ہے

☆ نثر کا لفظی مطلب بکھرا ہوا ہے

☆ روزنامہ جنگ کے بانی کا نام میر خلیل الرحمان ہے

☆ مشہور مثنوی سحر البیان کا خالق میر حسن ہے

☆ رباعی کا سب سے بڑا اور مقبول شاعر عمر خیام ہے

☆ اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ اندر سبھا تھا

☆ اردو میں جدید نثر کا بانی مرزا غالب کہا جاتا ہے

☆ اردو زبان کے پہلے شاعر امیر خسرو ہیں

☆ اُردو زبان کے پہلے صاحب دیوان شاعر کا اعزاز قلی قطب شاہ کو حاصل ہے

☆ اردو شاعری میں مزاح نگاری کی بنیاد اکبر الہ آبادی نے ڈالی ہے

☆ ہندوستان میں اردو نثر کی سب سے پہلی مطبوعہ کتاب باغ و بہار ہے

☆ اردو شاعری میں تصوف اور صوفیانہ کلام کا آغاز خواجہ میر درد نے کیا

☆ ملی اور قومی شاعری کے بانی الطاف حسین حالی ہیں

☆ اردو میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز مولانا الطاف حسین حالی نے کیا

☆ اردو میں انشاء نگاری کا آغاز سر سید احمد خاں نے کیا

☆ اردو تذکرہ نگاری کا آغاز میر تقی میر نے کیا

☆ اردو تذکرہ نگاری کی پہلی کتاب نکات الشعراء ہے

☆ اردو میں سب سے پہلے امانت لکھنوی نے ڈرامہ لکھا

☆ عورتوں کا سر سید احمد خاں علامہ راشد الخیری کو اردو ادیب کہتے ہیں

☆ نظام جنگ، نجم الدولہ اور دبیر الملک مرزا غالب کے خطابات ہیں

☆ علامہ اقبال کو سر کا خطاب لاہور شہر میں ملا

☆ جدید غزل کا امام حسرت موہانی کو کہتے ہیں

☆ شاعری کی صنف "ہائیکو" کا تعلق جاپان سے ہے

☆ آبروئے غزل حسرت موہانی کا لقب ہے

☆ اردو زبان کے پہلے نثر نگار گیسو دراز بندہ نواز ہیں

☆ اردو کی پہلی مثنوی کا نام کدم راؤ پدم راؤ ہے

☆ اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب سب رس ہے

☆ شاہ حاتم کو اردو کا پہلا باقاعدہ غزل گو شاعر مانا جاتا ہے

☆ سب رس کے مصنف کا نام ملا وجہی ہے

☆ اُردو زبان میں قصیدے کی ابتداء محمد رفیع الدین سودا نے کی

☆ اُردو کے پہلے ناول نگار ڈپٹی نذیر احمد ہیں

☆ اردو کے پہلے ناول کا نام مراۃ العروس ہے

☆ شعر کے پہلے مصرعے کو مصرعہ اولیٰ کہتے ہیں

☆ اردو کے پہلے افسانہ نگار منشی پریم چند ہیں

☆ اُردو کے پہلے مضمون نگار سر سید احمد خاں ہیں

☆ ریختہ میں سب سے پہلے دیوان امیر خسرو نے مرتب کیا

☆ شاعر مزدور احسان دانش کا لقب ہے

☆ خاقانی ہند ابراہیم ذوق کو کہا جاتا ہے

☆ "لسان العصر" اکبر الہ آبادی کا خطاب ہے

☆ عوامی شاعر نظیر اکبر آبادی کہا جاتا ہے

☆ مصور غم علامہ راشد الخیری ادیب کو کہا جاتا ہے

☆ محمد حسین آزاد نے آب حیات میں ولی دکنی کو اردو کا باوا آدم قرار دیا تھا

☆ حاجی بغلول کا کردار منشی سجاد حسین کا تخلیق کردہ ہے

☆ اُردو کے فیض احمد فیض کو لینن پرائز ملا

☆ میر انیس کا اصلی نام ببر علی تھا

☆ جوش ملیح آبادی کا اصل نام شبیر احمد خان تھا

☆ حسرت موہانی کا اصل نام فضل الحسن تھا

☆ میر حسن کا اصل نام میر غلام حسن تھا

☆ مرزا دبیر کا اصل نام مرزا سلامت علی تھا

☆ داغ دہلوی کا اصل نام نواب ابراہیم تھا

☆ ساحر لدھیانوی کا اصل نام عبدالحئی تھا

☆ فراق گورکھپوری کا اصل نام رگھوپتی سہائے تھا
☆ قتیل شفائی کا اصل نام اورنگ زیب تھا
☆ نظیر اکبرآبادی کا اصل نام محمد ولی تھا
☆ اردو کے پہلے تنقید نگار مولانا الطاف حسین حالی ہیں
☆ اردو ادب میں تنقید کی پہلی کتاب کا نام مقدمہ شعر و شاعری ہے
☆ اردو ادب کے پہلے سفرنامہ نگار یوسف کمبل پوش ادیب ہیں
☆ اردو ادب میں خطوط نگاری کا باقاعدہ آغاز مرزا غالب مشہور شاعر نے کیا
☆ اردو ادب کے پہلے خاکہ نگار فرحت اللہ بیگ کو کہا جاتا ہے
☆ شاعر اعظم جوش ملیح آبادی کا خطاب ہے
☆ شاعر اسلام حفیظ جالندھری کو کہا جاتا ہے
☆ طوطی ہند امیر خسرو کا لقب ہے
☆ علامہ اقبال کو سر کا خطاب 1922 سال دیا گیا
☆ علامہ اقبال نے اپنی طالب علمی کے ایام میں عربی اور فارسی کی تعلیم مولوی میر حسن مشہور سکالر سے حاصل کی
☆ یہ کتاب 1859 میں شائع ہوئی
☆ "احکام طعام اہل کتاب" رسالہ 1868 میں شائع ہوا
☆ سرسید احمد خان نے غازی پور میں سائنٹیفک سوسائٹی اہم ادارہ قائم کیا
☆ سرسید احمد خان نے سائنٹیفک سوسائٹی 1864ء قائم کی
☆ سائنٹیفک سوسائٹی سرسید نے غازی پور شہر میں قائم کی
☆ سرسید نے علی گڑھ میں سکول 1875ء میں قائم کیا
☆ علی گڑھ سکول کو کالج میں 1877 میں تبدیل کیا گیا
☆ اردو کا عمر خیام ریاض خیرآبادی کو کہا جاتا ہے
مصور حقیقت علامہ اقبال اردو ادیب کو کہا جاتا ہے
تصوف کا سرخیل خواجہ میر داد کو کہا جاتا ہے

پہلا مسلمان ادیب جس نے ادب میں نوبل انعام حاصل کیا مصر سے تعلق رکھتا تھا
پہلا برصغیر کا باشندہ جس کو ادب میں نوبل انعام ملا رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور تھا
☆ بابائے اردو مولوی عبدالحق کو کہا جاتا ہے
☆ خدائے سخن میر تقی میر کا لقب ہے
☆ اردو ڈرامے کا شیکسپیئر آغا حشر کاشمیری کہا جاتا ہے
☆ شاعر انقلاب جوش ملیح آبادی اردو زبان کے شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے

اُردو گرائمر (MCQs)

☆ دو یا دو سے زیادہ لفظوں کے ایسے مجموعے کو جسے اہل زبان، مخصوص اور غیر حقیقی معنوں میں استعمال کرتے ہیں اُسے محاورہ کہا جاتا ہے
☆ اہل زبان کی مخصوص بول چال جس میں لفظ حقیقی معنوں میں استعمال ہوا سے مراد روزمرہ کہتے ہیں
☆ رموز کا مطلب اشارات ہے
☆ اوقاف (وقف کی جمع) کا مطلب ٹھہرنا ہے
☆ جب ایک بڑے جملے میں کئی کئی چھوٹے جملے آئیں یا جب مختلف حقائق ایک ہی جملے میں آئیں تو وقفہ وقف آتا ہے
☆ جب کسی بات کی تشریح یا وضاحت کرنا مقصود ہو تو رابطہ وقف آتا ہے
☆ کسی بات کی تفصیلات بتانے سے پہلے، کسی فہرست کو پیش کرتے ہوئے، جب ایک ہی جملے کی تفصیل کے طور پر کئی باتیں مسلسل پیش کرنا ہوں یا کسی اصول یا قاعدے کی مثال پیش کرنی ہو تو علامت ختمہ وقف کی آتی ہے
☆ حسب ذیل یا درج ذیل کے بعد تفصیلیہ وقف آتا ہے، جس کے بعد ضروری ہے کہ عبارت نئے پیرے سے شروع ہو
☆ انگریزی کے فل سٹاپ کے مترادف اردو کی ختمہ علامت مستعمل ہے
☆ سوالیہ لفظوں، فقروں اور جملوں کے آخر پر سوالیہ علامت لگائی جاتی ہے
☆ ایسے جملے یا لفظ کے بعد جس سے کوئی جذبہ مثلاً غصہ، حیرت، خوف، نفرت یا حقارت ظاہر ہو فجائیہ علامت لگائی جاتی ہے

☆ وہ اعزازی نام جو حکومت کی طرف سے کسی شخص کو اس کی علمی یا قومی جذبات کے صلے میں یا کسی خوبی کی وجہ سے دیا جاتا ہے اسم علم کی قسم خطاب کہلاتی ہے

☆ نشانِ حیدر۔ ستارہ جرات۔ ہلال پاکستان۔ اعزاز اسم علم کی قسمیں ہیں

☆ وہ اسم جو ماں، باپ یا بیٹا بیٹی یا کسی تعلق کی وجہ سے پکارا جائے ایسے اسم کو کنیت کہتے ہیں

☆ وہ مختصر نام جو شاعر اپنے اشعار میں اپنے اصلی نام کی بجائے استعمال کرتے ہیں ایسے نام کو تخلص کہتے ہیں

☆ قافیہ ہم آواز الفاظ ہوتا ہے

☆ قافیہ شعر میں وزن پیدا کرتا ہے

☆ قافیہ مطلع کے علاوہ عام طور پر مصرعہ ثانی کے مصرے میں آتا ہے

☆ ردیف کا لفظی مطلب گھڑسوار کے پیچھے بیٹھا ہوا شخص ہے

☆ شعر میں ردیف کا کام قافیے کو سہارا دینے کے لیے ہے

☆ مقطع غزل کے آخری شعر کو کہتے ہیں

☆ مقطع میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرتا ہے

☆ مطلع میں شاعر ردیف کی پابندی کرتا ہے

☆ میری چندہ بہت پیاری بچی ہے اس جملے میں "چندہ" عرف اسم ہے

☆ دبیر الملک، اسد اللہ خان کا خطاب اسم تھا

☆ غزل کے پہلے شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں

☆ لفظ "نمکدان" اسم ظرف مکاں ہے

☆ خوانچہ اسم مصغر ہے

☆ لفظ "قینچی" اسم آلہ ہے

☆ لفظ "قلم" اسم آلہ ہے

☆ اگر کسی کو پکارنا یا خطاب کرنا مقصود ہو تو ندائیہ علامت آتی ہے

☆ لازم و ملزوم کے درمیان اگر کم واسطے ہوں تو علم بیان کی رو سے اسے ہم کنایہ تلویح کہیں گے

☆ جب لازم و ملزوم میں واسطے کم ہوں تو اسے رمز کہا جائے گا

☆ تلمیح کے لفظی معنی اشارہ کرنا ہیں

☆ نجم الدولہ مرزا غالب کا خطاب تھا

☆ وہ اسم جس سے کوئی جگہ یا وقت ظاہر ہو اسم ظرف کہلاتا ہے

☆ "سیکنڈ" اسم ظرف زماں ہے

☆ "مہاراجہ" اسم مکبر ہے

☆ لفظ "شاہکار" اسم مکبر ہے

40. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) مَشاعَرَہ (B) مُشاعِرہ

(C) مُشاعَرَہ (D) مَشاعِرہ

41. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) اِفطار (B) اَفطار

(C) اُفطار (D) اَفطار

42. ان میں الفاظ سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) اَصَل (B) اَصل

(C) اَصَل (D) اَصْل

43. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) غَرَض (B) غُرَض

(C) غِرَض (D) غُرض

44. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) بَلَند (B) بُلَند

(C) بِلَند (D) بَلُند

45. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) زُلیخا (B) زُلَیخا

(C) زُلیخا (D) زِلیخا

46. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح ہے؟

(A) ذرزگی (B) ذرزگی

(C) ذرزگی (D) ذرزتی

(A) اِسامی (B) آسامی

(C) اَسامی (D)

48. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟

(A) تخمیناً (B) اندازً

(C) اندازً (D) تخمیناً

49. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟

(A) مع (B) بمع

(C) بمعہ (D) دونوں B,A

50. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح اردو کا ترجمان ہے؟

(A) تابع (B) تابعدار

(C) تابعہ دار (D) تابع

51. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) توانائی (B) توانائی

(C) توانائی (D) دونوں C,B

52. ان الفاظ میں سے کس کا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) جھلکہ (B) جَھلکہ

(C) جِھلکہ (D) جُھلکہ

53. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟

(A) حیرانگی (B) حیرانگی

(C) حیرانی (D) حیرانی

54. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟

(A) اہلیان شہر (B) اہالیان شہر

(C) اہل شہر (D) اعلیان شہر

55. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ درست ہے؟

(A) السلام علیکم (B) السلام وعلیکم

(C) السلام علیکم (D) اَسلام وعلیکم

56. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ درست ہے؟

(A) پُروَردِگار (B) پَروردِگار

(C) پُروَردگار (D) پَرْوَردگار

57. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) جِد وجُہد (B) جَہد وجُہد

(C) جد وجہد (D) جُہد وجُہد

58. ان الفاظ میں سے کس کا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) وجوہ (B) وجوہ

(C) وجوہات (D) وجوحات

☆ "محبت" کے معنی میں مہر مؤنث ہوگا

☆ لفظ "راہب" کی جمع رہبان ہے

☆ لفظ "علت" کی جمع علل ہے

سوال ان الفاظ میں سے لفظ "عسرت" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

(A) غربت (B) تنگی

(C) دونوں B,A (D) عشرت

63. ان الفاظ میں "تاب" لفظ مذکر ہے یا مؤنث؟

(A) مؤنث (B) مذکر

(C) چند جگہوں پر مؤنث اکثر مذکر (D) کوئی اصول نہیں ہے

64. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح ہے؟

(A) چوہدھری (B) چودھری

(C) چوہدری (D) چوھدری

65. ان میں سے "بادشاہ" کے معنی کونسا لفظ دیتا ہے؟

(A) مَلَک (B) مَلِک

(C) مَلَک (D) مُلک

☆ ایسا کلمہ جس میں کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کا ذکر ہو اور یہ کسی زمانے کے ساتھ آئے تو اسے گرامر کی رو سے فعل کہا جاتا ہے

☆ ایسا فعل جو فاعل کے ساتھ آئے اسے فعل لازم کہتے ہیں

☆ ایسا فعل جو صرف اثر یا کیفیت ظاہر کرے اسے فعل ناقص کہتے ہیں

☆ وہ فعل جسے کسی جملے میں اصل فعل کے ساتھ مل کر بات کو پُر زور اور مکمل کر دینے کے لئے لگایا جائے اسے امدادی فعل کہتے ہیں

☆ کسی ایک چیز کو کسی خاص خوبی یا خصوصیت کی بناء پر، کسی دوسری چیز کے مانند قرار دینے کو تشبیہ کہتے ہیں

☆ تشبیہ کے ارکان کی تعداد پانچ ہوتی ہے

☆ جب کسی لفظ کو حقیقی معنوں کے بجائے مجازی معنوں میں اصل استعمال کیا جائے کہ حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں میں تشبیہ کا تعلق موجود ہو تو اسے گرامر کی رو سے استعارہ کہا جائے گا

☆ ارکان استعارہ چار ہوتے ہیں

☆ استعارہ میں ایسی خصوصیت یا صفت جس کی وجہ سے کوئی لفظ ادھار لیا جائے اسے وجہ جامع کہا جاتا ہے

☆ مطابقت کے لغوی معنی موافق کرنا ہیں

☆ رموز کا مطلب اشارات ہے

☆ اوقاف کا مطلب ٹھہرنا ہے

☆ کسی عبارت میں جب کسی لفظ کو حقیقی کے بجائے مجازی معنوں میں استعمال کیا جائے اور دونوں معنوں (حقیقی اور مجازی) میں تشبیہ کے علاوہ کوئی اور بھی تعلق ہو تو گرائمر کی رو سے اسے مجاز مرسل کہا جائے گا

☆ کنایہ کے لغوی معنی پوشیدہ یا خفیہ بات کہنا ہیں

☆ عبارت میں جب کوئی لفظ اس کے مجازی معنوں میں اس لئے استعمال کیا جائے کہ اس سے حقیقی معنی بھی مراد لئے جاسکیں تو اسے کنایہ کہتے ہیں

☆ کلام کو علم بیان کے مطابق بنانے اور سنوارنے کے بعد اسے معنوی اور لفظی خوبیوں سے آراستہ اور مزین کرنے کے علم کو تجنیس کہتے ہیں

☆ ''آتش نمرود'' گرائمر کی رو سے تلمیح کہا جائے گا

☆ تلمیح کے لفظی معنی اشارہ کرنا ہیں

☆ ایسے لفظ، الفاظ یا ترکیب جو کسی قرآنی آیت، حدیث نبوی، تاریخی واقعے، روایتی کہانی یا علمی، فنی یا ثقافتی اصطلاح کی طرف اشارہ کرے اسے گرائمر کی رو سے تلمیح کہا جاتا ہے

☆ تشبیہ دیتے وقت جس چیز کو کسی دوسری چیز کی مانند قرار دینے کو مشبہ کہتے ہیں

☆ تشبیہ میں وہ چیز جس کے ساتھ تشبیہ دی جائے اسے مشبہ بہ کہتے ہیں

☆ مشبہ اور مشبہ بہ کو مجموعی طور پر طرفین تشبیہ کہا جاتا ہے

☆ وہ صفت، جو مشبہ اور مشبہ بہ میں مشترک ہو اسے وجہ تشبیہ اور وجہ شبہ کہتے ہیں

☆ جو تشبیہ دینے کے لیے استعمال ہو ایسے الفاظ یا حروف کو حروف تشبیہ کہا جاتا ہے

☆ جب کسی لفظ کو حقیقی معنوں کے بجائے مجازی معنوں میں اصل استعمال کیا جائے کہ حقیقی اور مجاز معنوں میں تشبیہ کا تعلق موجود ہو تو اسے گرائمر کی رو سے اشعارہ کہا جائے گا

☆ ارکان استعارہ چار ہوتے ہیں

☆ استعارہ کے استعمال میں وہ شخص یا چیز، جس کے لیے کوئی لفظ مستعار لیا جائے اسے مستعار لہ کہتے ہیں

☆ استعارہ میں جس سے لفظ مستعار لیا جاتا ہے اسے مستعار منہ کہا جاتا ہے

☆ مستعار لہ اور مستعار منہ کو مجموعی طور پر طرفین استعارہ کہا جاتا ہے

☆ استعارہ کے استعمال میں جو لفظ ادھار لیا جاتا ہے اسے مستعار کہتے ہیں

☆ استعارہ میں ایسی خصوصیت یا صفت جس کی وجہ سے کوئی لفظ ادھار لیا جائے اسے وجہ جامع کہا جاتا ہے

☆ ایسے حروف جن سے خوشی کا اظہار ہو (مثلاً واہ واہ، سبحان اللہ) انہیں حروف انبساط کہا جاتا ہے

☆ جو کسی بات کا مثبت جواب دیتے ہوئے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں (مثلاً ہاں، جناب) ایسے حروف کو حروف ایجاب کہا جائے گا

☆ جن کے ذریعے کسی چیز کو گھٹا یا بڑھا کر بیان کیا جائے (مثلاً بلکہ) انہیں حروف اضراب کہا جاتا ہے

☆ ایسے حروف جنہیں سوال پوچھنے (مثلاً کیا، کب) کے لیے استعمال کیا جائے انہیں حروف استفہام کہا جاتا ہے

☆ ایسے حروف جو دو جملوں کے درمیان آ کر پہلے جملے کا شک رفع کریں۔ (مثلاً بلکہ، مگر، لیکن وغیرہ) انہیں گرائمر کی رو سے حروف استدراک کہا جائے گا

☆ ایسے حروف جو دو اسموں یا ایک اسم اور ایک ضمیر کے درمیان تعلق ظاہر کریں۔ (مثلاً کی، کے، کا) انہیں حروف اضافت

کہتے ہیں

☆ دو جملوں میں ربط کے لیے استعمال ہونے والے حروف (مثلاً کہ) کو حروف بیان کہتے ہیں

☆ جن حروف سے دکھ، تاسف یا افسوس کا اظہار ہو (مثلاً ہائے، اف) انہیں حروف تاسف کہتے ہیں

☆ کلام میں جو حروف تاکید پیدا کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوں، (مثلاً ضرور، ہرگز) انہیں حروف تاکید کہتے ہیں

سوال ان میں سے کونسا لفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) ناراضی (B) نارانگی

(C) نَراضگی (D) ناراضی

☆ لفظ 'شر' کا متضاد خیر ہے

☆ تلمیح سے تاریخی اشارہ مراد ہے

110. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) اَکْسیر (B) اِکسیر

(C) اَکسیر (D) اِکسیر

111. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) عِنصَر (B) عُنصر

(C) عُنصر (D) عِنصَر

112. ان الفاظ میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟

(A) مَبادا (B) مُبادا

(C) مِبادا (D) مُبادا

113. ان الفاظ میں سے لفظ "بلد" کی جمع کیا ہے؟

(A) بلدان (B) بلاد

(C) بلدیہ (D) بلود

☆ حسن تعلیل سے تخیلاتی توضیح مراد ہے

☆ تعلّی سے اردو میں مراد اپنی بیجا تعریف ہے

اردو کے اہم سوالات

اردو ترکی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔

اردو کے لغوی معنی "لشکر" کے ہیں۔

ارمغان حجاز علامہ اقبال کی وفات کے بعد شائع ہوئی۔

ارمغان حجاز علامہ اقبال کی وہ واحد کتاب ہے جس میں اردو اور فارسی دونوں زبانوں کا کلام شامل ہے۔

"سروادی سینا" کے مصنف کا نام فیض احمد فیض ہے۔

آواز دوست کے مصنف مختار مسعود ہیں۔

حیات جاوید کے مصنف الطاف حسین حالی ہیں۔

فیض احمد فیض واحد پاکستانی شاعر ہیں جنہیں روسی ایوارڈ لینن پرائز 1961ء میں ملا۔

علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم طلوع اسلام بانگ درا میں ہے۔

شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ جیسی مشہور نظمیں علاوہ اقبال کی کتاب بانگ درا میں ہیں۔

سحر البیان مثنوی کے خالق کا نام میر حسن ہے۔

اردو کی پہلی شاعرہ کا نام ماہ لقا چندا بائی ہے۔

علامہ اقبال کے خطوط "اقبال نامہ" کے نام سے شائع ہوئے۔

بانگ درا کا دیباچہ شیخ عبدالقادر نے لکھا تھا۔

بہادر شاہ ظفر نے ذوق کو خاقانی ہند کا لقب دیا تھا۔

اکیلے شعر کو فرد کہا جاتا ہے۔

مسلم کالج علی گڑھ 1920ء میں یونیورسٹی بنا۔

قرآن پاک کا اردو میں ترجمہ سب سے پہلے شاہ عبدالقادر نے کیا۔

اسباب بغاوت ہند کے مصنف کا نام سرسید احمد خان ہے۔

علامہ اقبال کے علاوہ فیض احمد فیض کا تعلق بھی سیالکوٹ سے تھا۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کے پہلے صدر منشی پریم چند ہیں۔

شعر کے آخر میں آنے والے الفاظ کو ردیف کہتے ہیں۔

یا خدا اور ماں جی کے مصنف قدرت اللہ شہاب ہیں۔

قتل حسینؓ اصل میں مرگ یزید ہے۔

اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کربلا کے بعد۔ یہ شعر مولانا محمد علی جوہر کا ہے۔

خدا نے آج تک اس قوم کی حالت نہیں بدلی
نہ ہو خیال جس کو اپنی حالت بدلنے کا

یہ شعر مولانا ظفر علی خان کا ہے۔

کلیات میر میں چھ دیوان شامل ہیں۔

رفیع الدین سودا کی وجہ شہرت قصیدہ ہے۔
مولانا شبلی نعمانی نے موازنہ انیس و دبیر میں انیس کو ترجیح دی ہے۔
مرزا ظاہر دار بیگ ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کا تخلیق کردہ کردار ہے۔
علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نثری کتاب "علم الاقتصاد" اقتصادیات کی موضوع پر ہے۔
غزل کا پہلا شعر مطلع اور آخری شعر مقطع کہلاتا ہے۔
دریائے لطافت کے مصنف انشاء اللہ خان انشاء تھے، یہ اردو گرامر کی پہلی کتاب ہے۔
انجمن پنجاب کی وجہ شہرت مشاعرے تھی۔
بنات النعش (ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کا ناول) کے معنی ہیں ستاروں کا جھرمٹ۔
"شب رفتہ" اور "شب رفتہ کے بعد" شعری مجموعے مجید امجد کے ہیں۔
فردوس بریں عبدالحلیم شرر کا ناول ہے۔
پیسہ اخبار منشی محبوب عالم نے لاہور سے نکالا۔
فیض احمد فیض اور احمد ندیم قاسمی کا تعلق ترقی پسند تحریک سے تھا۔
مولانا حالی نے "مسدس حالی" سر سید احمد خان کے کہنے پر لکھی۔
"دیوان عام" ذاکر علی خان کی کتاب ہے جو خاکہ نگاری صنف سے متعلق ہے۔
دارالمصنفین اعظم گڑھ کے بانی مولانا شبلی نعمانی تھے۔
اسماعیل میرٹھی بچوں کے شاعر کی حیثیت سے مشہور ہوئے۔
آواز دوست کے مصنف کا نام مختار مسعود ہے۔
مشہور مستشرق گارساں دتاسی کا تعلق فرانس سے تھا۔
پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر قلی قطب شاہ ہے
اردو کا پہلا شاعر امیر خسرو کو سمجھا جاتا ہے۔
علامہ اقبال کی آخری نظم کا نام حضرت انسان ہے۔
یادگار غالب اور حیات جاوید (سر سید کے متعلق) مولانا حالی کی تصانیف ہیں۔
تہذیب الاخلاق سر سید احمد کا رسالہ 1970ء میں شائع ہوا۔
اردو کا پہلا اخبار جام جہاں نما کلکتہ سے 1822ء میں شائع ہوا۔
گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور 1864ء میں قائم ہوا۔
اردو ترکی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی لشکر کے ہیں۔

سب رس کے مصنف ملا وجہی ہیں۔
محمد حسین آزاد نے اپنی کتاب آب حیات میں ولی دکنی کو اردو کا باوا آدم قرار دیا ہے۔
میر و سودا کا دور اردو شاعری کا زریں دور کہلاتا ہے۔
مرثیہ کی صنف نے لکھنو میں شہرت دوام حاصل کی۔
میر تقی میر کو خدائے سخن کہا جاتا ہے۔
ابراہیم ذوق اور مرزا غالب، بہادر شاہ ظفر کے استاد تھے۔
رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور پہلے ایشیائی ہیں جنہیں ادب میں 1913ء میں نوبل انعام ملا۔
تصوف کا سرخیل خواجہ میر درد کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
نظیر اکبر آبادی کو عوامی شاعر کہا جاتا ہے۔
اردو کی مشہور نظم آدمی نامہ نظیر اکبر آبادی کی ہے۔
بابائے اردو مولوی عبدالحق کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
خوشبو، ماہ تمام، خود کلامی اور انکار پروین شاکر کی کتب ہیں۔
اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ کے مصنف کا نام ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر ہے۔
علامہ اقبال کی نظم "خضر راہ" بانگ درا میں شامل ہے۔
اردو کی پہلی منظوم کتاب "کدم راد پدم راؤ" ہے۔
انجمن پنجاب کی وجہ شہرت مشاعرے تھے۔
عود ہندی اور اردوئے معلی غالب کے خطوط کے مجموعے ہیں۔
توتا کہانی حیدر بخش حیدری کی تصنیف ہے۔
فسانہ عجائب رجب علی بیگ سرور نے لکھی ہے۔
اردو کو سب سے پہلے دکن کی شاہی دفتروں میں رائج کیا گیا۔
ریختہ کے لفظی معنی ایجاد کرنا کے ہیں۔
اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار ڈپٹی نذیر احمد ہیں۔
سحر البیان کے خالق میر حسن ہیں۔
رانی کیتکی کی کہانی انشاء اللہ خان انشاء کی ہے۔
اردو شعراء کا پہلا تذکرہ "نکات الشعراء" میر تقی میر کا ہے۔
"آنگن" اور "زمین" دونوں ناول خدیجہ مستور کے ہیں۔
آثار الصنادید کے مصنف کا نام سر سید احمد خان ہے۔
زمیندار اخبار مولانا ظفر علی خان نے جاری کیا۔

مسدس حالی کا اصلی نام مدوجزر اسلام ہے۔
انتخاب کلام میر کے مرتب کا نام مولوی عبدالحق ہے۔
میر حسن کی وجہ شہرت مثنوی ہے۔
کرنل محمد خان کی وجہ شہرت مزاح نگاری ہے۔
آب گم مشتاق یوسفی کی تصنیف ہے۔
احمد ندیم قاسمی کی وجہ شہرت افسانہ نگاری ہے۔
"دیوان" کا شاعر ناصر کاظمی ہے۔
کارجہاں دراز قرۃ العین حیدر کی سوانح حیات ہے۔
اردو ہندی تنازعہ بنارس سے 1867ء میں شروع ہوا۔
اپنا گریبان چاک کے مصنف کا نام جاوید اقبال ہے۔
حالی غالب کے شاگرد تھے۔
الطاف حسین حالی 1837ء کو پانی پت میں پیدا ہوئے۔
"مرحوم کی یاد میں" کے مصنف پطرس بخاری ہیں۔
علامہ اقبال نے افغانستان کی تعلیمی پالیسی مرتب کی۔
انجمن پنجاب کے بانی اور روح رواں کرنل بالرائیڈ تھے۔
اردو کا مشہور افسانہ "گڈریا" اشفاق احمد کا ہے۔
اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ اندر سبھا امانت لکھنوی کا ہے۔
آغا حشر کاشمیری کو اردو ڈرامے کا شیکسپیئر کہا جاتا ہے۔
غلام عباس کی وجہ شہرت افسانہ نگاری ہے۔
منشی پریم چند کی وجہ شہرت افسانہ نگاری ہے۔
پریم چند کا اصل نام دھنپت رائے تھا۔
اردو کا پہلا ناول مراۃ العروس ہے۔
اشفاق احمد 1924ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔
علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نظم کا نام ہمالہ تھا۔
اردو کی پہلی خاتون ناول نگار رشیدۃ النساء بیگم ہیں۔
اردو کے پہلے افسانہ نگار منشی پریم چند ہیں۔
چوہدری فضل حق نے اپنی کتاب "زندگی" گورکھپور جیل میں لکھی۔
مسدس کے ہر بند میں چھ مصرے جبکہ مخمس کے بند میں پانچ مصرے ہوتے ہیں
باغ و بہار کے مصنف کا نام میر امن دہلوی ہے۔

فورٹ ولیم کالج کلکتہ میں 1800 میں قائم ہوا۔
اردو کو برصغیر میں 1832ء میں سرکاری و دفتری زبان کا درجہ ملا۔
جان گلکرائسٹ فورٹ ولیم کالج کے پہلے پرنسپل تھے۔
اردو میں غزل کا آغاز دکن سے ہوا۔

علامہ اقبالؒ

☆ مفکر پاکستان اور شاعر مشرق کے خطابات سے علامہ اقبالؒ کو نوازا گیا

☆ علامہ اقبال 9 نومبر 1877ء کو سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے

3. علامہ اقبال نے اپنی طالب علمی کے ایام میں عربی اور فارسی کی تعلیم کس مشہور سکالر سے حاصل کی؟

☆ علامہ اقبال نے اپنی طالب علمی کے ایام میں عربی اور فارسی کی تعلیم مشہور سکالر مولوی میر حسن سے حاصل کی

☆ علامہ اقبال نے بی اے گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور سے کیا

☆ علامہ اقبال نے ایم اے کی ڈگری فلسفہ میں حاصل کی

☆ علامہ اقبالؒ نے فلسفہ میں ایم اے کی ڈگری حاصل کرنے کے بعد اورینٹل کالج لاہور میں تدریس کے فرائض انجام دیئے

☆ علامہ اقبال اعلیٰ تعلیم کے لیے انگلستان 1905ء میں تشریف لے گئے

☆ علامہ اقبال نے بار ایٹ لاء کا امتحان 1907ء میں پاس کیا

☆ علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کی ڈگری یورپ کی میونخ یونیورسٹی (جرمنی) سے حاصل کی

☆ علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کا امتحان پاس کرنے کے بعد

واپس وطن آ کر لاہور میں وکالت شروع کی

☆ علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نثری تصنیف کا نام علم الاقتصاد ہے

☆ علامہ اقبال کی اُردو شاعری کے پہلے مجموعے کا نام بانگ درا ہے جو 1924ء میں شائع ہوا

☆ علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظمیں پہاڑ اور گلہری، ماں کا خواب اور بچے کی دُعا ان کی بانگ درا کتاب میں شامل ہیں

☆ علامہ اقبال کی مشہور کتاب بانگ درا کا مقدمہ شیخ عبدالقادر نے لکھا

☆ بانگ درا تین حصوں پر مشتمل ہے

☆ اقبال کی مشہور نظم بڈھے بلوچ کی نصیحت ان کے ارمغان حجاز مجموعہ کلام میں شامل ہے

☆ اقبال کی تصنیف "اسرار خودی" (1915ء) فارسی زبان میں ہے

☆ اقبال کی تصنیف "رموز بے خودی" (1918ء) فارسی زبان میں ہے

☆ اقبال کی تصنیف "پیام مشرق" (1923ء) فارسی زبان میں ہے

☆ اقبال کی تصنیف "زبور عجم" (1927ء) فارسی زبان میں ہے

☆ اقبال کی تصنیف "جاوید نامہ فارسی زبان میں ہے

☆ اقبال کی مشہور نظمیں شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ ان کے بانگ درا مجموعہ میں شامل ہے

☆ علامہ اقبال نے 1930ء میں مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ جلسہ کی صدارت کی اور اپنے خطبہ صدارت میں پاکستان کا تصور پیش کیا۔ یہ اجلاس الہ آباد میں منعقد کیا گیا

☆ علامہ اقبال کی نماز جنازہ مولانا غلام مرشد عالم دین نے

پڑھوائی

☆ لاہور میں مزار اقبال بادشاہی مسجد کے سامنے جگہ واقع ہے

☆ علامہ اقبال کا مزار لاہور میں واقع ہے

☆ علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم مسجد قرطبہ ان کی کتاب بال جبریل میں ہے

واحد جمع

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
اثر	آثار	امل	امال
ادب	آداب	آیت	آیات
آفت	آفات	اشارہ	اشارات
احسان	احسانات	اصلاح	اصلاحات
ارشاد	ارشادات	انعام	انعامات
اقلیم	اقالیم	اشتہار	اشتہارات
ابد	آباد	افق	آفاق
احمق	احمقا	آلہ	آلات
اعلان	اعلانات	امام	آئمہ
اول	اوائل	اکبر	اکابر
افضل	افاضل	ارض	اراضی
اسلوب	اسالیب	آخر	اواخر
اُمت	اُمم	امین	امنا
افغان	افاغنہ	الم	آلام
اصل	اصول	اعلیٰ	اعالی
امیر	اُمراء	اسم	اسماء
امر	امور	استاد	اساتذہ
ادیب	ادباء	امر	امور
اخ	اخوان	اُم	اُمہات

ارض	اراضی	ایوان	ایوانات
اختراع	اختراعات	اسیر	اساری
ادنیٰ	ادانی	انسان	اناس
اقرب	اقارب	برکت	برکات
باغ	باغات	بخار	بخارات
بیت	ابیات	باب	ابواب
بدن	ابدان	بندر	بنادر
بصر	ابصار	بصیرت	بصائر
بحر	بحور	باغی	بغیان
بخیل	بخلا	بیگم	بیگمات
برہان	براہین	پرندہ	پرندے
ترکیب	تراکیب	تحفہ	تحائف
تکلیف	تکالیف	تصنیف	تصانیف
تاریخ	تواریخ	تجویز	تجاویز
تدبیر	تدابیر	تقریر	تقاریر
ترجمہ	تراجم	تجربہ	تجربات
تفکر	تفکرات	تقدیر	تقادیر
تفسیر	تفاسیر	تفصیل	تفاصیل
تاجر	تجار	تحقیق	تحقیقات
ٹوپی	ٹوپیاں	ٹونٹی	ٹونٹیاں
ثابت	ثوابت	ثقیل	اثقال
ثمر	اثمار	ثاقب	ثواقب
ثقہ	ثقات	جنس	اجناس
جز	اجزاء	جسد	اجساد
جبل	جبال	جسم	اجسام
جاہل	جُہلا	جملہ	جملات
جن	جنات	جد	اجداد

جذبہ	جذبات	جرم	اجرام
جُرم	جرائم	جنت	جنات
جزیرہ	جزائر	جنازہ	جنائز
جوہر	جواہر	جواب	جوابات
جریدہ	جرائد	جانب	جوانب
جماد	جمادات	حقیقت	حقائق
حادثہ	حادثات	حرکت	حرکات
حال	احوال	حسن	محاسن
حالت	حالات	حسد	حساد
حس	حواس	حاضر	حضار
حاکم	حکام	حصہ	حصص
حافظ	حفاظ	حاجی	حجاج
حکایت	حکایات	حبیب	احباب
حیوان	حیوانات	حر	احرار
حاذق	حذاق	حرب	حروب
حاجت	حاجات	حکم	احکام
حضرت	حضرات	حدیث	احادیث
حکیم	حکماء	حق	حقوق
حرف	حروف	حد	حدود
حزب	احزاب	خزانہ	خزائن
خبر	اخبار	خدمت	خدمات
خطرہ	خطرات	خُلق	خلائق
خصلت	خصائل	خیال	خیالات
خلیفہ	خلفاء	خاص	خواص
خادم	خدام	خیمہ	خیام
خاتون	خواتین	خط	خطوط
خلقت	خلائق	خطیب	خطبا

خراب	خرابہ	خاقان	خواقین
خرچ	اخراجات	خطاب	خطابات
دوا	ادویہ	دلیل	دلائل
دفتر	دفاتر	درجہ	درجات
دور	ادوار	دین	ادیان
دفینہ	دفائن	دکان	دکانات
دائرہ	دوائر	درہم	دراہم
دُعا	ادعیہ	دستور	دساتیر
دہقان	دہاقین	دیوان	دوائن
دعویٰ	دعاوی	دقیقہ	دقائق
دولت	دُول	دیہہ	دیہات
دعوت	دعوات	ذمیمہ	ذمائم
ذاکر	ذاکرین	ذلت	ذلتیں
ذکر	اذکار	ذریعہ	ذرائع
ذکی	اذکیا	ذہن	اذہان
ذات	اذوات	ذخیرہ	ذخائر
ذقن	اذقان	ذلیل	اذلہ
ذنب	ذنوب	ذرہ	ذرات
ذریعہ	ذرائع	رعیت	رعایا
رمز	رموز	رقم	رقوم
رسم	رسوم	رئیس	رؤسا
رفیق	رفقاء	رُوح	ارواح
رکن	ارکان	روایت	روایات
رب	ارباب	رسول	رُسل
رائے	آراء	رزق	ارزاق
رسالہ	رسائل	رابطہ	روابط
رباعی	رباعیات	رقعہ	رقعات

زاویہ	زوایا	زلزلہ	زلازل
زاہد	زواہد	زمانہ	ازمنہ
زوج	ازواج	زوجہ	ازدواج
زائد	زائرین	سُنت	سُنن
سبب	اسباب	سبق	اسباق
سجدہ	سجود	سلسلہ	سلاسل
سلطان	سلاطین	سطر	سطور
سوال	سوالات	سلف	اسلاف
سفر	اسفار	سلاح	اسلحہ
سفیر	سفرا	سفارش	سفارشات
سر	اسرار	سقم	اسقام
سخی	اسخیاء	ساحل	سواحل
سفینہ	سفائن	سابق	سوابق
سانح	سوانح	ساکن	سکنہ/مکان
سن	سنن	سیرت	سیر/سیرتیں
سند	اسناد/سندات	سیف	سیوف
سعی	مساعی	سامع	سامعین
سید	سادات	شریعت	شرائع
شاہد	شواہد	شریک	شرکاء
شمع	شموع	شغل	اشغال
شعر	اشعار	شجر	اشجار
شکل	اشکال	شخص	اشخاص
شادی	شادیاں	شارع	شوارع
شہید	شہداء	شاعر	شعراء
شک	شکوک	شیطان	شیاطین
شبہ	شبہات	شکایت	شکایات
شیخ	شیوخ	شعاع	اشعہ

شرط	شرائط	شریف	شرفاء
شریان	شرائن	شریر	اشرار
شے	اشیاء	شفقت	اشفاق
شک	شکوک	صاحب	اصحاب
صفت	صفات	صدمہ	صدمات
صفحہ	صفحات	صحرا	صحاری
صنف	اصناف	صفی	اصفےٰ
صوت	اصوات	صبح	اصباح
صوم	صیام	صحابی	صحابہ
صنم	اصنام	صوفی	صوفیاء
صلہ	صلات	صنعت	صنائع
صالح	صلح	صفحہ	صفحات
صدقہ	صدقات	ضرورت	ضروریات
ضد	اضداد	ضمیر	ضمائر
ضعیف	ضعفا	ضابطہ	ضوابط
ضرب	ضربات	ضرب المثل	ضرب الامثال
ضرر	ضرار	ضرب	ضروب
ضلع	ضلعیں	ضلع	اضلاع
طرف	اطراف	طور	اطوار
طالب علم	طلباء	طالب	طلبہ
طفل	اطفال	طبیعت	طبائع
طریقہ	طریقے	طبع	طبائع
طلسم	طلسمات	طبق	اطباق
ظرف	ظروف	ظاہر	ظواہر
ظلمت	ظلمات	ظل	ظلال
ظلم	مظالم	ظریف	ظرفاء
ظن	ظنون	عقل	عقول

عبادت	عبادات	عادت	عادات
عمارت	عمارات	عقیدہ	عقائد
عجیب	عجائب	عیب	عیوب
عضو	اعضاء	علاقہ۔علم	اعلام
عارضہ	عوارض	علم	علوم
عالم	علماء	عاقل	عقلاء
عورت	عورتیں	عمل	اعمال
عام	عوام	عزیز	اعزہ
عنصر	عناصر	عزم	عزائم
عصب	اعصاب	عطر	عطریات
عدد	اعداد	عاشق	عشاق
عارف	عارفین/عرفا	عرق	عروق
عون	اعوان	عطیہ	عطیات
عظیم	عظام	عندلیب	عنادل
علاقہ	علائق	عمر	اعمار
عنایت	عنایات	علامت	علامات
عقدہ	عقود	عسکر	عساکر
عالی	عوالی	علت	علل
عابد	عباد	عرضی	عرائض
عامل	عمال	عبد	عباد
غلہ	غلات	غزوہ	غزوات
غیب	غیوب	غزل	غزلیات
غلطی	اغلاط	غریب	غرباء
غرض	اغراض	غلط	اغلاط
غیر	اغیار	غنی	اغنیا
غنیمت	غنائم	غلام	غلمان
غذا	اغذیہ	غم	غموم

فلیل	فلیں	فوج	افواج
فکر	افکار	فرش	فروش
فرد	افراد	فضیلت	فضائل
فقرہ	فقرات	فتویٰ	فتاویٰ
فاضل	فضلاء	فصیح	فصحا
فقیر	فقراء	فاتح	فاتحین
فتح	فتوح/فتوحات	فاحشہ	فواحش
فاسق	فساق	فرمان	فرامین
فصل	فصول	فتنہ	فتن
فعل	افعال	فلک	افلاک
فائدہ	فوائد	فرض	فرائض
فریضہ	فرائض	فن	فنون
فیض	فیوض	فقیہ	فقہا
فساد	فسادات	قدر	اقدار
قصبہ	قصبات	قانون	قوانین
قبر	قبور	قطعہ	قطعات
قلب	قلوب	قطرہ	قطرات
قدیم	قدماء	قدم	اقدام
قاری	قراء	قاضی	قضاۃ
قسم	اقسام	قاعدہ	قواعد
قصہ	قصص	قوم	اقوام
قید	قیود	قول	اقوال
قبیلہ	قبائل	قسط	اقساط
قطار	قطاریں	قوت	قویٰ
کلمہ	کلمات	کمال	کمالات
کافر	کفار	کتاب	کتب
کرامت	کرامات	کریم	کرام

کثرت	کثرات	کیفیت	کوائف
کاغذ	کاغذات	کاتب	کاتبین
کوکب	کواکب	کسر	کسور
کپڑا	کپڑے	کاپی	کاپیاں
کشتی	کشتیاں	کھلونا	کھلونے
کھڑکی	کھڑکیاں	گاڑی	گاڑیاں
گڑیا	گڑیاں	گھوڑا	گھوڑے
لمحہ	لمحات	لغت	لغات
لطف	الطاف	لطیفہ	لطائف
لفظ	الفاظ	لقب	القاب
لحد	الحاد	لازم	لوازم
لاحق	لواحق	لذت	لذائذ
لوح	الواح	لباس	البسہ
لڑکا	لڑکے	لکڑی	لکڑیاں
لڑکی	لڑکیاں	مبہم	مبہمات
مقدمہ	مقدمات	مکتوب	مکتوبات
مدرسہ	مدارس	مصیبت	مصائب
منزل	منازل	مطلب	مطالب
مرتبہ	مراتب	مِلک	اِملاک
ملک	ملائک	مذہب	مذاہب
مکتب	مکاتب	مجاہد	مجاہدین
ماہر	ماہرین	مضمون	مضامین
مشرق	مشارق	مغرب	مغارب
مائع	مائعات	مثال	امثلہ
مطلع	مطالع	مکتوب	مکاتیب
مثل	مثال	مدرس	مدرسین
معجزہ	معجزات	مرض	امراض

مال	اموال	موج	امواج
مشغلہ	مشاغل	مجلس	مجالس
مصدر	مصادر	مسجد	مساجد
مقبرہ	مقابر	مقصد	مقاصد
مسئلہ	مسائل	معنی	معانی
معزز	معززین	معلم	معلمین
مسکین	مساکین	موت	اموات
منصب	مناصب	منظر	مناظر
مسلک	مسالک	مقدار	مقادیر
مادہ	مواد	محفل	محافل
محلہ	محلات	مشہور	مشاہیر
مقام	مقامات	نقصان	نقصانات
نقص	نقائص	نتیجہ	نتائج
نصیحت	نصائح	نفل	نوافل
نوع	انواع	نور	انوار
نہر	انہار	نقطہ	نقاط
نکتہ	نکات	نقل	نقول
نقش	نقوش	نادر	نوادر
نبی	انبیاء	نیت	نیات
نفیسہ	نفائس	نبات	نباتات
نعمت	نعم	ناصر	انصار
نسب	انساب	نظر	انظار
ناظر	ناظرین	نجم	نجوم
ندیم	ندما	نغمہ	نغمات
نقشہ	نقشہ جات	نماز	نمازیں
نفس	نفوس	نیکی	نیکیاں
واعظ	مواعظ	وارث	ورثا

وسیلہ	وسائل	وصیت	وصایا
وہم	اوہام	وزن	اوزان
وقف	اوقاف	وزیر	وزراء
واسطہ	وسائط	واقعہ	واقعات
وصف	اوصاف	وحشی	وحوش
وقت	اوقات	وکیل	وکلاء
ولی	اولیاء	وطن	اوطان
ورق	اوراق	وجہ	وجوہ
ولد	اولاد	وعدہ	وعود
ہدف	اہداف	ہدایت	ہدایا۔
ہندو	ہنود	ہول	اہوال
ہوا	اہوا	ہمت	ہمم
ہدیہ	ہدایا	یوم	ایام
یتیم	یتامی	یکہ	یکے
یہودی	یہود	یاقوت	یواقیت

مذکر مونث

مذکر	مونث	مذکر	مونث
ابا	اماں	ابو	امی
باپ	ماں	بھائی	بہن
لڑکا	لڑکی	پسر	دختر
چچا	چچی	ماموں	ممانی
پدر	مادر	سسر	ساس
نند	نندوئی	شوہر	بیوی
بادشاہ	ملکہ	خسر	خوشدامن
داماد	بہو	بھانجا	بھانجی
مرد	عورت	غلام	لونڈی
خواجہ	خاتون	خان	خانم

صاحب	صاحبہ	دولہا	دولہن
راجہ	رانی	خالو	خالہ
جیٹھ	جیٹھانی	پھوپھا	پھوپھی
دادا	دادی	نواسا	نواسی
بیٹا	بیٹی	رائے	رانی
نانا	نانی	شہزادہ	شہزادی
دوہتا	دوہتی	والد	والدہ
سالا	سالی	دیور	دیورانی
بوڑھا	بڑھیا	بندہ	بندی
استاد	استانی	اندھا	اندھی
ترکھان	ترکھانی	جولاہا	جولاہن
بنگالی	بنگالن	موچی	موچن
لوہار	لوہارن	نائی	نائن
درزی	درزن	دھوبی	دھوبن
سنار	سنارن	بہرہ	بہری
قصائی	قصائن	چودھری	چودھرائن
مالی	مالن	جوگی	جوگن
تیلی	تیلن	پنجابی	پنجابن
پٹھان	پٹھانی	یہودی	یہودن
بھنگی	بھنگن	بڑھئی	بڑھائن
کنوارا	کنواری	کمہار	کمہارن
ہمسایہ	ہمسائی	ننھا	ننھی
گندا	گندی	گنجا	گنجی
لنگڑا	لنگڑی	کالا	کالی
مسلمان	مسلمانی	بھٹیارہ	بھٹیارن
شیخ	شیخانی	فقیر	فقیرنی
پنڈت	پنڈتانی	ڈاکٹر	ڈاکٹرن

سمدھی	سمدھن	گوالا	گوالن
بھوت	بھوتنی	چمار	چمارن
مراثی	مراثن	سقہ	سقن
مینڈھا	بھیڑ	جمعدار	جمعدارنی
مہاراجہ	مہارانی	بیل	گائے
کبوتر	کبوتری	بچھڑا	بچھڑیا
سادھو	سادھنی	کھتری	کھترانی
سنیاسی	سنیاسن	مہتر	مہترانی
برہمن	برہمنی	بیراگی	بیراگن
معلم	معلمہ	سوتیلا	سوتیلی
عالم	عالمہ	ہرن	ہرنی

متضاد الفاظ

آباد	ویران	آزاد	غلام
آبنائے	خاکنائے	آزادی	غلامی
آسان	دشوار	آقا	غلام
اصل	نقل	اول	آخر
ازل	ابد	اتفاق	نفاق
اقبال	ادبار	اقرار	انکار
امارت	غریبی	اسلاف	اخلاف
اکثریت	اقلیت	امن	جنگ
امید	یاس	اوج	پستی
بعید	قریب	بزدل	بہادر
بہار	خزاں	بقا	فنا
پیادہ	سوار	پیری	جوانی
تنگ	کشادہ	ترقی	تنزلی
توحید	شرک	تیز	کند

ثواب	گناہ	جفا	وفا
جزا	سزا	چاند	سورج
جلوت	خلوت	خاص	عام
خالق	مخلوق	خادم	مخدوم
حقیقی	مجازی	دور	نزدیک
خیر	شر	حق	باطل
رند	زاہد	حبیب	رقیب
روحانی	جسمانی	زبانی	تحریری
رہائی	اسیری	زہر	تریاق
رہبر	رہزن	ساکن	متحرک
دیوانہ	فرزانہ	راحت	رنج
سڈول	بےڈول	زندگی	موت
حسین	قبیح	سکھ	دکھ
ڈرپوک	نڈر	جدید	قدیم
شادی	غم	ظاہر	باطن
گردآلود	صاف	صادق	کاذب
طلوع	غروب	ظالم	عادل
کافر	مومن	صغیر	کبیر
فراخ	تنگ	شاہ	گدا
شریف	رزیل	شب	روز
سوال	جواب	ضعیف	قوی
طول	عرض	طمع	قناعت
عزت	ذلت	ظلمت	نور
عارضی	مستقل	غنی	فقیر
قلیل	کثیر	عروج	زوال
گل	خار	کل	جز
گریہ	خندہ	کفر	ایمان

گمنام	مشہور	فارغ	مصروف
فتح	شکست	لمبائی	چوڑائی
نشیب	فراز	واقف	اجنبی
نیک	بد	وحشی	مہذب
نایاب	دستیاب	وجود	عدم
واحد	جمع	یاس	آس
ہلکا	وزنی	مسرور	مغموم

مترادف الفاظ

آفتاب	خورشید	آقا	مالک
آنکھ	چشم	گھر	بیت
دن	روز	زندگی	حیات
ظلم	جفا	قبر	گور
ذلیل	خوار	باغ	گلشن
صحرا	بیابان	جام	ساغر
خوشی	راحت	تن	جسم
دہن	منہ	سقم	عیب
بادشاہ	ملک	قرب	پاس
افراط	زیادتی	لالچ	حرص
جھنڈا	پرچم	فوج	لشکر
زوجہ	اہلیہ	ایجاب	قبول
بہشت	فردوس	دائرہ	حلقہ
زہد	تقوی	رشتہ	ناتا
رت	موسم	رسم	رواج
مخزن	خزانہ	نصرت	فتح
چرخ	فلک	کامران	کامیاب
لاغر	کمزور	عداوت	دشمنی

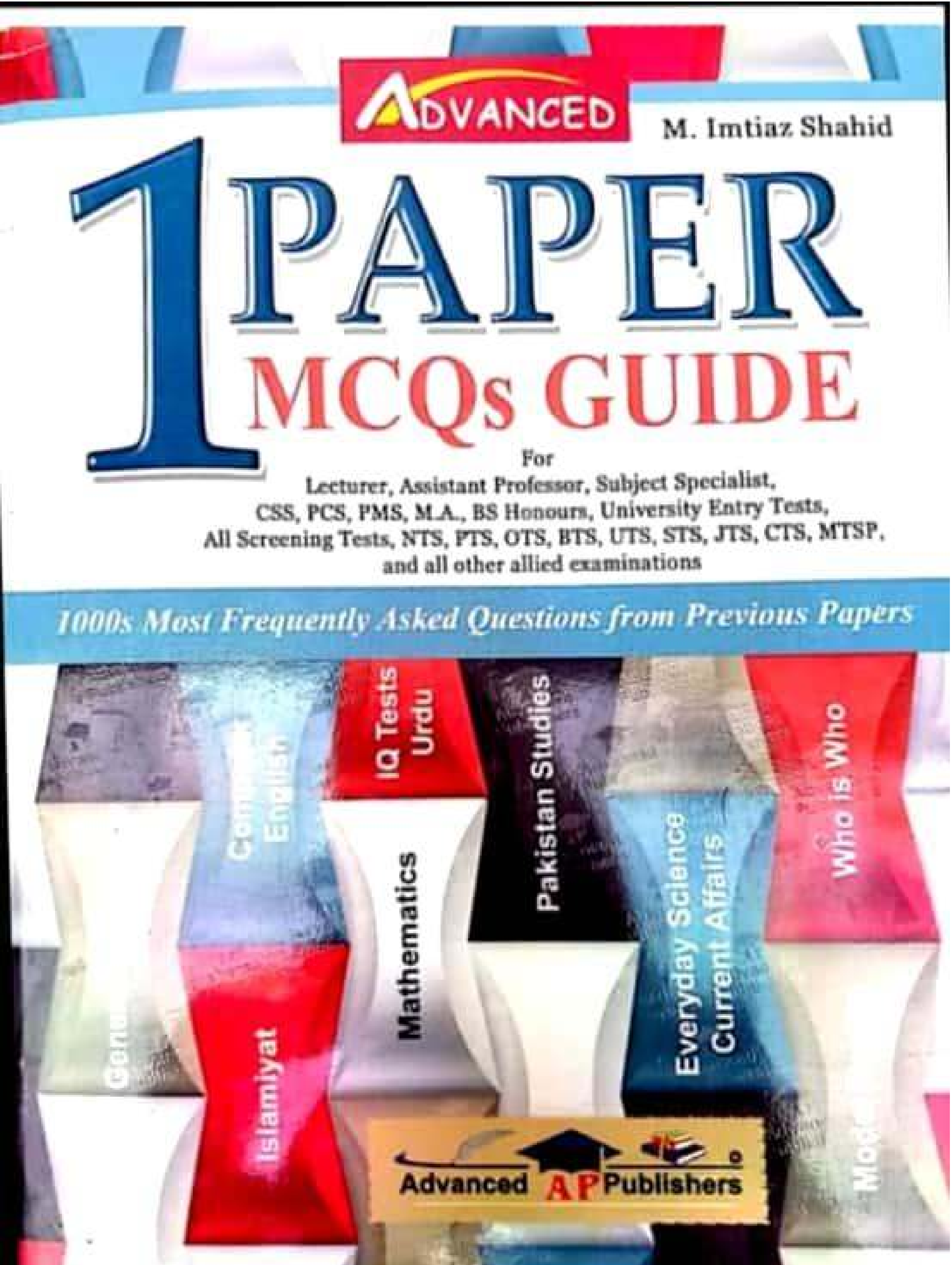
قاعدہ	قانون	افترا	بہتان
ذلت	رسوائی	شفیق	ہمدرد
رابطہ	بندھن	جابر	ظالم
زمانہ	دور	قسمت	مقدر
عبد	بندہ	واضح	صریح
آواز	صدا	برا	مذموم
کال	قحط	ہوا	صبا
قلب	دل	گمان	ظن
ابد	ہمیشہ	پرانا	کہنہ
تغیر	تبدل	چاند	قمر
مستحکم	پائیدار	ثمر	پھل
کاہل	سست	کلام	سخن
حزن	ملال	تلوار	سیف
شقی	سنگدل	سگ	کتا
محافظ	نگہبان	قومی	ملی
عصر	عہد	عیب	برائی
حکم	امر	پوشیدہ	مخفی
عزیز	رشتہ دار	ساتھی	رفیق
غیر	پرایا	تاجور	تاجدار
بے باک	نڈر	حرارت	تپش
نادان	احمق	حمایت	مدد
گندم	گیہوں	نزدیک	قریب
ہنر	فن	شک	شبہ
سستا	ارزاں	دن	یوم
ذوق	شوق	متاع	مال

اردو کے اہم کردار اور اُن کے خالق

کردار	خالق	کتاب کا نام
اصغری اور اکبری	ڈپٹی نذیر احمد	مراۃ العروس / بنات النعش
ظاہر دار بیگ	ڈپٹی نذیر احمد	توبۃ النصوح
ججن بی	ڈپٹی نذیر احمد	مراۃ العروس
آزاد اور خوجی	رتن ناتھ سرشار	فسانہ آزاد
کریمن بوا	خدیجہ مستور	آنگن
حاجی بغلول	منشی سجاد حسین	
قاضی جی	شوکت تھانوی	
شیخ علی وجودی	عبدالحلیم شرر	فردوس بریں
سگ پرست	میر امن	باغ و بہار
حاتم طائی	حیدر بخش حیدری	آرائش محفل

شاعروں اور ادیبوں کے قلمی نام

قلمی نام	اصل نام	قلمی نام	اصل نام
ابن انشاء	شیر محمد خان	حسرت موہانی	فضل الحسن
احمد ندیم قاسمی	احمد شاہ	ولی دکنی	شمس الدین محمد ولی
ارشد میر	ارشد شاہ	انیس ناگی	یعقوب علی
رجب رسالو	ارشد حسین	پطرس بخاری	سید احمد شاہ
راشد ن م	محمد صادق	تنویر بخاری	فقیر محمد
عاصی کرنالی	نذر محمد	جوش ملیح آبادی	شبیر حسین
شورش کشمیری	شریف احمد	شہرت بخاری	محمد انور
قتیل شفائی	عبدالکریم	عطا شاد	محمد اسحاق
عقیل روبی	اورنگ زیب	شوکت تھانوی	محمد عمر
مرزا ادیب	غلام حسین سوز	کوثر نیازی	محمد حیات
محسن نقوی	دلاور علی	منو بھائی	منیر احمد
آتش	غلام عباس	نسیم حجازی	قلندر بخش
ابوالکلام آزاد	خواجہ حیدر علی	اکبر الہ آبادی	محمد شریف
جگر مراد آبادی	علی سکندر	میراجی	ثناء اللہ ڈار
مرزا غالب	اسد اللہ خان	امیر خسرو	ابوالحسن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اسلامیات

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انبیائے کرام علیہ السلام

1. اللہ تعالیٰ نے پہلا انسان حضرت آدم علیہ السلام تخلیق کیا۔ یہ بتائیں اللہ تعالیٰ کا پہلا نبی کون تھا؟

(A) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام　(B) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام　(D) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام

2. حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کو جنت میں شجرہ ممنوعہ کھانے کی ترغیب کس نے دی؟

(A) فرشتوں نے　(B) ابلیس نے
(C) جنوں نے　(D) کسی نے بھی نہیں

3. اللہ تعالیٰ نے قیامت کے روز تک کس کی درخواست پر آزادی دی ہوئی ہے؟

(A) انسان کو　(B) فرشتوں کو
(C) جنات کو　(D) ابلیس کو

4. کس نبی کو "ابوالبشر" کہا جاتا ہے۔

(A) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام　(B) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام　(D) حضرت محمد ﷺ

5. "صفی اللہ" سے کون سے نبی مراد ہیں؟

(A) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام　(B) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام　(D) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

6. درج ذیل میں سے کون سا بیان درست ہے؟

(A) ابوالانبیاء حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کا لقب ہے
(B) ابوالانبیاء حضرت محمد ﷺ کا لقب ہے
(C) ابوالانبیاء حضرت ابراہیم کا لقب ہے
(D) ابوالانبیاء حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کا لقب ہے

7. حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کی بیوی کا نام کیا ہے جو کہ دنیا میں پہلی خاتون بھی تھیں؟

(A) حضرت مریم علیہ السلام　(B) حضرت حوا علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت حلیمہ علیہ السلام　(D) حضرت میمونہ علیہ السلام

8. "کوہ آدم" کس ملک میں واقع ہے؟

(A) سعودی عرب　(B) فلسطین
(C) شام　(D) سری لنکا

9. پہلا مقدس صحیفہ کس نبی پر نازل کیا گیا ہے؟

(A) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام　(B) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام　(D) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام

10. حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام نے بالخصوص توحید کی تبلیغ کی۔ یہ بتائیں کہ کس نبی نے 180 بستیاں آباد کیں؟

(A) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام　(B) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام　(D) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام

11. پہلی مرتبہ کس نبی کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے ہجرت کا حکم فرمایا؟

(A) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام　(B) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام　(D) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام

12. کس نبی نے پہلی مرتبہ "تحریر" شروع کی؟

(A) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام　(B) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام

(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (D) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام

13. کس نبی نے علم فلکیات کی ابتداء کی
(A) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام (B) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام (D) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام

14. کس نبی نے علم الحساب کا آغاز کیا؟ (Assistant Director I.B. 2002)
(A) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام (B) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام (D) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام

15. کس پیغمبر پر تین صحائف نازل کیے گئے؟(P.C.S.2000)
(A) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام (B) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام (D) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام

16. ''کس پیغمبر کو'' آدم ثانی'' کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام (B) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام (D) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام

17. حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام کی رحلت کہاں واقع ہوئی؟
(A) چوتھے آسمان پر (B) نیل کے کنارے
(C) فرشتے کے پروں میں (D) وہ فوت ہی نہیں ہوئے

18. ''شیخ الانبیاء'' کس پیغمبر کا لقب ہے؟
(A) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام (B) حضرت نوح علیہ اسلام
(C) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام (D) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام

19. حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کے زمانے میں آنے والا طوفان کتنا عرصہ جاری رہا؟
(A) 8 ماہ (B) 9 ماہ
(C) 6 ماہ (D) ایک سال

20. کس پیغمبر کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے ایک بہت بڑی کشتی بنانے اور اس میں تمام جانداروں کے ایک ایک جوڑے کو سوار کرنے کا حکم دیا؟
(A) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام (B) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام (D) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام

21. طوفان نوح کے نتیجہ میں کشتی نوح کے مسافروں کے علاوہ تمام جاندار مارے گے اور ہر چیز تباہ ہوگئی۔ اس طوفان کے بعد کشتی نوح علیہ السلام کس مقام پر جا کر رکی؟
(A) کوہ جبل (B) کوہ موسیٰ
(C) کوہ جودی (D) کوہ صفا

22. طوفان نوح کے بعد حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کی قوم کس مقام پر آباد ہوئی؟
(A) وادی فرات میں (B) وادیٔ دجلہ میں
(C) دونوں a اور b (D) عراق میں

23. کس پیغمبر کو ''نجی اللہ'' کے لقب سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
(A) حضرت یحیٰی علیہ السلام (B) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام (D) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام

24. قرآن پاک کی وہ کون سی سورت ہے جس میں حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کا ذکر باقی تمام سورتوں سے زیادہ ہے؟
(A) سورۃ الانبیاء (B) سورۃ ھود
(C) سورۃ الفتح (D) سورۃ البقرہ

25. شداد کس قوم کا بادشاہ تھا؟
(A) بنی اسرائیل (B) بنی ثمود
(C) بنی ہود (D) ☆ بنی عاد

26. شداد نے جو عظیم الشان باغ بنوایا تھا اس کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) باغ عدن (B) باغ عاد
(C) باغ ارم (D) باغ شداد

27. کس قوم پر ایک شدید طوفان عذاب الٰہی کے طور پر نازل ہوا؟
(A) بنی عاد (B) بنی ثمود
(C) بنی ہود (D) بنی اسرائیل

28. بنی ثمود کا مسکن کون سا علاقہ تھا؟
(A) وادی قریٰ (B) وادی الحجر
(C) a اور b (D) وادیٔ ایمن

29. اونٹ کا معجزہ کس نبی سے روایت ہے؟

(A) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام (B) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت لوط علیہ السلام (D) حضرت صالح علیہ السلام

30. حضرت صالح علیہ السلام کے دور میں کون سے جانور کی پہاڑ میں سے آمد اللہ تعالیٰ کی ایک نشانی تھی؟
(A) اونٹنی (B) بکری
(C) گھوڑا (D) خچر

31. اصحاب الحجر کن کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) بنی ثمود (B) بنی عاد
(C) بنی اسرائیل (D) بنی لوط

32. ''ار'' کہاں واقع ہے؟
(A) حجاز (B) عراق
(C) فلسطین (D) شام

33. سوڈوم اور گومورا کے لوگوں میں کون سی برائی پائی جاتی تھی؟
(A) شراب نوشی (B) زنا کاری
(C) ہم جنس پرستی (D) قتل وغارت

34. کس علاقے کے لوگ ایک بھیانک زلزلے کی سزا کا شکار ہو کر ہلاک ہو گئے؟
(A) سوڈوم (B) گومورا
(C) دونوں a اور b (D) نہ a b

35. حضرت لوط علیہ السلام کی قوم پر کون سا عذاب نازل کیا گیا؟
(A) فرشتوں نے ان کے گھروں کو اٹھا کر پھینکا
(B) فرشتوں نے ان کے گھروں پر پتھروں اور کنکروں کی بارش کی
(C) دونوں a اور b
(D) کوئی بھی نہیں

36. ''کلیم اللہ'' کے لقب سے کون سے نبی یاد کیے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام (B) حضرت یونس علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام (D) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام

37. حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے عہد میں میسوپوٹیمیا کا وہ کون سا بادشاہ تھا جس نے خدائی کا دعویٰ کیا تھا؟
(A) نمرود (B) شداد
(C) جالوت (D) فرعون

38. پہلی مرتبہ کس پیغمبر نے بت توڑے؟
(A) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام (B) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت لوط علیہ السلام (D) حضرت شیث علیہ السلام

39. ''وہی کرو جس کا آپ کو اللہ نے حکم دیا ہے؟ آپ مجھے راضی پائیں گے'' حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام نے یہ الفاظ اپنے باپ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو کس وقت کہے؟
(A) ہجرت کے وقت (B) کعبہ کی تعمیر کے وقت
(C) اپنی قربانی کے وقت (D) کفار سے جنگ کے وقت

40. کس تاریخ کو حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے اپنے فرزند حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی قربانی کا قصد کیا؟
(A) 10 ذوالحج (B) 10 محرم
(C) 10 شعبان (D) 13 ذوالحج

41. وہ کون سی جگہ تھی جہاں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے اپنے پیارے بیٹے حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کو اللہ کے حکم پر ذبح کرنے کا ارادہ کیا؟
(A) مزدلفہ (B) منیٰ
(C) صفا (D) مروا

42. کس پیغمبر کے دور میں حج فرض ہوا؟
(A) حضرت لوط علیہ السلام (B) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم
(C) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام (D) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام

43. حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو کن مزید ناموں سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے؟
(A) امت اور امام الناس (B) حنیف اور مسلم
(C) a اور b (D) نہ a b

44. کون سا بیان درست ہے؟

(A) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے ایمان کی سچائی کی گواہی خود اللہ نے دی۔
(B) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام اللہ کے سب سے نزدیکی پیغمبر ہیں
(C) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام سب سے طویل العمر پیغمبر ہیں
(D) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو خود اللہ تعالیٰ نے جنت کی بشارت دی

45. قرآن پاک کی کس سورۃ مبارکہ کی آیت نمبر 285 میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کا تین مرتبہ ذکر آتا ہے؟
(A) سورۃ العمران (B) سورۃ فاتحہ
(C) سورۃ النبیاء (D) سورۃ بقرہ

46. قرآن پاک کی وہ کون سی سورت مبارک ہے جس میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کا ذکر باقی تمام سورتوں کی نسبت زیادہ آیا ہے؟
(A) سورۃ ابراہیم (B) سورۃ العمران
(C) سورۃ بقرہ (D) سورۃ فاتحہ

47. سورۃ بقرہ میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کا ذکر کتنی مرتبہ آیا ہے؟
(A) 20 (B) 18
(C) 15 (D) 10

48. اولو العزم انبیاء و مرسلین کون ہیں؟
(A) حضرت محمد ﷺ اور حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
(B) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام اور حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
(D) یہ تمام

49. حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کے بعد خانہ کعبہ کس نے تعمیر کیا؟
(A) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام (B) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام
(C) دونوں نے (D) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام

50. مقام ابراہیم وہ جگہ ہے جہاں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے پاؤں کے نقش ہیں۔ مقام ابراہیم کس جگہ ہے؟
(A) مدینہ (B) مکہ
(C) فلسطین (D) کوفہ

51. کس پیغمبر کو "ابوالعرب" کے لقب سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام (B) ☆حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت لوط علیہ السلام (D) حضرت محمد ﷺ

52. صفا و مروہ نامی دو پہاڑیوں کے درمیان کس نے پانی کی تلاش میں دیوانہ وار چکر لگائے تھے؟
(A) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کے والد حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے
(B) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی والدہ حضرت ہاجرہ نے
(C) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی والدہ حضرت قطورہ نے
(D) کسی نے بھی نہیں

53. مکہ کی وادی میں حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی پاؤں تلے سے پھوٹنے والے چشمے کو زم زم کہتے ہیں۔ زم زم کا مطلب ہے......
(A) صحت (B) ☆رک رک کر چلنا
(C) پھوٹنا (D) نعمت خداوندی

54. حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی والدہ حضرت ہاجرہ نے صفا اور مروہ کی پہاڑیوں کے درمیان پانی کی تلاش میں کتنے چکر لگائے تھے؟
(A) 81 (B) 10
(C) 7 (D) 5

55. ذبیح اللہ سے کس پیغمبر کا خیال ذہن میں آتا ہے؟
(A) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام (B) حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام (D) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام

56. صاحب الحوت کس پیغمبر کو کہتے ہیں
(A) حضرت ادریسؑ (B) حضرت یونسؑ
(C) حضرت داؤدؑ (D) حضرت نوحؑ

57. حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام کس قوم کے پیغمبر تھے؟
(A) بنی عاد (B) بنی سور
(C) بنی آر (D) بنی اسرائیل (یہودی)

58. حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام کس کے والد تھے؟
(A) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (B) حضرت عیص
(C) دونوں کے (D) بنی اسرائیل علیہ السلام

59. حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام کا لقب کون سا تھا؟

(A) سیف (B) سفی اللہ
(C) اسرائیل (D) عاد

60. جیکب (Jacob) سے کون سے پیغمبر مراد ہیں؟
(A) حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام (B) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام (D) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

61. جوزف (Joseph) سے کون سے پیغمبر مراد ہیں؟
(A) حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام (B) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام (D) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

62. حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام کو کن لوگوں نے اندھے کنوئیں میں پھینکا تھا؟
(A) ان کے چچازاد بھائیوں نے (B) ان کے دوستوں نے
(C) ان کے بھائیوں نے (D) یہودیوں نے

63. حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام کی جدائی کے نتیجہ میں ان کے والد نے رو رو کر اپنی بینائی کھو دی' حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام کے والد کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام (B) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (D) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

64. حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام کا لقب کیا ہے؟
(A) خطیب الانبیاء (B) جدالانبیاء
(C) صفی الانبیاء (D) تمام

65. کون سے پیغمبر کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے بادشاہت عطا کی؟
(A) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام (B) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یونس علیہ السلام (D) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام

66. ان میں سے حضرت داؤد کے مشہور شاگرد کون ہیں؟
(A) حضرت لوط علیہ السلام (B) حضرت حکیم لقمان
(C) حضرت یونس علیہ السلام (D) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام

67. حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کے بعد کس پیغمبر کو ''خلیفۃ الارض'' کا لقب دیا گیا؟
(A) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام (B) حضرت یونس علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام (D) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام

68. حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام سے کون سا معجزہ منسوب ہے؟
(A) لوہے کو آسانی ٹیڑھا کر دینا (B) پرواز کرنا
(C) حشرات کی بولیاں سمجھنا (D) پرندوں سے باتیں کرنا

69. زرہ کس پیغمبر نے ایجاد کی؟
(A) حضرت یونس علیہ السلام (B) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (D) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام

70. کون سے پیغمبر پرندوں کی بولیاں سمجھنے کی صلاحیت رکھتے تھے؟
(A) حضرت لقمان علیہ السلام (B) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام (D) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

71. ڈیوڈ (DAVID) سے کون سے پیغمبر مراد ہیں؟
(A) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام (B) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام (D) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

72. حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) عبار (B) عبر
(C) آزار (D) لاط

73. قرآن پاک میں کس پیغمبر کو ''خلیفہ'' کہا گیا ہے؟
(A) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام (B) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت محمد ﷺ (D) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام

74. حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام پر نازل ہونے والی کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) انجیل (B) توریت
(C) زبور (D) کوئی بھی نہیں

75. کون سے پیغمبر آنکھ جھپکنے میں طویل سفر طے کر لیتے تھے؟
(A) حضرت ایوب علیہ السلام (B) حضرت یونس علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام (D) حضرت الیاس علیہ السلام

76. حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام کو کس / کن کی بولیاں سمجھنے کا معجزہ عطا کیا گیا تھا؟

(A) جانور (B) پرندے
(C) حشرات الارض (D) یہ تمام

77. کس پیغمبر کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے جنات پر قابو پانے کی طاقت عطا فرمائی تھی؟
(A) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام (B) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام (D) حضرت محمد ﷺ

78. سولومن (SOLOMON) کس پیغمبر کو انگریزی میں کہتے ہیں؟
(A) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام (B) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام (D) حضرت ہارون علیہ السلام

79. کس پیغمبر کے دور میں بیت المقدس کی تعمیر مکمل ہوئی؟
(A) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام (B) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت محمد ﷺ (D) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام

80. کس پیغمبر نے مسجد اقصیٰ کی تعمیر کا آغاز کیا؟
(A) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام (B) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یونس علیہ السلام (D) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام

81. کون سے پیغمبر پراسرار طور پر غائب ہو گئے؟
(A) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام (B) حضرت لوط علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یونس علیہ السلام (D) حضرت الیاس علیہ السلام

82. انگریزی میں کس پیغمبر کو موسس (MOSES) کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام (B) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت ہارون علیہ السلام (D) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام

83. حضرت موسیٰؑ کا لقب کیا تھا؟
(A) خلیل اللہ (B) ذبیح اللہ
(C) حبیب اللہ (D) کلیم اللہ

84. حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کے استاد کون تھے؟
(A) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (B) حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت ہارون علیہ السلام (D) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام

85. حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کی پیدائش کے وقت فرعون کس ملک کا بادشاہ تھا؟
(A) شام (B) فلسطین
(C) مصر (D) عراق

86. انگریزی میں پکارے جانے والے لفظ (PHARAOH) سے کون سی شخصیت مراد ہوتی ہے؟
(A) فیروز (B) فرعون
(C) نمرود (D) فارقلیط

87. حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام نے فرعون کے محل میں شہزادے کی طرح پرورش پائی' کس ملکہ نے فرعون کے محل میں حضرت موسیٰ کی پرورش کی تھی؟
(A) سارہ (B) آسیہ
(C) حاجرہ (D) قدسیہ

88. قرآن پاک میں حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کا ذکر باقی تمام انبیاء کرام سے زیادہ مرتبہ آیا ہے' ان کا ذکر کتنی مرتبہ قرآن پاک میں آیا ہے؟
(A) 100 (B) 120
(C) 136 (D) 96

89. سورۃ بقرہ کی آیات نمبر 251 اور 264 میں ایک جنگجو اور بہادر سالار کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے' اہل ایمان نے بارگاہ الٰہی میں کفر کے مقابلے میں ایمان کی فتح اور کامیابی کی دعا مانگی' اس جنگجو سالار کا کیا نام تھا؟ (P.C.S. Exceutive 1999)
(A) طالوت (B) جالوت
(C) طاغوت (D) مالوت

90. کون سے پیغمبر عصا کو سانپ میں بدلنے کا معجزہ رکھتے تھے؟
(A) حضرت ہارون علیہ السلام (B) ☆ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (D) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

91. کس پیغمبر پر دس خدائی فرمان (TEN COMMANDMANTS) نازل کیے گئے تھے؟
(A) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام (B) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (D) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام

92. کس پیغمبر کے پیروکاروں نے ان کی غیر موجودگی میں بچھڑے کی پوجا شروع کر دی تھی؟
(A) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام (B) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (D) حضرت لوط علیہ السلام

93. بنی اسرائیل پر اللہ تعالیٰ نے سب سے زیادہ عنایات نازل فرمائیں جن میں ''من و سلویٰ'' کی نعمت بھی شامل ہے' بنی اسرائیل کس پیغمبر کی قوم تھی؟
(A) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام (B) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (D) حضرت ایوب علیہ السلام

94. وہ کون سے پیغمبر تھے جو بغل میں ہاتھ دے کر نکالتے تو ان کے ہاتھ سے نور نکلتا تھا؟
(A) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (B) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام (D) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

95. اللہ تعالیٰ سے ہمکلام ہونے والے پیغمبر کون تھے؟
(A) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام (B) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت محمدؐ (D) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام

96. ایک دور میں ایک ساتھ دو پیغمبر بھیجے گئے' ایک تو حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام تھے دوسرے پیغمبر کون تھے؟
(A) حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام (B) حضرت ہارون علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (D) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام

97. خوش بیانی اور فصاحت کے حوالے سے کون سے پیغمبر مشہور ہیں؟
(A) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام (B) حضرت ہارون علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام (D) حضرت داؤدؑ

98 ایرون کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حضرت ہارون (B) حضرت یحییٰ
(C) حضرت عیسیٰ (D) حضرت موسیٰ

99. جوب (Job) کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حضرت یعقوب (B) حضرت ایوب
(C) حضرت ہارون (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

100. کون سے پیغمبر اپنے صبر اور انکسار کی وجہ سے مشہور ہیں؟
(A) حضرت یعقوبؑ (B) حضرت ایوبؑ
(C) حضرت یونس (D) حضرت یحییٰ

101. حضرت ایوبؑ ایک خوشحال آدمی تھے۔ وہ کتنے سال جلد کی بیماری میں مبتلا رہے؟
(A) 20 سال (B) 18 سال
(C) 16 سال (D) 10 سال

102. اس پیغمبر کا نام بتائیں جنہوں نے بہت زیادہ تکالیف کا سامنا کیا لیکن کبھی حرف شکایت منہ سے نہ نکالا؟
(A) حضرت یعقوبؑ (B) حضرت ایوبؑ
(C) حضرت یونس (D) حضرت یحییٰ

103. جونا (Jonah) کس پیغمبر کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) حضرت یونسؑ (B) حضرت یحییٰ
(C) حضرت یعقوبؑ (D) حضرت ایوب

104. کس پیغمبر کو مچھلی نے نگل لیا تھا جس بنا پر انہیں ان کو صاحب الحوت کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حضرت یعقوب (B) حضرت یونس
(C) حضرت یحییٰ (D) حضرت موسیٰ

105. کس پیغمبر کو ذوالنون کے نام سے بھی جانا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حضرت یونسؑ (B) حضرت ذوالکفل
(C) دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

106. حضرت یونسؑ کو کس علاقے میں تبلیغ کیلئے بھیجا گیا تھا؟
(A) مکہ (B) نینوا
(C) قاہرہ (D) سویق

107. لا الہ الا انت سبحانک انی کنت من الظالمین یہ دعا کس پیغمبر کی ہے؟
(A) حضرت یعقوبؑ (B) حضرت یونسؑ
(C) حضرت ایوبؑ (D) حضرت یونسؑ

108. حضرت یونسؑ نے ان الفاظ میں اللہ کے سامنے دعا کب کی؟

لا الہ الا انت سبحانک انی کنت من الظالمین

(A) جب انہیں سمندر میں پھینکا گیا
(B) جب انہیں مچھلی نے نگلا
(C) جب وہ مچھلی کے پیٹ سے باہر آنا چاہتے تھے
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

109. قرآن پاک میں سب سے پہلے کس پیغمبر کا ذکر آیا ہے؟
(A) حضرت ابراہیمؑ (B) حضرت آدمؑ
(C) حضرت نوحؑ (D) حضرت موسیٰؑ

110. میری (Mary) کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) حضرت بلقیسؑ (B) حضرت ہاجرہؑ
(C) حضرت سبا (D) حضرت مریمؑ

111. حضرت زکریاؑ کا کیا پیشہ تھا؟
(A) بڑھئی (B) درزی
(C) موچی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

112. حضرت زکریاؑ کے متعلق کون سا بیان درست ہے؟
(A) درخت کے کھوکھلے تنے میں یہودیوں نے ان کے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کر دیے۔
(B) یہودیوں نے باہر نکال کر مار دیا
(C) یہودیوں نے انکو قید میں ڈال دیا
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

113. کون سے پیغمبر کو یسوع مسیح (Jesus Christ) بھی کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حضرت یحییٰ (B) حضرت زکریاؑ
(C) حضرت یونسؑ (D) حضرت عیسیٰؑ

114. بنی اسرائیل کیلئے فلسطین ''رحمتوں کی سرزمین'' تھی۔ حضرت عیسیٰؑ کی پیدائش پر فلسطین کا حکمران کون تھا؟
(A) فرعون (B) نمرود
(C) جالوت (D) شداد

115. حضرت آدمؑ کے علاوہ کون سے پیغمبر کا کوئی باپ نہیں تھا؟
(A) حضرت زکریاؑ (B) حضرت یحییٰؑ
(C) حضرت عیسیٰؑ (D) حضرت ادریسؑ

116. کس پیغمبر نے چکنی مٹی اپنے ہاتھ میں لے کر اس سے ایک پرندے کا مجسمہ تیار کیا اور اپنی سانس اس مٹی پر پھونکی اور اللہ کی رضا سے وہ مجسمہ حقیقت میں پروں آنکھوں اور ٹانگوں سمیت زندہ ہو گیا؟
(A) حضرت عیسیٰؑ (B) حضرت موسیٰؑ
(C) حضرت ادریسؑ (D) حضرت آدمؑ

117. درج ذیل میں سے معجزۂ مسیح کون سا ہے؟
(A) چھڑی کا سانپ میں بدل جانا (B) کوڑھ اور اجزام کے مریض کا علاج
(C) ہوا میں اڑنا (D) جنات کو قابو کرنا

118. حضرت عیسیٰؑ کا کیا خطاب تھا؟
(A) خلیل اللہ (B) ذبیح اللہ
(C) روح اللہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

119. کون سے پیغمبر اللہ کے حکم سے مردوں کو زندہ کر دیا کرتے تھے؟
(A) حضرت عیسیٰؑ (B) حضرت موسیٰؑ
(C) حضرت یعقوبؑ (D) حضرت یحییٰؑ

120. کون سے پیغمبر شدید مایوسی کا شکار ہو گئے تھے جس کی وجہ سے اللہ تعالیٰ نے انہیں سو سال کیلئے اٹھا لیا؟
(A) حضرت ہارونؑ (B) حضرت یحییٰؑ
(C) حضرت ذی الکفلؑ (D) حضرت عزیرؑ

121. اس مسجد کا نام بتائیں جس میں 70 پیغمبر مدفون ہیں؟
(A) مسجد نبوی (B) مسجد اقصیٰ
(C) مسجد حرام (D) مسجد الخیف

122. مسجد الخیف کہاں واقع ہے؟
(A) مزدلفہ (B) صفا
(C) منیٰ (D) مروہ

123. حضرت محمد ﷺ اللہ کے آخری نبی ہیں ان کا لقب کیا ہے؟
(A) حبیب اللہ (B) رسول اللہ
(C) نبی اللہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

124. پیغمبروں کے نام پر قرآن میں کتنی سورتیں ہیں؟ (D.Z.O. 2002)

(A) 3 (B) 4

(C) 5 (D) 6

125. قرآن میں کتنے پیغمبروں کا ذکر ہے؟

(A) 14 (B) 18

(C) 25 (D) 30

126. پیغمبروں کی کل تعداد کتنی ہے؟

(A) 1,24,000 (B) 2,24,000

(C) 3,24,000 (D) 100000

127. حضرت ابراہیم کو جد الانبیاء کہا جاتا ہے۔ان کے علاوہ کس نبی کی نسل کو نبوت عطا کی گئی؟

(A) حضرت اسحاقؑ (B) حضرت یعقوبؑ

(C) حضرت یوسفؑ (D) تمام

128. حضرت نوحؑ کی کشتی کا نام کیا تھا

(A) عالث (B) آرک

(C) اجمان (D) لات

129. حضرت نوحؑ کے کتنے بیٹے تھے

(A) دو (B) تین

(C) چار (D) پانچ

جوابات

1.	(C)	2.	(B)	3.	(D)	4.	(C)	5.	(C)	6.	(A)	7.	(B)	8.	(D)
9.	(A)	10.	(D)	11.	(B)	12.	(D)	13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(A)	16.	(D)
17.	(C)	18.	(B)	19.	(C)	20.	(D)	21.	(C)	22.	(B)	23.	(C)	24.	(B)
25.	(D)	26.	(C)	27.	(A)	28.	(C)	29.	(D)	30.	(A)	31.	(A)	32.	(B)
33.	(C)	34.	(C)	35.	(C)	36.	(A)	37.	(A)	38.	(B)	39.	(C)	40.	(A)
41.	(B)	42.	(A)	43.	(C)	44.	(A)	45.	(D)	46.	(C)	47.	(C)	48.	(D)
49.	(C)	50.	(B)	51.	(A)	52.	(B)	53.	(B)	54.	(C)	55.	(D)	56.	(B)
57.	(D)	58.	(C)	59.	(C)	60.	(B)	61.	(A)	62.	(C)	63.	(C)	64.	(A)
65.	(B)	66.	(B)	67.	(D)	68.	(A)	69.	(D)	70.	(C)	71.	(A)	72.	(A)
73.	(B)	74.	(C)	75.	(C)	76.	(D)	77.	(C)	78.	(A)	79.	(B)	80.	(D)
81.	(D)	82.	(A)	83.	(D)	84.	(B)	85.	(C)	86.	(B)	87.	(B)	88.	(C)
89.	(A)	90.	(B)	91.	(A)	92.	(A)	93.	(B)	94.	(D)	95.	(B)	96.	(B)
97.	(D)	98.	(A)	99.	(B)	100.	(B)	101.	(B)	102.	(B)	103.	(A)	104.	(B)
105.	(A)	106.	(B)	107.	(B)	108.	(C)	109.	(B)	110.	(D)	111.	(A)	112.	(A)
113.	(D)	114.	(B)	115.	(C)	116.	(A)	117.	(B)	118.	(C)	119.	(A)	120	(D)
121	(D)	122	(C)	123	(B)	124	(D)	125	(C)	126	(A)	127	(D)	128	(B)
129	(C)														

حضرت محمد ﷺ ولادت باسعادت سے نبوت تک

1. آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کا خاندان قریش کس قبیلے سے تعلق رکھتا تھا؟

(A) بنی تمیم (B) بنوامیہ
(C) بنواسد (D) بنو ہاشم

2. آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی ولادت باسعادت حضرت عبداللہ کے گھر ہوئی آپ کی دایہ کا کیا نام تھا؟

(A) ثوبیہ (B) سیفہ
(C) حلیمہ (D) سعدیہ

3. کس پیغمبر کے دنیا سے جانے کے تین ہزار سال بعد آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم پیدا ہوئے؟

(A) حضرت اسماعیلؑ (B) حضرت ابراہیمؑ
(C) حضرت موسیٰؑ (D) حضرت عیسیٰؑ

4. آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے دادا کا نام عبدالمطلب تھا۔ آپ کے نانا کا کیا نام تھا؟

(A) عبدالعزیٰ (B) وہب ابن عبدالمناف
(C) امرابن عمرو (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

5. ''الصادق'' کے کیا معنی ہیں؟

(A) سچا (B) قابل بھروسہ
(C) سچائی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

6. ''الامین'' کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

(A) قابل بھروسہ (B) سچا
(C) باعزت (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

7. حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی کنیت کیا تھی؟

(A) ابوالابراہیم (B) ابوالقاسم
(C) ابوالطاہر (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

8. انجیل میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کا عبرانی نام فارقلیط درج ہے۔ فارقلیط کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

(A) رہنمائی کرنے والا (B) خوراک دینے والا
(C) آرام سکون دینے والا (D) یقین دلانے والا

9. حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے کس چچا نے اسلام قبول کرلیا تھا؟

(A) حضرت عباسؓ (B) حضرت حمزہؓ
(C) دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

10. حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے کون سے چچا اسلام نہیں لائے؟

(A) ابولہب (B) ابوطالب
(C) دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

11. آنحضرت صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اپنی ابتدائی زندگی میں کس جنگ میں حصہ لیا تھا؟

(A) حرب فجار (B) حرب قیس
(C) حرب بسوس (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

12. حرب فجار کے وقت آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی عمر کیا تھی؟

(A) 12 سال (B) 15 سال

(C) 18سال (D) 20سال

13. حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم شام کے دوسرے سفر میں حضرت خدیجہؓ کا تجارتی سامان اپنے ہمراہ لے گئے۔ اس سفر میں حضرت خدیجہؓ کے کون غلام آپ کے ہمراہ تھے؟

(A) میسرہ (B) جلیس

(C) بسوس (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

14. آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے حضرت خدیجہ کا جو تجارتی سامان شام فروخت کیا۔ اس سے حضرت خدیجہ کو بڑا منافع حاصل ہوا۔ آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی ایمانداری اور اعلیٰ اخلاق سے متاثر ہو کر حضرت خدیجہؓ نے اپنی لونڈی کے ذریعے آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کو نکاح کا پیغام بھیجا۔ اس لونڈی کا کیا نام تھا؟

(A) نفیسہ (B) ناعمہ

(C) نیلما (D) بارہ

15. 8 سال کی عمر میں آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے دادا عبدالمطلب وفات پا گئے۔ حضرت عبدالمطلب کی وفات کے بعد خانہ کعبہ کا محافظ کون بنا؟

(A) ابوطالب (B) حضرت حمزہ

(C) حضرت عباسؓ (D) ولید ابن مغیرہؓ

16. ام قبطہ کس کی کنیت تھی؟

(A) حضرت ثوبیہؓ (B) حضرت خولہؓ

(C) حضرت حلیمہ سعدیہؓ (D) حضرت شیماؓ

17. حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نبوت سے پہلے کس غار میں غور و فکر کیا کرتے تھے؟

(A) صفا (B) ثور

(C) مروہ (D) حرا

18. حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے سال پیدائش کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) عام الحضور (B) عام الفیل

(C) عام الکعبہ (D) عام الملک

جوابات

1. (D) 2 (B) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (C)
9. (C) 10. (C) 11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (A) 14. (A) 15. (A) 16. (C)
17. (D) 18. (B)

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نبوت سے ہجرت مدینہ تک

1. بعثت کے کیا معنی ہیں۔
(A) نبوت کا آغاز ہونا (B) نبوت کا دعویٰ کرنا
(C) نبوت حاصل کرنا (D) نبوت کا عطا ہونا

2. نبوت کے وقت آنحضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی عمر کیا تھی؟
(A) 40 سال ایک دن (B) 40 سال
(C) 40 سال 10 دن (D) 41 سال

3. غار ثور میں آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم پر پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی۔ اس سورہ کا نام بتائیں جو پہلی وحی کے طور پر نازل ہوئی؟
(a) فلق (B) علق
(C) حشر (D) کوثر

4. اس شخصیت کا نام بتائیں جس کو آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے پہلی وحی کے متعلق بتایا؟
(A) حضرت ابوطالب (B) حضرت خدیجہؓ
(C) ورقہ بن نوفل (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

5. نبوت کے بعد پہلی عبادت جو لازمی فرض قرار دی گئی کیا تھی؟
(A) نماز (B) روزہ
(C) زکوٰۃ (D) حج

6. اس صحابی کا نام بتائیں جن کا گھر مسلمانوں کیلئے سب سے پہلے اسلام کی تبلیغ کا مرکز بنایا؟
(A) حضرت ابوبکر صدیق (B) حضرت عثمانؓ
(C) حضرت ارقم مخزومیؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

7. سورہ حجرات کی کون سی آیت ہے جس میں آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کو کھلے عام تبلیغ کا حکم دیا گیا؟
(A) 90 (B) 92
(C) 94 (D) 96

8. اس کافر کا نام بتائیں جس نے اس وقت اپنی عبا آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی گردن مبارک میں ڈال کر گھسیٹا' جب آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم خانہ کعبہ میں سجدہ ادا کر رہے تھے اور اس موقع پر حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے آگے بڑھ کر اس کافر کو دور کیا؟
(A) عقبہ ابن معیط (B) عقبہ ابن مغیرہ
(C) عقبہ ابن عتیق (D) عقبہ ابن عتبہ

9. اسلام کے ابتدائی دنوں میں جن صحابہ کرام نے اسلام قبول کیا' ان کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) صابق السابقون الاولون (B) الاولون
(C) عظیم صحابہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

10. پانچویں نبوی' ماہ رجب میں آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے اپنے ساتھیوں کو کہاں ہجرت کرنے کو کہا؟
(A) مدینہ (B) حبشہ
(C) کوفہ (D) بصرہ

11. دوسری ہجرت حبشہ 615 عیسوی میں ہوئی وہ کون سا سال نبوت تھا؟
(A) پانچویں نبوی (B) چھٹی نبوی
(C) ساتویں نبوی (D) آٹھویں نبوی

12. دوسری ہجرت حبشہ میں شامل تھے ....

(A) ☆83 آدمی اور 18 عورتیں (B) 80 آدمی اور 20 عورتیں

(C) 70 آدمی اور 25 عورتیں (D) 60 آدمی اور 30 عورتیں

13. شعب ابی طالب مکہ سے تین میل کے فاصلے پر کہاں واقع ہے؟

(A) جبل نور (B) جبل حرا

(C) جبل خزامہ (D) جبل طالب

14. شعب کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

(A) میدان (B) غار

(C) گھاٹی (D) دریا

15. وہ کون اہم شخص تھے جو دسویں نبوی ماہ رمضان میں وفات پا گئے اور ان کی وفات کے تین دن بعد حضرت خدیجہؓ کا بھی انتقال ہو گیا؟

(A) ابوطالب (B) ابوعباس

(C) ابوحمزہ (D) ابوطالب

16. جب قریش نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم اور صحابہ کرام پر جاری مصائب میں کئی گنا اضافہ کر دیا تو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے طائف کی طرف جانے کا ارادہ کیا' یہ واقعہ کب پیش آیا؟

(A) 9 نبوی (B) 10 نبوی

(C) 11 نبوی (D) 12 نبوی

17. حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے کس موقع پر بے بسی کے عالم میں اللہ تعالیٰ سے مخاطب ہو کر یہ الفاظ کہے تھے۔ ''اے اللہ! اپنی کمزوری اور طاقت کی کمی اور لوگوں کی نظروں میں ہیچ ہونے کو تیری طرف شکایت کرتا ہوں۔ اے رحم کرنے والے اے رب تو ہی کمزوروں کا رب ہے اور تو ہی میرا رب ہے؟

(A) ☆طائف سے واپسی پر (B) مکہ سے واپسی پر

(C) ہجرت کے موقع پر (D) ہجرت حبشہ کے وقت

18. طائف کے لوگ کس بت کی پوجا کرتے تھے؟

(A) لات (B) منات

(C) ہبل (D) عزیٰ

19. مکہ میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا بدترین دشمن ابوجہل تھا۔ ابوجہل کا لقب کیا تھا؟

(A) ابوالحکم (B) ابوالعقبہ

(C) ابوالعتبہ (D) ابوالمغیرہ

20. 27 رجب-10 نبوی کو کون سا اہم واقعہ پیش آیا؟

(A) ابوطالب کا قبول اسلام (B) معراج

(C) ہجرت مدینہ (D) دوسری ہجرت حبشہ

21. حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے کس جانور کے ذریعے سفر معراج طے کیا؟

(A) اونٹ (B) گھوڑا

(C) براق (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

22. معراج کے سفر میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی پہلی منزل مسجد اقصیٰ تھی۔ اس سفر میں حضرت جبرائیلؑ بھی آپ کے ہمراہ تھے۔ وہ کون سی جگہ تھی جہاں پر حضرت جبرائیلؑ نے آگے جانے سے انکار کر دیا اور آپ اکیلے آگے گئے؟

(A) سدرۃ المنتہیٰ (B) جنت معلی

(C) وقوف اسریٰ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

23. سدرۃ المنتہیٰ کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

(A) نور کا درخت (B) نور کا گھر

(C) نور کی جگہ (D) مقام نور

24. معراج کی رات کے شروع میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کو کتنی نمازوں کا تحفہ عطا کیا گیا؟

(A) 10 صلوٰۃ (B) 20 صلوٰۃ

(C) 40 صلوٰۃ (D) 50 صلوٰۃ

25. واقعہ معراج کو واقعہ اسریٰ بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ اسریٰ کے کیا معانی ہیں؟

(A) نبوت (B) سفر

(C) اوپر جانا (D) ہجرت

26. معراج کے دوران کس مقام پر تمام انبیائے کرام نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی امامت میں نماز ادا کی تھی؟

(A) مسجد اقصیٰ (B) مسجد نبوی

(C) مسجد حرام (D) مسجد قبا

27. یثرب کے کچھ لوگوں کا گروہ مکہ قبول اسلام کے ارادے سے آیا ہوا تھا، یہ لوگ نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کو العقبہ کے مقام پر ملے اور آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے ساتھ کون سا معاہدہ کیا؟

(A) بیت عقبہ اولیٰ (B) بیت عقبہ ثانیہ

(C) بیت عقبہ اول (D) بیت عقبہ اواخر

28. بیت عقبہ اولی میں 12 لوگوں نے اسلام قبول کر کے خدا کی واحدانیت کا اعتراف کیا' نبوت کے کس سال یہ واقعہ ظہور پذیر ہوا؟

(A) 11 نبوی (B) 12 نبوی

(C) 13 نبوی (D) 14 نبوی

29. بیت عقبہ ثانیہ کا واقعہ کب پیش آیا جس میں 73 لوگ شامل تھے؟

(A) نبوت کے 11 ویں سال (B) نبوت کے 12 ویں سال

(C) نبوت کے 13 ویں سال (D) نبوت کے 14 ویں سال

30. نبوت کے کس سال سب سے زیادہ مسلمانوں نے ہجرت کی؟

(A) 11 (B) 12

(C) 13 (D) 14

31. قریش نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کو قتل کرنے کی جو سازش کی جب آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم پر اس کا انکشاف ہوا تو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے رازداری سے مکہ چھوڑنے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ آپ نے کس شخصیت کو اپنی عبا پہننے اور اپنے بستر پر سونے کیلئے کہا؟

(A) حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ (B) ☆ حضرت علیؓ

(C) حضرت عثمانؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

32. مدینہ کی طرف ہجرت کرتے ہوئے نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے جس اونٹنی پر سفر کیا۔ اس کا نام کیا تھا؟

(A) دلدل (B) عنزہ

(C) قصویٰ (D) ذوالفقار

33. مکہ سے مدینہ کی طرف ہجرت کرتے ہوئے نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم اور حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے کہاں پناہ لی تھی؟

(A) غار حرا (B) غار ثور

(C) وادی شعب (D) صفا کی پہاڑی

34. نبوت کے کس سال حضرت محمد ﷺ کے چچا حمزہ جو سید الشہداء بھی کہلاتے تھے نے اسلام قبول کیا؟

(A) 4 نبوی (B) 5 نبوی

(C) 6 نبوی (D) 7 نبوی

35. جنت معلیٰ کہاں پر واقع ہے؟

(A) مدینہ (B) مکہ

(C) طائف (D) کوفہ

36. قرآن پاک کا نزول کس رات کو ہوا تھا؟

(A) شب معراج (B) لیلۃ القدر

(C) لیلۃ العروس (D) شب برات

37. حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا معجزہ کون سا ہے؟

(A) معراج (B) شق القمر

(C) قرآن پاک (D) تمام

38. حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا سب سے عظیم معجزہ قرآن پاک ہے یہ کس ماہ نازل ہوا؟

(A) محرم (B) صفر

(C) ذی الحج (D) رمضان

جوابات

1.	(D)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(B)	5.	(A)	6.	(C)	7.	(C)	8.	(A)
9.	(A)	10.	(B)	11.	(B)	12.	(A)	13.	(C)	14.	(C)	15.	(A)	16.	(B)
17.	(A)	18.	(A)	19.	(A)	20.	(B)	21.	(C)	22.	(A)	23.	(A)	24.	(D)
25.	(C)	26.	(A)	27.	(A)	28.	(B)	29.	(C)	30.	(C)	31.	(B)	32.	(C)
33.	(B)	34.	(B)	35.	(B)	36.	(B)	37.	(D)	38.	(D)				

پہلی اسلامی سلطنت کا قیام تا وفات حضرت محمد ﷺ

1. ہجرت کے سال کا آغاز کب ہوا؟

(A) محرم 11 نبوی (B) صفر 12 نبوی

(C) محرم 13 نبوی (D) صفر 14 نبوی

2. حضرت محمدؐ مدینہ کب پہنچے؟

(A) 620 عیسوی (B) 621 عیسوی

(C) 622 عیسوی (D) 623 عیسوی

3. مدینہ کا پرانا نام کیا تھا؟

(A) حبشہ (B) میسوپوٹیمیا

(C) یثرب (D) کوفہ

4. کس وادی کو "فاران" کا نام دیا گیا ہے؟

(A) مکہ (B) حجاز

(C) طائف (D) یثرب

5. مدینہ کے قریب واقع اس وادی کا نام بتائیں جہاں حضور اکرم آٹھ دنوں کے سفر کے بعد پہنچے؟

(A) کوفہ (B) قباء

(C) بصرہ (D) یثرب

6. قباء میں آنحضورؐ نے کس کے گھر قیام کیا تھا؟

(A) کلثوم ابن الھدمؓ (B) ابوایوب انصاریؓ

(C) سعد ابن معاذؓ (D) سعد ابن عبادہؓ

7. اسلام کی پہلی مسجد کون سی ہے؟

(A) مسجد نبوی (B) مسجد حرام

(C) مسجد قبلتین (D) مسجد قباء

8. یثرب میں آنحضورؐ کی اونٹنی حضرت ابوایوب انصاریؓ کے گھر کے سامنے رکی حضرت ابوایوب انصاری کا تعلق کس قبیلے سے تھا؟

(A) بنوخزرج (B) بنواوس

(C) بنوتمیم (D) ☆ بنونجار

9. آنحضورؐ کے متعلق کون سا بیان درست ہے؟

(A) آپؐ نے ابوایوب انصاریؓ کے گھر آٹھ ماہ قیام کیا۔

(B) آپؐ نے ابوایوب انصاریؓ کے گھر نو ماہ تک قیام کیا۔

(C) آپؐ نے ابوایوب انصاریؓ کے گھر دس ماہ تک قیام کیا۔

(D) آپؐ نے ابوایوب انصاریؓ کے گھر 11 ماہ تک قیام کیا۔

10. مدینہ میں پہلا مدرسہ کہاں قائم کیا گیا؟

(A) مسجد قباء (B) مسجد نبوی

(C) مسجد قبلتین (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

11. مدینہ میں یہودیوں کا کون سا قبیلہ آباد تھا؟

(A) بنوقریظہ (B) بنوقینقاع

(C) بنونضیر (D) تمام

12. میثاق مدینہ کب ہوا؟

(A) ہجرت کے پہلے سال (B) ہجرت کے دوسرے سال

(C) ہجرت کے تیسرے سال (D) ہجرت کے چوتھے سال

13. حضور پاکؐ نے 27 غزوات میں حصہ لیا' جن میں سے صرف 9 غزوات میں لڑائی ہوئی۔ ان میں غزوہ بدر، غزوہ احد' احزاب' بنو قریظہ' بنو مصطلق' خیبر' حنین کے علاوہ اور کون سا شامل ہے؟

(A) طائف (B) فتح مکہ

(C) ذات الرقاع (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

14. رشتہ مواخات کا مطلب بھائی چارہ ہے یہ رشتہ کن کے درمیان استوار کیا گیا تھا؟

(A) مسلمان اور یہودی (B) مہاجرین اور مشرک

(C) مہاجرین اور انصاری (D) یہودی اور مشرک

15. رشتہ مواخات جن کے درمیان استوار کیا گیا تھا ان میں شامل تھے..........

(A) 41 مہاجر اور 41 انصار (B) 43 مہاجر اور 43 انصار

(C) 44 مہاجر اور 44 انصار (D) 45 مہاجر اور 45 انصار

16. رشتہ مواخات میں آنحضورؐ نے کسے اپنا بھائی بنایا (جس کے متعلق آپ نے فرمایا تم اس دنیا اور آخرت میں میرے بھائی ہو؟

(A) حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ (B) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ

(C) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

17. آنحضورؐ نے کسے امین الامت کا خطاب دیا تھا؟

(A) حضرت انسؓ ابن مالک (B) حضرت کلثومؓ ابن الہدام

(C) حضرت زبیرؓ ابن عوام (D) حضرت ابوعبیدہؓ ابن الجراح

18. اذان کا باقاعدہ آغاز کس ہجری سال میں ہوا؟

(A) پہلی ہجری (B) دوسری ہجری

(C) تیسری ہجری (D) چوتھی ہجری

19. کس شخصیت نے حضرت جبرائیل سے اذان سیکھ کر حضرت بلال کو یہ الفاظ سکھائے؟

(A) حضرت انسؓ ابن مالک (B) حضرت زبیرؓ ابن عوام

(C) حضرت عبداللہؓ ابن زید (D) حضرت محمدﷺ

20. ذیل میں کون سا بیان درست ہے؟

(A) آنحضورؐ اسلام کے پہلے موذن تھے۔

(B) حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ اسلام کے پہلے موذن تھے۔

(C) حضرت بلالؓ اسلام کے پہلے موذن تھے۔

(D) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ اسلام کے پہلے موذن تھے۔

21. "الصلوۃ خیر من النوم" کس خلیفہ نے نماز فجر کی اذان میں ان الفاظ کا اضافہ کیا؟

(A) حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ (B) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ

(C) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

22. سریا سیف البحر اسلام کا پہلا سریا ہے۔ اس کو کس اور نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے؟

(A) سریا علیؓ (B) سریا حمزہؓ

(C) سریا عمرؓ (D) سریا انسؓ

23. اس جگہ کا کیا نام ہے جہاں آپؐ مدینہ آنے کے بعد پہلی دفعہ تشریف لے گئے؟

(A) ویدان (B) وداع

(C) کوفہ (D) بصرہ

24. کون سے غزوات کے بعد یہودیوں کو جلاوطن کیا گیا تھا؟

(A) غزوہ خندق (B) غزوہ خیبر

(C) غزوہ احد (D) غزوہ طائف

25. کس کو آنحضورؐ نے "مددگار رسول اللہ" کا خطاب دیا تھا؟

(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ ق حضرت عمرؓ

(C) حضرت زبیرؓ ابن عوام (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

26. آنحضورؐ کی مدینہ آمد سے پہلے "بعث" نامی طویل جنگ دو قبائل کے درمیان جاری تھی۔ حضور اکرمؐ کی آمد سے یہ جنگ رک گئی۔ یہ جنگ کن دو قبائل کے درمیان جاری تھی؟

(A) اوس اور اسد (B) اوس اور خزرج

(C) خزرج اور اسد (D) اسد اور خزرج

27. اس شخص کا نام بتائیں جس نے مسلمانوں کے خلاف کفار مکہ کی مدد کی اور آنحضورؐ نے اسے "رئیس المنافقین" کا خطاب دیا؟

(A) عبداللہ ابن حسن (B) عبداللہ ابن ابی عتبہ

(C) عبداللہ ابن ابی سلول (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

28. دوسری ہجری میں کس چیز کو فرض قرار دیا گیا؟

(A) روزہ (B) زکوٰۃ

(C) دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

29. ہجرت مدینہ کے کتنا عرصہ بعد ''تبدیلی قبلہ'' کا حکم موصول ہوا؟

(A) 15ماہ (B) 17ماہ

(C) 19ماہ (D) 20ماہ

30. مسجد مسلمہ میں تبدیلی قبلہ کا حکم موصول ہوا۔ بعد میں یہ مسجد مسجد قبلتین کہلائی۔ یہ حکم دو ہجری کے کس ماہ دیا گیا؟

(A) رمضان (B) شعبان

(C) محرم (D) صفر

31. قبلہ کی تبدیلی کے کتنا عرصہ بعد روزہ دو ہجری میں فرض قرار دیا گیا؟

(A) ایک ماہ (B) دو ماہ

(C) تین ماہ (D) چار ماہ

32. عیدالاضحیٰ کے موقعہ پر قربانی کو کب واجب قرار دیا گیا؟

(A) پہلی ہجری (B) دوسری ہجری

(C) تیسری ہجری (D) چوتھی ہجری

33. دو ہجری کو کون سا واقعہ ظہور پذیر ہوا؟

(A) حضرت عبداللہ ابن زبیرؓ ماہ شوال میں پیدا ہوئے۔

(B) ذی الحج میں حضرت علیؓ اور حضرت فاطمہؓ کا نکاح ہوا۔

(C) دونوں

(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

34. دو ہجری کے بارے میں ذیل میں سے کون سا بیان درست ہے؟

(A) حضرت رقیہؓ کی وفات (B) حضرت خدیجہؓ کی وفات

(C) حضرت ابوطالب کی وفات (D) حضرت عباسؓ کی وفات

35. 2ہجری ماہ رمضان کو کون سا غزوہ لڑا گیا؟

(A) بدر (B) حنین

(C) موتہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

36. 2ہجری کو غزوہ قینقاع پیش آیا یہ غزوہ کس تاریخ کو شروع ہوا؟

(A) 18شوال (B) 20شوال

(C) 13شوال (D) 15شوال

37. 3ہجری کو کس قانون کا نفاذ ہوا؟

(A) قانون وراثت (B) مشرک عورت کے ساتھ نکاح کی ممانعت

(C) دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

38. 3ہجری کو کون سا غزوہ پیش آیا؟

(A) غزوہ احزاب (B) غزوہ احد

(C) غزوہ تبوک (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

39. چوتھی ہجری کو کون سا غزوہ پیش آیا؟

(A) غزوہ نجد (B) غزوہ بنی نضیر

(C) غزوہ بدر ثانی (D) تمام

40. چوتھی ہجری میں کون سا واقعہ پیش آیا؟

(A) حضرت امام حسین ماہ شعبان میں پیدا ہوئے

(B) حضرت محمدؐ نے ماہ رمضان میں حضرت زینبؓ سے عقد نکاح کیا

(C) آنحضورؐ نے ماہ شوال میں حضرت ام سلمہؓ سے نکاح کیا

(D) تمام

41. ''نبی کی بیویاں تمہاری مائیں ہیں'' قرآن کی کس سورۃ میں اس کا ذکر ہے (اسی سورۃ میں پردہ اور قذف کے متعلق احکام ہیں)؟

(A) سورہ بقرہ (B) سورہ آل عمران

(C) سورہ احزاب (D) سورہ علق

42. چھٹی ہجری کا سب سے اہم واقعہ جو ماہ رمضان کو وقوع پذیر ہوا کون سا تھا؟

(A) بیت العقبہ (B) صلح حدیبیہ

(C) جنگ خندق (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

43. صلح حدیبیہ کے بعد آنحضورؐ نے بہت سے وفود تبلیغ اسلام کیلئے مختلف حکمرانوں کی طرف بھیجے۔ خطوں پر مہر لگانے کیلئے ایک انگوٹھی تیار کی گئی۔ کس صحابی نے آنحضورؐ کی نبوت سے متعلق تین لائنوں میں لکھی ہوئی یہ انگوٹھی تیار کی؟

(A) یعلیٰ ابن امیہؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ

(C) حضرت خذیفہؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

44. کس بادشاہ نے آنحضورؐ کا خط ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کیا تو آپؐ نے فرمایا: ''خدا نے اس کی بادشاہت ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کر دی ہے۔'' اور کچھ عرصہ کے بعد اس کی بادشاہت ٹکڑے ٹکڑے ہو گئی؟

(A) خسرو پرویز (B) مقوقس

(C) ہرقل (D) قیصر

45. ''زمین کا ایک ٹکڑا بھی نہیں دیا جائے گا جلد ہی اس کی بادشاہت ختم ہو جائے گی''۔ آنحضورؐ نے یہ الفاظ کس کے بارے میں کہے؟

(A) ھزہ ابن امر (B) ھزہ ابن عاص

(C) ھزہ ابن علی (D) ھزہ ابن عتبہ

46. ساتویں ہجری میں غزوہ خیبر اور غزوہ وادی القریٰ کے علاوہ کون سا غزوہ وقوع پذیر ہوا تھا؟

(A) غزوہ موتہ (B) غزوہ ذات الرقاع

(C) غزوہ خندق (D) غزوہ حنین

47. ساتویں ہجری میں کتنے سرایا وقوع پذیر ہوئے؟

(A) دو (B) چار

(C) سات (D) نو

48. ساتویں ہجری کے کون سے ماہ آنحضورؐ نے عمرۃ القضاء ادا فرمایا؟

(A) شعبان (B) رمضان

(C) ذی قعد (D) محرم

49. آٹھویں ہجری میں آٹھ سرایا ہوئے ان میں سے ایک سریہ کو غزوہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے اس کا نام کیا تھا؟

(A) سریہ ذات الرقاع (B) سریہ اوطاس

(C) سریہ ذات عرق (D) سریا موتہ

50. آٹھویں ہجری میں کون سا سریہ پیش آیا؟

(A) سریہ ذات الرقاع (B) سریہ موتہ

(C) سریہ تبوک (D) سریہ ذات السلاسل

51. ہجرت کے کس سال اسلام کا غلبہ تمام عرب پر ہو گیا؟

(A) 5 ہجری (B) 6 ہجری

(C) 7 ہجری (D) 8 ہجری

52. 9 ہجری میں کتنے سرایا رونما ہوئے؟

(A) دو (B) تین

(C) پانچ (D) چھ

53. کس ہجری سال میں صرف ایک ہی غزوہ (غزوہ تبوک) پیش آیا؟

(A) 7 ہجری (B) 8 ہجری

(C) 9 ہجری (D) 10 ہجری

54. 9 ہجری کو عام الوفود کا سال کہتے ہیں اس ہجری سال میں آنحضور کے پاس کتنے وفود آئے؟

(A) 30 (B) 32

(C) 33 (D) 34

55. ہجرت کے کس سال مسلیمہ کذاب نے نبوت کا جھوٹا دعویٰ کیا تھا؟

(A) 7 ہجری (B) 8 ہجری

(C) 9 ہجری (D) 10 ہجری

56. سود کے بارے میں احکام کب نازل ہوئے؟

(A) 10 ہجری (B) 8 ہجری

(C) 9 ہجری (D) 5 ہجری

57. ایلاء کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

(A) میاں بیوی میں علیحدگی (B) بیوی سے عارضی طور پر علیحدگی

(C) طلاق (D) خلع

58. ایلاء کا واقعہ کب پیش آیا جب آنحضورؐ نے اپنی بیویوں سے عارضی طور پر علیحدگی اختیار کر لی؟

(A) 7 ہجری (B) 8 ہجری

(C) 9 ہجری (D) 10 ہجری

59. آنحضورؐ نے اپنا پہلا اور آخری حج تقریباً ایک لاکھ چوبیس ہز مسلمانوں کے ہمراہ کب ادا کیا تھا؟

(A) 8 ہجری (B) 9 ہجری

(C) 10 ہجری (D) 5 ہجری

60. حجۃ الوداع کے بعد کوئی آیت نازل نہ ہوئی حجۃ الوداع کو کس اور نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے؟

(A) حجۃ البلاغ اور حجۃ الاسلام (B) حجۃ الکمال اور حجۃ التمام
(C) تمام (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

61. جب آنحضورؐ نے لوگوں سے پوچھا کہ "اے لوگو کیا میں نے تم تک اللہ کے پیغام پہنچا دیا ہے" لوگوں نے کہا "آپ نے پہنچا دیا ہے"۔ آنحضورؐ نے آسمان کی طرف دیکھا اور درج ذیل فقرہ تین دفعہ دہرایا۔ "اے خدا تو گواہ رہنا" یہ آپؐ نے کس موقع پر کہا؟

(A) فتح مکہ کے موقع پر (B) حجۃ الوداع کے موقع پر
(C) وفات کے موقع پر (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

62. حجۃ الوداع کے موقع پر جب آنحضورؐ نے لوگوں سے پوچھا کہ کیا میں نے تم تک اللہ تعالیٰ کا پیغام پہنچانے کا فرض ادا کر دیا ہے تو اس موقع پر سورہ مائدہ کی کون سی آیت نازل ہوئی؟

(A) آیت نمبر 1 (B) آیت نمبر 2
(C) آیت نمبر 3 (D) آیت نمبر 4

63. جب آنحضورؐ عرفات کے میدان میں اپنا خطبہ بیان کر رہے تھے تو اس وقت صحابہ کرام کی تعداد کیا تھی؟

(A) 1,00,00 (B) 1,24,000
(C) 1,44,000 (D) 1,50,00

64. 10 ہجری میں آنحضورؐ کی زندگی میں کونسا المناک واقعہ رونما ہوا؟

(A) آپؐ کی بیوی حضرت عائشہؓ کی وفات (B) آپؐ کے بیٹے حضرت قاسم کی وفات
(C) آپؐ کی بیوی حضرت میمونہؓ کی وفات (D) آپؐ کے بیٹے حضرت ابراہیم کی وفات

65. آنحضورؐ نے جنگ موتہ کے شہیدوں کا بدلہ لینے کیلئے فوج روانہ کی لیکن یہ فوج جراف کے مقام پر آنحضورؐ کی بیماری کی وجہ سے رک گئی۔ آنحضورؐ نے اس فوج کا سربراہ کسے مقرر کیا؟

(C) حضرت جعفر ابن طیارؓ (D) حضرت حذیفہؓ

66. آنحضورؐ کی زندگی میں کس شخص کے پاس مہر نبوی تھی جو آنحضورؐ کے معاون کے طور پر بھی کام کرتے تھے؟

(A) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ (B) حضرت علی مرتضیٰ
(C) حضرت زبیر ابن عوام (D) حضرت حنظلہ ابن ربیع

67. آنحضورؐ نے ایک عہدہ "صاحب السوق" کے نام سے شروع کیا۔ اس کی ذمہ داری کیا تھا؟

(A) بازاروں کا معائنہ کرنا (B) بیت المال کا معائنہ کرنا
(C) فوج کا معائنہ کرنا (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

68. آپؐ نے اپنے وصال سے ایک دن قبل کون سا کام کیا تھا؟

(A) اپنے تمام غلاموں کو آزاد کیا۔
(B) آپ نے اپنے سات دینار غرباء میں تقسیم کر دیئے
(C) دونوں کام کئے
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

69. آنحضورؐ نے کسے "نساء العٰلمین" کا خطاب دیا؟

(A) حضرت عائشہؓ (B) حضرت فاطمہؓ
(C) حضرت سودہؓ (D) حضرت حفصہؓ

70. آنحضورؐ نے یہ الفاظ کب ادا کئے "اللهم بالرفيق الاعلى"؟

(A) واقعہ قرطاس کے وقت (B) فتح مکہ کے موقع پر
(C) صلح حدیبیہ کے وقت (D) اپنے وصال کے وقت

71. آنحضورؐ نے کس تاریخ کو چاشت کے وقت رحلت فرمائی؟

(A) 10 ربیع الاول (B) 11 ربیع الاول
(C) 12 ربیع الاول (D) 18 ربیع الاول

72. آنحضورؐ نے ہجرت کے 11 ویں سال رحلت فرمائی آپ کس کے حجرہ میں مدفون ہیں؟

(A) حضرت خدیجہؓ (B) حضرت ماریہؓ
(C) حضرت عائشہؓ (D) حضرت سودہؓ

73. آنحضورؐ کی قبر مبارک کس نے کھودی؟

(A) حضرت ابوذرؓ (B) حضرت ابوطلحہ انصاریؓ
(C) حضرت اوسؓ (D) حضرت ابوصالحؓ

74. آنحضورؐ کی نماز جنازہ کی امامت کس نے کروائی؟
(A) حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ (B) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ
(C) حضرت علی مرتضیٰؓ (D) کسی نے بھی نہیں

75. آنحضورؐ کا کفن تین سفید رنگ کے سوتی کپڑوں پر مشتمل تھا، آنحضورؐ کو غسل کس نے دیا تھا؟
(A) حضرت علیؓ حضرت اسامہؓ اور حضرت صالحؓ (B) حضرت عباسؓ اور ان کے دو بیٹے فضلؓ اور قثمؓ
(C) حضرت اوس بن خولیؓ (D) تمام انصاری صحابی

76. آنحضورؐ کو لحد میں کس نے اتارا؟
(A) حضرت علیؓ اور حضرت فضل ابن عباسؓ
(B) حضرت اسامہ ابن زید حضرت عبداللہ ابن عوفؓ
(C) تمام
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

77. وصال کے وقت آنحضورؐ کی عمر مبارک کیا تھی؟
(A) 73 سال (B) 53 سال
(C) 63 سال (D) 43 سال

78. اسلام کا پہلا ''ادارہ'' کون سا تھا؟
(A) صفہ (B) مسجد نبوی
(C) مسجد قباء (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

79. اصحاب صفہ کون لوگ تھے؟
(A) انصار جو مسجد نبوی کے قریب رہائش پذیر تھے۔
(B) مہاجر اور انصار جو مسجد نبوی کے چبوترے پر رہتے تھے۔
(C) انصار جو مسجد قباء کے قریب رہائش پذیر تھے۔
(D) مہاجر جو مسجد قباء کے قریب رہائش پذیر تھے۔

80. روضہ رسولؐ کس مسجد میں ہے؟
(A) مسجد نبوی (B) مسجد قباء
(C) مسجد عمر (D) مسجد ضرار

81. مہر نبوی پر کون سے الفاظ کندہ ہیں؟
(A) محمد اللہ رسول (B) محمد رسول اللہ
(C) اللہ محمد رسول (D) اللہ رسول محمد

82. دنیا کا پہلا تحریری آئین کون سا ہے؟
(A) صلح حدیبیہ (B) میثاق مدینہ
(C) خطبہ حجۃ الوداع (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

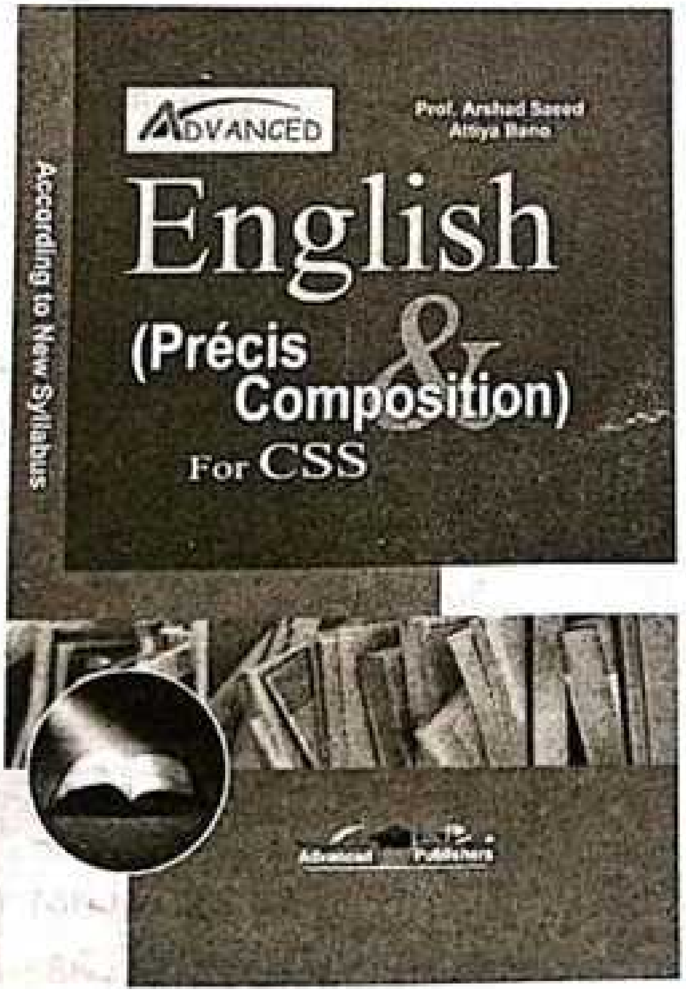
83. تیمم کی اجازت کس سال دی گئی؟
(A) 2 ہجری (B) 3 ہجری
(C) 4 ہجری (D) 5 ہجری

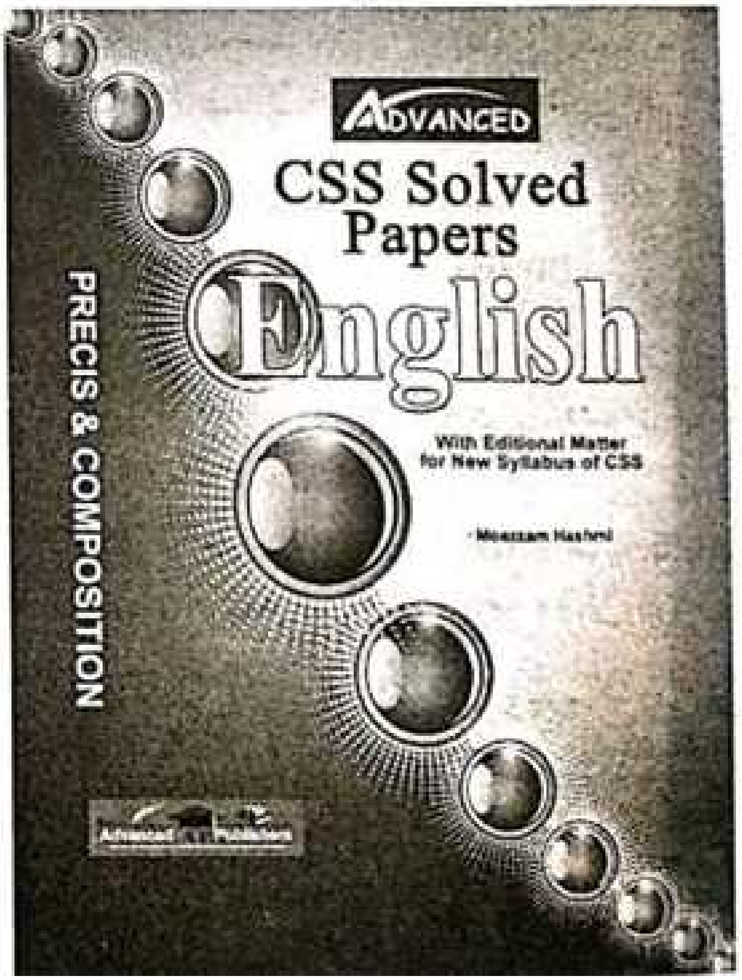
84. مدینہ ہجرت کرنے والے سب سے آخری صحابی کون تھے؟
(A) حضرت عباسؓ (B) حضرت حمزہؓ
(C) حضرت علیؓ (D) حضرت عثمانؓ

85. یہ آخری الفاظ کس شخصیت نے ادا کئے ''اب اللہ ہی سب سے زیادہ حفاظت کرنے والا ہے جو سب سے عظیم ساتھی ہے''۔
(A) آنحضورؐ (B) حضرت علیؓ
(C) حضرت حسینؓ (D) حضرت عثمانؓ

جوابات

1.	(C)	2.	(C)	3.	(C)	4.	(A)	5.	(B)	6.	(A)	7.	(D)	8.	(D)
9.	(B)	10.	(B)	11.	(D)	12.	(A)	13.	(A)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)	16.	(D)
17.	(D)	18.	(A)	19.	(C)	20.	(C)	21.	(B)	22.	(B)	23.	(A)	24.	(A)
25.	(C)	26.	(B)	27.	(C)	28.	(C)	29.	(B)	30.	(B)	31.	(A)	32.	(B)
33.	(C)	34.	(A)	35.	(A)	36.	(D)	37.	(C)	38.	(B)	39.	(D)	40.	(D)
41.	(C)	42.	(B)	43.	(A)	44.	(A)	45.	(C)	46.	(B)	47.	(D)	48.	(C)
49.	(D)	50.	(D)	51.	(D)	52.	(D)	53.	(C)	54.	(D)	55.	(C)	56.	(D)
57.	(B)	58.	(C)	59.	(C)	60.	(C)	61.	(B)	62.	(C)	63.	(B)	64.	(D)
65.	(A)	66.	(D)	67.	(A)	68.	(C)	69.	(B)	70.	(D)	71.	(C)	72.	(C)
73.	(B)	74.	(D)	75.	(D)	76.	(C)	77.	(C)	78.	(A)	79.	(B)	80.	(A)
81.	(C)	82.	(B)	83.	(D)	84.	(A)	85.	(A)						





غزوات

غزوہ بدر سے غزوہ دومتہ الجندل تک

1 نبی پاک کی زندگی کا پہلا غزوہ 'غزوہ ودان تھا جو کہ پہلی ہجری میں مشرکوں کے خلاف لڑا گیا وہ جنگ جس میں نبی اکرمؐ نے بذات خو دعملی طور پر حصہ لیا' غزوہ کہلاتی ہے۔ نبی پاکؐ نے کتنے غزوات میں حصہ لیا۔

(A) 20 (B) 25
(C) 27 (D) 31

2 بدر کیا ہے؟

(A) گاؤں (B) وادی
(C) میدان (D) جزیرہ

3. 17 رمضان کو جنگ بدر لڑی گئی یہ کس ہجری میں لڑی گئی؟

(A) 2ہجری (B) 3ہجری
(C) 4ہجری (D) 5ہجری

4. جنگ بدر میں مسلمانوں کی کل تعداد کتنی تھی؟

(A) 1000 (B) 500
(C) 415 (D) 313

5. جنگ بدر کے کل 313 مسلمانوں میں کتنے انصار و مہاجرین شامل تھے؟

(A) 81انصار اور 232مہاجرین
(B) 82انصار اور 231مہاجرین
(C) 83انصار اور 230مہاجرین
(D) 82انصار اور 229مہاجرین

6. جنگ بدر میں کتنے کافر شامل تھے؟

(A) 500 (B) 700
(C) 900 (D) 1000

7. جنگ بدر کا جھنڈا کس ام المومنین کی چادر سے تیار کیا گیا تھا؟

(A) حضرت حفصہؓ (B) حضرت زینبؓ
(C) حضرت عائشہؓ (D) حضرت ام حبیبہؓ

8. جنگ بدر میں کتنے کافر مارے گئے؟

(A) 100 (B) 80
(C) 70 (D) 60

9. جنگ بدر میں صرف 14 مسلمان شہید ہوئے ان میں کتنے انصار و مہاجرین شامل تھے؟

(A) 8انصار اور 6مہاجرین (B) 9انصار اور 5مہاجرین
(C) 10انصار اور 4مہاجرین (D) 11انصار اور 3مہاجرین

10. حضرت علیؓ کے اس مشرک بھائی کا نام بتائیں جسے جنگ بدر میں قیدی بنالیا گیا تھا؟

(A) عقیل (B) عباس
(C) حمزہ (D) کوئی بھی نہیں

11. جنگ بدر میں ابوجہل کس کے ہاتھوں مارا گیا بعد میں حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ نے ابوجہل کا سرتن سے جدا کر کے آنحضورؐ کی خدمت میں پیش کیا؟
(A) معاذ (B) معوذ
(C) دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

12. کس صحابی کی تین نسلوں نے جنگ بدر میں حصہ لیا تھا؟
(A) حضرت یزید ابن اخنس سلمیؓ (B) حضرت یزید ابن عبیدہؓ
(C) حضرت یزید ابن عکرمہ (D) حضرت یزید ابن عتبہؓ

13. ذیل میں کون سا بیان درست ہے؟
(A) جنگ بدر میں عتبہ بن ربیعہ کفار کی فوج کا سپہ سالار تھا۔
(B) ولید بن عتبہ جنگ بدر میں کفار کی فوج کا سپہ سالار تھا۔
(C) ابوسفیان جنگ بدر میں کفار کی فوج کا سپہ سالار تھا۔
(D) ان میں سے کوئی درست نہیں ہے۔

14. اس صحابی کا نام بتائیں جنہوں نے اپنی بیوی کی بیماری کی وجہ سے جنگ بدر میں حصہ نہیں لیا ان کی بیوی آنحضورؐ کی صاحبزادی تھیں؟
(A) حضرت عثمانؓ (B) حضرت عبیدہؓ
(C) حضرت حارثؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

15. بدر کی لڑائی میں کس صحابی کی تلوار ٹوٹ گئی جس پر آنحضورؐ نے انہیں درخت کی شاخ پکڑائی جو لڑتے ہوئے تلوار میں تبدیل ہو گئی تھی؟
(A) حضرت علیؓ (B) حضرت معاذؓ
(C) حضرت عکاشہ بن محصن (D) حضرت عمرؓ

16. اس کافر کا نام بتائیں جس نے مسجد حرام میں دوران نماز آنحضورؐ پر اونٹ کی نجاست ڈال دی تھی اور جنگ بدر میں قتل ہو گیا؟
(A) عتبہ بن ولید (B) عتبہ بن حارث
(C) عتبہ بن ابی معیط (D) عتبہ بن ابی امرو

17. جنگ بدر کے قیدیوں کیلئے فدیہ کی کتنی مقدار رکھی گئی جبکہ غریبوں کو اس سے مستثنیٰ قرار دیا گیا اور پڑھے لکھے قیدیوں کو دس مسلمانوں کے بچوں کو پڑھانے کی ذمہ داری سونپی گئی؟
(A) 4 ہزار درہم (B) 5 ہزار درہم
(C) 6 ہزار درہم (D) 7 ہزار درہم

18. بدر کی لڑائی کے بعد مسلمانوں کو بطور مال غنیمت کیا حاصل ہوا؟
(A) 150 اونٹ (B) 10 گھوڑے
(C) ذوالفقار نامی ایک تلوار (D) تمام

19. جنگ بدر کے قیدیوں سے مسلمانوں کو کتنی رقم حاصل ہوئی؟
(A) 2 سے اڑھائی ہزار درہم (B) 4 سے ساڑھے چار ہزار درہم
(C) 3 سے ساڑھے تین ہزار درہم (D) 5 سے ساڑھے پانچ ہزار درہم

20. جنگ بدر میں مسلمانوں کا نعرہ احد احد تھا۔ جنگ بدر میں جس جگہ سے آنحضورؐ نے اپنی فوج کی رہنمائی کی وہاں ایک مسجد تعمیر کی گئی اس مسجد کا کیا نام تھا؟
(A) مسجد بدر (B) مسجد نبوی
(C) مسجد عریش (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

21. قرآن کریم میں جنگ بدر کو کس نام سے پکارا گیا ہے؟
(A) یوم الفرقان (B) یوم المسلم
(C) یوم الفتح (D) یوم النبی

22. جنگ بدر میں مسلمانوں کی طرف کون سی غیبی امداد اللہ کی طرف سے نازل ہوئی؟
(A) تیز بارش (B) زلزلہ
(C) من وسلویٰ (D) تیز آندھی

23. جنگ بدر کتنی دفعہ لڑی گئی؟
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 6

24. کس شخصیت نے جنگ بدر میں 36 کفار کو ہلاک کر کے آنحضورؐ سے ابوتراب کا لقب پایا؟
(A) حضرت حمزہؓ (B) حضرت ابوبکرؓ
(C) حضرت علیؓ (D) حضرت عبیدہ

25. غزوہ بدر کے بعد مسلمانوں نے کتنے دنوں تک بنو قینقاع کی آمدورفت پر پابندی لگا کر ان کو ان کے علاقے میں محصور رکھا؟

(A) 15☆دن (B) 16 دن
(C) 17 دن (D) 18 دن

26. بنو قینقاع کی لڑائی کب ہوئی؟
(A) 15 شوال 2 ہجری (B) 16 شوال 2 ہجری
(C) 17 شوال 2 ہجری (D) 18 شوال 2 ہجری

27. غزوہ قینقاع کے شروع ہونے کی وجہ کیا تھی؟
(A) معاہدہ کے مطابق یہودیوں نے جنگ بدر میں ساتھ نہ دیا
(B) یہودیوں نے مسلمانوں کو قتل کیا۔
(C) یہودیوں نے مسلمانوں کے راستے میں مشکلات کھڑی کیں۔
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں۔

28. غزوہ قینقاع کے بعد کتنے یہودیوں کو مدینہ چھوڑنے کا حکم ملا؟
(A) 700 (B) 750
(C) 800 (D) 900

29. عربی میں سویق ستو کو کہتے ہیں۔ غزوہ سویق کو اس نام سے کیوں پکارا جاتا ہے؟
(A) ابوسفیان نے مسلمانوں پر حملہ کرنے کے بعد مکہ واپس بھاگتے ہوئے راستے پر آٹا گرایا تھا۔
(B) اس غزوہ میں ابوسفیان کو آٹے کی قلت کا سامنا تھا۔
(C) ابوسفیان مسلمانوں کا خوردونوش کا سامان لے کر بھاگ گیا تھا۔
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں۔

30. غزوہ غطفان کب پیش آیا؟
(A) محرم 3 ہجری (B) محرم 4 ہجری
(C) محرم 5 ہجری (D) محرم 6 ہجری

31. غزوہ غطفان کا دوسرا نام کیا؟
(A) غزوہ انمار (B) غزوہ ذی امر
(C) دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

32. جنگ احد میں قریش کی فوج کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟
(A) 2,000 (B) 3,000
(C) 4,000 (D) 5,000

33. جنگ احد میں آنحضورؐ کے ہمراہ 1000 سپاہی تھے۔ اس منافق کا نام بتائیں جو اپنے 300 ساتھیوں کے ہمراہ واپس لوٹ گیا تھا اور آنحضورؐ صرف 700 سپاہیوں کے ساتھ رہ گئے تھے؟
(A) عبداللہ ابن وقاص (B) عبداللہ ابن ابی سلول
(C) عبداللہ ابن عتیق (D) کوئی بھی نہیں

34. جنگ احد میں آنحضورؐ نے تجویز دی کہ مسلمان مدینہ پر اپنا قبضہ برقرار رکھ کر اپنے آپ کو مضبوط کریں اور قریش کو مدینہ سے باہر رکھیں۔ لیکن نوجوان سپاہی اس تجویز کو قبول کرنے کے لئے تیار نہ تھے۔ کس نے اس تجویز کو قبول کیا تھا؟
(A) عبداللہ ابن ابی (B) عبداللہ ابن حسن
(C) عبداللہ ابن قیس (D) عبداللہ ابن سلول

35. ''نبی اس وقت تک اپنی زرہ بکتر تلوار ایک دفعہ پہننے کے بعد نہیں اتارتا جب تک خدا اسکے اور اسکے دشمن کے درمیان فیصلہ نہ کروے'' آنحضورؐ نے یہ الفاظ کب کہے تھے؟ (P.c.s Judicial 2000)
(A) جنگ احد کے موقع پر (B) جنگ بدر کے موقع پر
(C) جنگ خندق کے موقع پر (D) جنگ موتہ کے موقع پر

36. جنگ احد میں آنحضورؐ نے جبل العینین (جبل الرباط) کے مقام پر پچاس تیر انداز متعین کئے۔ ان تیر اندازوں کے رہنما کون تھے؟ (P.C.S. Judicial 2002)
(A) عبداللہ بن جبیرؓ (B) عبدالرحمٰن بن عوف
(C) عبداللہ بن عمر (D) اسد بن عبید

37. ہندہ کے علاوہ قریش کی فوج میں کتنی عورتیں سپاہیوں کے جذبات کو اکسانے کیلئے شامل تھیں؟
(A) 15 (B) 16
(C) 17 (D) 18

38. اس کافر کا نام بتائیں جس نے جنگ احد میں لڑائی کا آغاز کیا؟
(A) ابوعامر اوسی (B) ابوعامر خلجی
(C) ابوعامر طوسی (D) ابوعامر ثوری

39. جن پچاس تیر اندازوں کو آنحضورؐ نے غزوہ احد میں جبل الرماۃ پر متعین کیا تھا ان میں سے دس لوگوں کے علاوہ تمام لوگ اپنی جگہ چھوڑ گئے۔ ان دس افراد پر کس شخص نے سو سپاہیوں کے ساتھ حملہ کیا؟

(A) خالد بن ولید (B) عکرمہ بن ابو جہل

(C) وحشی بن حرب (D) حارث بن حرب

40. جنگ احد میں کس شخص نے اپنی موت کے وقت اسلام قبول کیا اور ایک بھی نماز ادا کئے بغیر شہادت کے رتبے سے سرفراز ہوئے؟

(A) حضرت عمیر بن حمزہؓ (B) حضرت حنظلہ بن ثابتؓ

(C) حضرت حنظلہ بن حارثؓ (D) حضرت حنظلہ بن عتبہؓ

41. حضرت مصعب بن عمیرؓ آنحضورؐ سے مشابہت رکھتے تھے کس لڑائی میں حضرت مصعب بن عمیرؓ کی شہادت پر آنحضورؐ کے شہید ہونے کی افواہ فوج میں پھیل گئی تھی؟

(A) جنگ بدر (B) جنگ احد

(C) جنگ خندق (D) جنگ موتہ

42. جنگ احد میں آنحضورؐ کی شہادت کی خبر سن کر مسلمان فوج بکھر گئی ان حالات میں آپؐ کے گرد صرف 20 ساتھی رہ گئے ان میں سے زیادہ مشہور کون تھے؟

(A) حضرت ام عمارہ انصاریؓ (B) حضرت ابو دجانہؓ

(C) حضرت سعد ابن وقاصؓ (D) تمام

43. کس جنگ میں آنحضورؐ کا ایک دانت مبارک یا تاریخ ابن اثیر اور صحیح بخاری کے مطابق دانت کا ایک حصہ ٹوٹ گیا اور آپؐ کے ہونٹ اور چہرہ مبارک بھی زخمی ہو گئے؟

(A) احد (B) خندق

(C) حنین (D) موتہ

44. اے خدا میری قوم کو بخش دے وہ نہیں جانتے کہ وہ کیا کر رہے ہیں آنحضورؐ نے یہ الفاظ کس موقع پر ادا کئے؟

(A) غزوہ بدر کے شروع ہونے پر (B) غزوہ احد کے شروع ہونے پر

(C) غزوہ خندق کے شروع ہونے پر (D) غزوہ موتہ کے شروع ہونے پر

45. غزوہ احد میں 30 مشرکین ہلاک ہوئے اس لڑائی میں کتنے مسلمان شہید ہوئے؟

(A) 60 (B) 65

(C) 70 (D) 80

46. غزوہ احد کی شکست کی وجہ مال غنیمت تھا کس سورہ میں اللہ نے مال کی محبت سے منع فرمایا ہے؟

(A) آل عمران (B) الفلق

(C) البقرہ (D) التوبہ

47. غزوہ احد میں کتنی مسلمان عورتوں نے حصہ لیا؟

(A) 10 (B) 12

(C) 14 (D) 18

48. جنگ احد میں زخمیوں کو پانی کس نے پلایا؟

(A) حضرت ام سلیطؓ (B) حضرت عائشہؓ

(C) حضرت ام سلیمؓ (D) تمام

49. احد کا پہاڑ مدینہ سے تین میل دور شمال میں واقع ہے جنگ احد کب لڑی گئی؟

(A) 7 ربیع الاول 3 ہجری (B) 8 ربیع الاول 3 ہجری

(C) 9 ربیع الاول 3 ہجری (D) 10 ربیع الاول 3 ہجری

50. غزوہ بدر کا دوسرا نام کیا ہے؟

(A) فرقان (B) حمید

(C) رحمت (D) حکیم

51. جنگ احد میں کس نے حضرت حمزہؓ کی لاش کے اعضاء کاٹ کر ان کا جگر چبا لیا تھا؟

(A) ام حکیم (B) ہندہ

(C) بنت شیبہ (D) کوئی نہیں

52. جنگ بدر کے بعد اہل قریش کیلئے مسلمانوں نے صرف شام کا راستہ بند کیا تھا لیکن جنگ احد کے بعد مسلمانوں کا اثر مشرق میں نجد اور شمال میں دومۃ الجندل تک پھیل گیا۔ دومۃ الجندل کس کو کہتے ہیں۔(P.C.S. Executive 1999)

(A) قلعہ (B) کنواں

(C) پہاڑ (D) نخلستان اور تجارتی قافلوں کی قیام گاہ

53. خالد ابن سفیان ہزلی کے قتل کا بدلہ لینے کیلئے جنگ رجیع لڑی گئی۔ یہ واقعہ کب رونما ہوا؟

(A) 600 عیسوی (B) 615 عیسوی

(C) 625 عیسوی (D) 630 عیسوی

54. کون سے صحابی جنگ رجیع میں قیدی بنا کر جیل میں رکھے گئے یہاں تک کہ انہیں سولی پر چڑھا دیا گیا؟

(A) حضرت زید بن ثابتؓ (B) حضرت خبیبؓ

(C) حضرت طلحہؓ (D) حضرت عثمانؓ

55. بئر معونہ کی لڑائی میں تمام مسلمان شہید ہو گئے سوائے......

(A) حضرت کعب بن زیدؓ کے جو کہ شدید زخمی ہوئے۔

(B) حضرت عمرو بن امیہ کے جن کو عامر ابن طفیل نے اپنا غلام بنالیا۔

(C) A اور B دونوں

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

56. غزوہ بنو نضیر کب واقع ہوا؟

(A) ☆ ربیع الاول 4 ہجری (B) ربیع الثانی 4 ہجری

(C) محرم 4 ہجری (D) صفر 4 ہجری

57. غزوہ بنو نضیر میں یہودیوں کو شکست کے بعد مدینہ خالی کرنے کا حکم دیا گیا۔ یہ یہودی حیی بن اخطب (جس نے آنحضور کو پتھروں سے قتل کرنے کا منصوبہ بنایا تھا) کی قیادت میں مدینہ سے باہر آ گئے۔ ان میں سے کچھ یہودی شام منتقل ہو گئے۔ باقی یہودی کس علاقے میں آباد ہوئے؟

(A) مصر (B) خیبر

(C) عراق (D) حجاز

58. کس غزوہ میں مسلمانوں کو مال غنیمت کے طور پر بہت زیادہ زمین ملی اور اس زمین کو مہاجرین میں تقسیم کر دیا گیا جس سے مہاجرین کی حیثیت انصار کے برابر ہو گئی اور وہ خود مختار ہو گئے؟

(A) غزوہ سویق (B) غزوہ بنو نضیر

(C) غزوہ احد (D) غزوہ بدر

59. کس غزوہ کے دوران شراب کو حرام قرار دینے کے خدائی احکامات نازل ہوئے؟

(A) غزوہ بنو نضیر (B) غزوہ سویق

(C) غزوہ خندق (D) غزوہ موتہ

60. جنگ احد میں ابو سفیان نے عہد کیا کہ وہ مسلمانوں سے ایک سال بعد دوبارہ لڑائی کرے گا۔ غزوہ بدر ثانی (Minor) اسی وجہ سے لڑا گیا۔ یہ لڑائی کب ہوئی؟

(A) شعبان 4 ہجری (B) شعبان 5 ہجری

(C) شعبان 6 ہجری (D) شعبان 7 ہجری

61. غزوہ بدر ثانی (minor) میں ابو سفیان مکہ سے مدینہ روانہ ہوا لیکن سفر کے دو دن بعد یہ کہتے ہوئے واپس لوٹ گیا کہ یہ سال بارش نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے لڑائی کیلئے مناسب نہیں ہے ابو سفیان کے ساتھ 2000 سپاہی تھے۔ غزوہ بدر ثانی میں مسلمانوں کے کتنے سپاہی تھے؟

(A) 1000 (B) 1500

(C) 2000 (D) 1800

62. کس غزوہ نے مسلمانوں کی جنگ احد کی شکست کے تاثر کو ختم کر دیا تھا؟

(A) غزوہ خندق (B) غزوہ بدر ثانی

(C) غزوہ موتہ (D) غزوہ خیبر

63. غزوہ ذات الرقاع کے کچھ دنوں بعد آنحضور دشمنوں سے لڑائی کیلئے کس مقام کی طرف روانہ ہوئے۔ یہ جگہ حجاز اور شام کے درمیان بحیرہ قلزم اور خلیج فارس کی راہ میں ایک نخلستان ہے اور یہ غزوہ اسی جگہ کے نام کی وجہ سے جانا جاتا ہے؟

(A) دومۃ الجندل (B) خیبر

(C) خندق (D) سویق

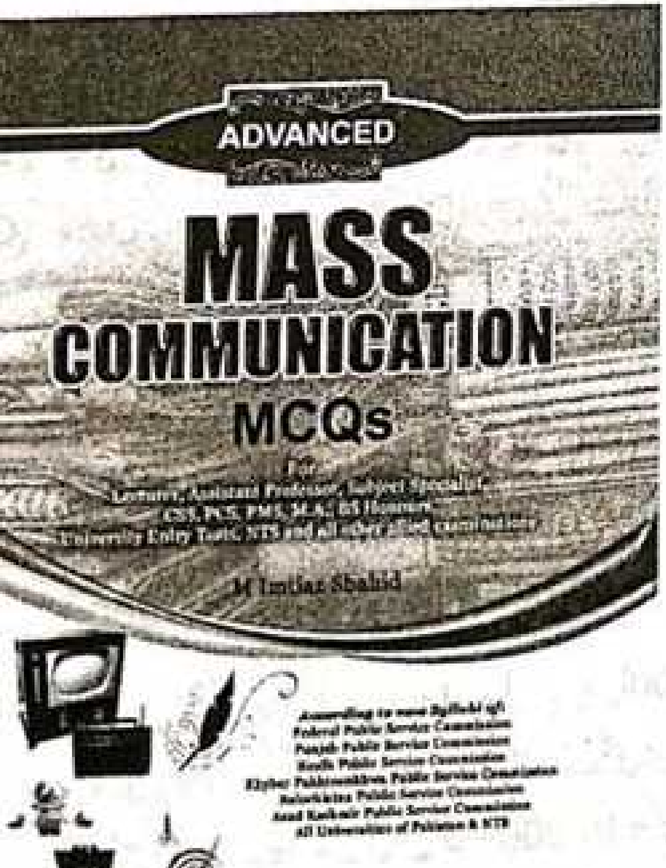
64. غزوہ دومۃ الجندل کب لڑا گیا؟

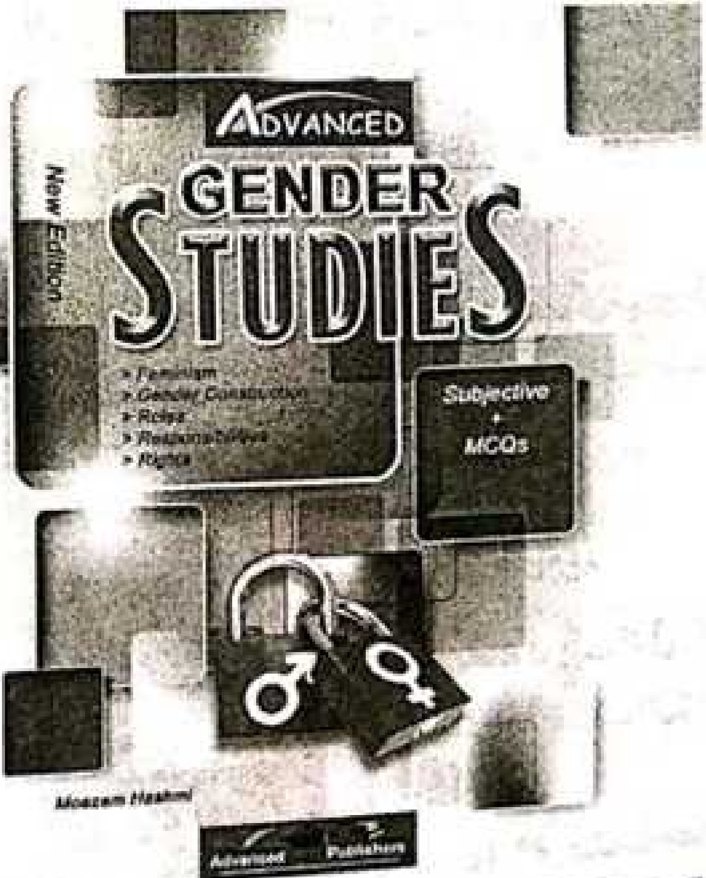
(A) 5 ہجری (B) 4 ہجری

(C) 5ہجری (D) 3ہجری

جوابات

.	(C)	2.	(C)	3.	(A)	4.	(D)	5.	(B)	6.	(D)	7.	(C)	8.	(C)
.	(A)	10.	(A)	11.	(C)	12.	(A)	13.	(A)	14.	(A)	15.	(C)	16.	(C)
7.	(A)	18.	(D)	19.	(A)	20.	(C)	21.	(A)	22.	(A)	23.	(A)	24.	(C)
5.	(A)	26.	(A)	27.	(A)	28.	(A)	29.	(A)	30.	(A)	31.	(C)	32.	(B)
3.	(B)	34.	(A)	35.	(A)	36.	(A)	37.	(A)	38.	(A)	39.	(A)	40.	(B)
1.	(B)	42.	(D)	43.	(A)	44.	(B)	45.	(C)	46.	(A)	47.	(C)	48.	(D)
9.	(A)	50.	(A)	51.	(B)	52.	(D)	53.	(C)	54.	(B)	55.	(C)	56.	(A)
7.	(B)	58.	(B)	59.	(A)	60.	(A)	61.	(B)	62.	(B)	63.	(A)	64.	(A)





غزوہ خندق سے صلح حدیبیہ تک

1. 5 ہجری میں کونسا غزوہ پیش آیا؟
(A) غزوہ خیبر (B) غزوہ خندق
(C) غزوہ طائف (D) غزوہ موتہ

2. کس نے غزوہ خندق کے دوران تمام عرب قبائل کے ساتھ مل کر مدینہ پر حملہ کیا؟(P.C.S. Judicial 2002)
(A) بنو نضیر (B) بنو قینقاع
(C) بنو قریظہ (D) قریش

3. غزوہ خندق پانچ ہجری کو رونما ہوا۔ اس غزوہ کو غزوہ احزاب بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ احزاب کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
(A) فوج (B) اتحادی
(C) دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

4. غزوہ خندق میں کفار کی فوج کا سربراہ ابوسفیان تھا' اس کی فوج کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟
(P.C.S.Judicial 2002)
(A) 7000 (B) 8000
(C) 9000 (D) 10,000

5. غزوہ خندق میں قریش کی فوج چار ہزار پیدل سپاہیوں' 300 گھوڑوں اور 1500 اونٹوں پر مشتمل تھی۔ دوسرے قبائل نے بھی بہت بڑی فوج بھیجی جس کی وجہ سے قریش کی کل تعداد 10,000 ہوگئی۔ قریش کی فوج کا پرچم کس شخص کو دیا گیا۔ جس کا باپ وہی پرچم پکڑے جنگ احد میں مارا گیا تھا؟
(A) عثمان بن طلحہ (B) عمر بن طلحہ
(C) حذیفہ بن طلحہ (D) اسد بن طلحہ

6. غزوہ خندق میں مسلمانوں کی کل تعداد کتنی تھی؟
(A) 1000 (B) 2000
(C) 3000 (D) 4000

7. غزوہ خندق میں خندق کھودنے کا مشورہ کس نے دیا تھا؟
(A) حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ (B) حضرت اسد اللہؓ
(C) حضرت عبید اللہؓ (D) حضرت عمرؓ

8. غزوہ خندق میں آنحضورؐ کی فوج نے کس پہاڑی کے دامن میں پڑاؤ ڈالا؟
(A) سلع (B) احد
(C) عریش (D) عمیل

9. امر ابن عبدود کے قتل ہوتے ہی اس کے ساتھی میدان جنگ سے فرار ہوگئے کون سا شخص خندق پار کرتے ہوئے اپنے گھوڑے سمیت اس میں گر کر ہلاک ہوگیا؟
(A) ضرار ابن الخطاب (B) نوفل
(C) عبدود (D) ابن عبیدہ

10. آنحضورؐ کی اس پھوپھی کا کیا نام تھا جو کہ جنگ خندق کے دوران حسان بن ثابتؓ کی حفاظت میں تھیں اور انہوں نے اس یہودی کو قتل کیا جو ان کے گھر کے ارد گرد منڈلا رہا تھا۔
(A) حضرت صفیہ بنت (B) حضرت زینب بنت عبدالمطلب

(C) حضرت خولہ بنت عبدالمطلب (D) حضرت سودہ بنت عبدالمطلب

11. غزوہ خندق کے متعلق کون سا بیان درست ہے؟
(A) آنحضورؐ نے حضرت سلمان فارسی کو اہل بیت قرار دیا۔
(B) آنحضورؐ نے حضرت زبیر بن عوام کو اپنا ساتھی قرار دیا۔
(C) دونوں بیان درست ہیں۔
(D) ان میں سے کوئی درست نہیں۔

12. غزوہ خندق میں کافر نے مدینہ کا محاصرہ کتنے دنوں تک کیا؟ (P.C.S. J.2002)
(A) 30دن (B) 25دن
(C) 40دن (D) 20دن

13. غزوہ خندق میں منافق قبیلوں خاص طور پر قریش کا مدینہ کا محاصرہ ختم کرنے کی وجہ کیا تھی؟ (P.C.S.J 2002)
(A) ماہ ذی الحج کے دوران حج کے انتظامات کرنے کی مصروفیات
(B) خوراک کی کمی اور سپاہیوں کی بیماری
(C) بنو قریظہ کی دھوکہ دہی
(D) تند و تیز ہوا اور بارش

14. غزوہ خندق میں دو مسلمان شہید ہوئے کتنے کافر قتل ہوئے؟
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 6

15. غزوہ خندق کے بعد اسی سال دوسرا کون سا غزوہ پیش آیا جس میں آنحضورؐ نے مجاہدین کو حکم دیا کہ وہ اعلان کریں "کوئی نیک مسلمان بنو قریظہ کے احاطہ کے علاوہ کہیں بھی نماز ظہر ادا نہیں کرے گا"؟
(A) غزوہ سویق (B) غزوہ بنو قریظہ
(C) غزوہ موتہ (D) غزوہ خیبر

16. مسلمانوں نے کتنے دنوں تک بنو قریظہ کا محاصرہ کیے رکھا؟
(A) 20دن (B) 22دن
(C) 25دن (D) 30دن

17. غزوہ بنو قریظہ میں کتنے یہودی قتل ہوئے؟
(A) 200 (B) 300
(C) 400 (D) 500

18. غزوہ بنو قریظہ میں تین مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔ کس شخص کے متعلق آنحضورؐ نے فرمایا کہ ان کا مرتبہ دو شہداء کے برابر ہے؟
(A) حضرت خالد بن ثعلبہ (B) حضرت خالد بن سویدؓ
(C) حضرت خالد بن عتبہؓ (D) حضرت خالد بن رحمانؓ

19. 5 ہجری میں رونما ہونے والے غزوات میں غزوہ دومۃ الجندل غزوہ خندق، غزوہ بنو قریظہ کے علاوہ کون سا غزوہ شامل ہے؟
(A) غزوہ بنو مصطلق یا مریسیع (B) غزوہ حنین
(C) غزوہ موتہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

20. غزوہ خندق میں کتنی نمازیں قضا ہوئیں جنہیں بعد میں ادا کیا گیا؟
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4

21. غزوہ بنو مصطلق / غزوہ مریسیع کب لڑا گیا؟
(A) 3ہجری (B) 4ہجری
(C) 5ہجری (D) 6ہجری

22. غزوہ مصطلق کے متعلق ذیل میں کون سا بیان درست ہے؟
(A) اس غزوہ میں حضرت عائشہؓ سے متعلق واقعہ افک رونما ہوا۔
(B) اس غزوہ کے دوران تیمم کا حکم نازل ہوا
(C) دونوں درست ہیں۔
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

23. غزوہ ذی قرد کے دو ماہ بعد کون سا غزوہ رونما ہوا؟
(A) غزوہ سویق (B) غزوہ الجندال
(C) غزوہ بنو مصطلق / مریسیع (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

24. غزوہ حدیبیہ کس ہجری سال رونما ہوا؟
(A) 6ہجری (B) 7ہجری
(C) 8ہجری (D) 9ہجری

25. حدیبیہ کس پہاڑ پر واقع ہے؟ (P.c.s Judicial2000)
(A) جبل نور (B) جبل حرا

(C) جبل شومیی (D) جبل صفا

26. حدیبیہ میں مسلمانوں کے پاس واحد ہتھیار کون سا تھا؟

(A) تلوار (B) تیر

(C) منجنیق (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

27. قریش کے ساتھ طویل مذاکرات کی وجہ سے حضرت عثمانؓ کو مجبوراً مکہ میں اپنا قیام خلاف توقع طویل کرنا پڑا جس کی وجہ سے جلد ہی یہ افواہ پھیل گئی کہ حضرت عثمان کو قتل کر دیا گیا ہے چنانچہ مسلمانوں نے حضرت عثمانؓ کا انتقام لینے کا فیصلہ کیا آنحضورؐ نے ایک درخت کے نیچے اپنے تمام ساتھیوں کو جمع کر کے ان سے بیعت لی کہ آخری دم تک قریش سے لڑائی جاری رہے گی۔ تاریخ میں اس بیعت کو کس نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے؟

(A) بیعت رضوان (B) بیعت عثمان

(C) بیعت حدیبیہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

28. آنحضورؐ کے کون سے ساتھی بیعت رضوان کے وقت موجود نہ تھے جس پر آنحضورؐ نے ان کی طرف سے اپنا ہاتھ بیعت کیلئے رکھا؟

(A) حضرت عمرؓ (B) حضرت ابوبکرؓ

(C) حضرت عثمانؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

29. قریش نے بیعت رضوان کا سن کر خوف کے عالم میں حضرت عثمان کو رہا کر دیا اور اپنا ایک اور نمائندہ آنحضورؐ سے مذاکرات کیلئے بھیجا۔ اس نمائندے کا نام کیا تھا؟

(A) سہیل بن عمر (B) سہیل بن عتبہ

(C) سہیل بن عمرو (D) سہیل بن حسن

30. حدیبیہ کا معاہدہ لکھے جانے کے دوران سہیل بن عمرو کا کون سا بیٹا اسلام قبول کر کے مسلمانوں کے پاس آیا لیکن مسلمانوں نے معاہدہ حدیبیہ کے تحت اسے قریش کے پاس واپس بھیج دیا۔ آنحضورؐ نے فرمایا کیونکہ معاہدہ نامکمل ہے اس لئے یہ اصول لاگو نہیں ہوتا لیکن سہیل نے یہ بات ماننے سے انکار کر دیا؟

(A) ابوجندل ابن سہیلؓ (B) عثمان بن سہیلؓ

(C) اسامہ ابن سہیلؓ (D) خراش ابن سہیلؓ

31. حدیبیہ کے معاہدہ کے مطابق مسلمانوں کو رواں سال میں عمرہ کیے بغیر واپس جانا تھا لیکن صحابہ کرامؓ جو کہ ذوالحلیفہ کے مقام پر نبی اکرمؐ کے ساتھ احرام باندھ چکے تھے احرام کھولنے پر رضامند نہ تھے۔ اس موقعہ پر نبی اکرمؐ نے کس سے مشورہ کیا اور پھر ان کے مشورے کے مطابق آپؐ نے پہلے خود اپنا احرام کھولدیا جس کو دیکھتے ہی صحابہ کرامؓ نے بھی اپنے احرام کھول دیئے؟

(A) حضرت ام سلمہؓ (B) حضرت عائشہؓ

(C) حضرت سوداؓ (D) حضرت جویریہؓ

32. احرام کھولنے کے کتنے دنوں بعد تک آنحضورؐ اپنے ساتھیوں کے ہمراہ حدیبیہ میں قیام پذیر رہے؟

(A) 20 دن (B) 30 دن

(C) 40 دن (D) 50 دن

33. معاہدہ حدیبیہ کس نے لکھا؟

(A) حضرت عمرؓ (B) حضرت علیؓ

(C) زید ابن حارثؓ (D) سہیل ابن عمروؓ

34. حدیبیہ کے معاہدے سے پہلے آنحضورؐ نے کس شخص سے اپنا سر عمرہ کی نیت سے منڈوایا تھا؟

(A) خراش ابن خزامہ (B) خراش ابن خلجی

(C) خراش ابن عمامہ (D) خراش ابن خزراج

35. معاہدہ حدیبیہ کے بعد مسلمانوں کے مدینہ واپسی سفر کے دوران کون سی سورۃ نازل ہوئی؟

(A) سورہ علق (B) سورہ فلق

(C) سورہ فتح (D) سورہ رحمان

36. آنحضورؐ نے معاہدہ حدیبیہ پر بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم لکھنے کو کہا لیکن کس نے اصرار کیا کہ بسمک اللھم لکھا جائے اور اس کی رائے مان لی گئی؟

(A) سہیل ابن عمرو (B) ابوسفیان

(C) حسن ابن عدیل (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

37. قریش کی طرف سے معاہدہ حدیبیہ پر سہیل ابن عمرو نے دستخط کئے مسلمانوں کی طرف سے اس معاہدہ پر کس نے دستخط کئے؟

(A) حضرت محمدؐ (B) حضرت عمرؓ

(C) حضرت علیؓ (D) حضرت عثمانؓ

38. معاہدہ حدیبیہ میں کتنی شرطیں تھیں؟

(A) 5 (B) 6

(C) 7 (D) 8

39. معاہدہ حدیبیہ کے بعد جب مسلمان مکہ سے مدینہ پہنچے تو ایک صحابی مکہ سے مدینہ فرار ہو کر آئے لیکن آنحضورؐ نے معاہدہ حدیبیہ کے مطابق ان کو قریش کے وفد کے حوالے کر دیا لیکن اس صحابی نے قریش کا ایک نمائندہ قتل کر دیا جبکہ دوسرا خوف کے مارے بھاگ گیا۔ اس صحابی کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) ابو حذیفہؓ (B) ابو جندل

(C) ابو بصیرؓ (D) ابو عکرمہؓ

40. معاہدہ حدیبیہ کے بعد قبیلہ بنو بکر نے کفار کے گروہ میں شمولیت اختیار کی کون سا قبیلہ مسلمانوں کے ساتھ شامل ہوا؟

(A) بنو قینقاع (B) بنو عدی

(C) بنو امیہ (D) بنو خزاعہ

41. معاہدہ حدیبیہ کے مطابق کتنے سالوں تک اہل مکہ اور مسلمانوں کے درمیان جنگ بندی کا سمجھوتا طے پایا؟

(P.C.S.Executive 2000)

(A) 5 سال (B) 2 سال

(C) 8 سال (D) 10 سال

42. صلح حدیبیہ اور فتح مکہ کے درمیان کتنے لوگوں نے اسلام قبول کیا تھا؟ (P.C.S.Executive2000)

(A) 5,000 (B) 6,000

(C) 8,000 (D) 8,500

جوابات

1.	(B)	2	(D)	3.	(C)	4.	(D)
5.	(A)	6.	(C)	7.	(A)	8.	(A)
9.	(B)	10.	(A)	11.	(C)	12.	(A)
13.	(D)	14.	(A)	15.	(B)	16.	(C)
17.	(C)	18.	(B)	19.	(A)	20.	(D)
21.	(C)	22.	(C)	23.	(C)	24.	(A)
25.	(D)	26	(A)	27	(A)	28	(C)
29	(C)	30	(A)	31	(A)	32	(A)
33	(B)	34	(A)	35	(C)	36	(A)
37	(B)	38	(C)	39	(C)	40	(D)
41	(D)	42	(D)				

غزوہ خیبر سے فتح مکہ تک

1. غزوہ خیبر کس ہجری سال میں رونما ہوا؟
(A) 6ہجری (B) 7ہجری
(C) 9ہجری (D) 9ہجری

2. خیبر کا کیا مطلب ہے؟
(A) قلعہ (B) باغ
(C) پھول (D) دیوار

3. خیبر مدینہ سے کتنے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔ (Police Imspector-1999)
(A) 80میل (B) 86میل
(C) 90میل (D) 96میل

4. غزوہ خیبر کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ یہ خیبر مسلمانوں کے خلاف یہودی سازشوں کا مرکز تھا7ہجری کے کون سے ماہ میں غزوہ خیبر لڑا گیا؟
(A) محرم (B) صفر
(C) رمضان (D) ذی الحج

5. غزوہ خیبر میں کتنی مسلمان خواتین نے حصہ لیا؟
(A) 10 (B) 13
(C) 18 (D) 20

6. خیبر کے کس قلعے میں مسلمانوں اور یہودیوں کی افواج کا آمنا سامنا ہوا؟
(A) سلالم (B) نطاۃ
(C) قموص (D) ناعم

7. غزوہ خیبر میں حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ اور حضرت عمرؓ کی قلعہ ناعم کو کرنے کی کوشش میں ناکامی کے بعد حضرت محمد ﷺ نے کس کو قلعہ کو فتح کرنے کے لئے روانہ کیا جنہوں نے مردانہ وار لڑ ہوئے قلعہ کو فتح کرلیا؟
(A) حضرت علیؓ (B) حضرت عبداللہؓ
(C) حضرت ابوردحاؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

8. غزوہ خیبر میں یہودیوں کے جنگجو مرحب کو کس نے قتل کیا تھا؟
(A) حضرت علیؓ (B) حضرت ابوبکرؓ
(C) حضرت محمد ابن سلمہؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

9. قلعہ قموص کے 20دن کے محاصرے کے بعد آنحضورؐ نے فر کل اس شخص کو قیادت سونپی جائے گی جو اللہ اور اس کے رسول سے محبت کرتا ہے اور اللہ اور اس کا رسول فتح خیبر اسی عظیم شخص کے ہاتھوں سے چاہتے ہیں بتایئے کس کو قیادت سونپی گئی تھی؟
(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت عثمانؓ
(C) حضرت عمرؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

10. غزوہ خیبر میں بیس مسلمان شہید ہوئے اس غزوہ میں کتنے یہودی ہلاک ہوئے؟
(A) 90 (B) 91
(C) 92 (D) 93

11. خیبر کی فتح کے بعد آنحضور نے یہودیوں کو خیبر میں رہنے کی اجازت اس شرط پر دی کہ وہ اپنی زمینی پیداوار کا آدھا حصہ مسلمانوں کو ادا کریں گے۔ کس صحابی کو یہودیوں سے جزیہ اکٹھا کرنے کے کام پر مامور کیا گیا؟

(A) عبداللہ ابن رواحہ (B) عبداللہ ابن معاذ
(C) عبداللہ ابن عبداللہ (D) عبداللہ ابن خلیق

12. غزوہ خیبر میں آنحضورؐ نے کس کو اپنا مددگار قرار دیا؟

(A) حضرت جعفرؓ (B) حضرت طلحہؓ
(C) حضرت زبیر ابن عوام (D) حضرت علیؓ

13. خیبر شام کی سرحد کے قریب واقع ہے۔ خیبر کو کتنے دنوں میں فتح کیا گیا؟

(A) 18 (B) 19
(C) 20 (D) 21

14. یہودیوں کے اس آخری علاقے کا نام بتائیں جہاں کے لوگوں نے بھی مسلمانوں کو جزیہ دینا قبول کر لیا اور اس کے ساتھ ہی مسلمانوں کا غلبہ سارے عرب قبائل کے یہودیوں پر قائم ہوگیا؟

(A) تائمہ (B) غازیہ
(C) عریض (D) سویق

15. ذیل میں کون سے غزوات 8 ہجری میں رونما ہوئے؟

(A) غزوہ فتح مکہ اور غزوہ حنین (B) غزوہ طائف اور غزوہ موتہ
(C) یہ تمام غزوات (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

16. غزوہ موتہ کی لڑائی کی وجہ کیا تھی؟

(A) بصرہ کے گورنر کی طرف روانہ کیے جانے والے قاصد رسول کا قتل
(B) نبی پاکؐ کے ان پندرہ مبلغوں کا قتل جو کہ نبی پاکؐ نے ذات اطلح کی طرف تبلیغ اسلام کے لئے بھیجے تھے۔
(C) ☆a اور b دونوں
(D) a اور b میں سے کوئی نہیں

17. جنگ موتہ کس ماہ میں لڑا گیا؟

(A) جمادی الاول (B) جمادی الثانی
(C) رجب (D) شعبان

18. غزوہ موتہ میں مسلمان فوج کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

(A) 1000 (B) 2000
(C) 3000 (D) 4000

19. غزوہ موتہ سلطنت روم کے خلاف لڑا گیا۔ اس سلطنت کا مذہب کیا تھا؟

(A) عیسائی (B) یہودی
(C) زرتشت (D) کافر

20. کس شخص نے اپنی وفاداری ثابت کرنے کیلئے غزوہ موتہ میں رضاکارانہ طور پر اپنی خدمات پیش کیں؟

(A) خالد ابن ولیدؓ (B) عبدالرحمان ابن عوفؓ
(C) ابوسفیانؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

21. جنگ موتہ میں شام کی فوج کی کل تعداد کتنی تھی؟

(A) 30,000 (B) 40,000
(C) 50,000 (D) 100,000

22. حضرت جعفر ابن ابی طالب کا لقب کیا تھا؟

(A) ذوالجناحین (دو پروں والا) (B) طیار (اڑنے والا)
(C) دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

23. حضرت جعفر ابن ابی طالبؓ کے شہادت کے بعد حضرت رواحہؓ نے آنحضور کا دیا ہوا پرچم پکڑا اور بے جگری سے لڑتے ہوئے شہادت پائی۔ غزوہ موتہ کے اس صحابی کا نام بتائیں۔ جنہوں نے پرچم دائیں ہاتھ میں پکڑا اور جب دایاں ہاتھ کاٹ دیا گیا تو انہوں نے اسے بائیں ہاتھ میں پکڑ لیا اور جب بایاں ہاتھ بھی کٹ گیا تو انہوں نے اس پرچم کو اپنی وفات تک دونوں کٹے ہوئے ہاتھوں سے سینے سے لگا کر اٹھائے رکھا؟

(A) حضرت زید ابن حارثہؓ (B) حضرت عبداللہ ابن رواحہؓ
(C) حضرت جعفر ابن ابی طالبؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

24. جنگ موتہ کے دوران میں حضرت خالد ابن ولیدؓ کے ہاتھوں نو تلواریں ٹوٹ گئیں اس عیسائی قائد کا نام بتائیں جو اپنے بہت سے ساتھیوں کے ہمراہ غزوہ موتہ میں حضرت خالد ابن ولیدؓ کے ہاتھوں مارا گیا۔؟

(A) مالک ابن حریص (B) مالک ابن رفلاہ

(C) مالک ابن قرانہ (D) مالک ابن شیبہ

25. غزوہ موتہ کے بعد خالد بن ولیدؓ کو کیا خطاب دیا گیا؟

(A) ذوالجناحین (B) سیف اللہ

(C) حیدر (D) کوئی نہیں

26. مسلمانوں کی فوج غزوہ موتہ میں مخالف کی فوج سے تعداد میں 38 گنا کم تھی غزوہ موتہ کتنے دنوں تک لڑا گیا؟

(A) 7 (B) 8

(C) 9 (D) 10

27. حالات اور نتائج کے لحاظ سے کس غزوہ کو ''بدر کی بین الاقوامی جنگ'' کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) خندق (B) حنین

(C) تبوک (D) موتہ

28. کس جنگ میں مسلمانوں نے نہ تو شکست کھائی اور نہ ہی جیتے؟

(A) موتہ (B) حنین

(C) طائف (D) کوئی نہیں

29. اسلام کی پہلی غیر عرب جنگ کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) موتہ (B) خیبر

(C) حنین (D) احزاب

30. کس سال کو اسلام میں عام الفتح کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے؟

(A) طائف (B) خیبر

(C) فتح مکہ (D) حنین

31. فتح مکہ کے لئے کوچ کرنے والے لشکر اسلام میں فوج کی اصل تعداد کیا تھی جو بعد میں اتحادی قبائل کے ملنے سے بڑھ کر 12,000 تک پہنچ گئی؟

(A) 8,000 (B) 9,000

(C) 10,000 (D) 11,000

32. فتح مکہ سے قبل آنحضورؐ کے کس رشتہ دار نے اسلام قبول کر لیا تھا؟

(A) ابو سفیان ابن حارث ابن عبدالمطلب (B) عبداللہ ابن امیہ ابن مغیرہ

(C) دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

33. حضرت عباسؓ نے کس کے متعلق فتح مکہ کے موقع پر آنحضورؐ سے کہا تھا کہ وہ سرداری اور سر بلندی پسند کرتا ہے کیا آپ اسے کچھ رعایتیں نہیں دیں گے۔ جس پر آنحضورؐ نے فرمایا بلاشبہ جو شخص اسکے گھر میں داخل ہوگا محفوظ ہوگا؟

(A) عکرمہ بن ابو جہل (B) ابوسفیان

(C) بدیل ابن ورقہ (D) حکیم ابن حزام

34. ''اے ابوالفضل! (حضرت عباس کا لقب) تمہارے بھائی کے بیٹے کی بادشاہت قائم ہو چکی ہے'''' یہ بادشاہت نہیں نبوت ہے۔'' آخری جملہ حضرت عباسؓ نے پہلی کہی ہوئی بات کے جواب میں کب کہا؟

(A) صلح حدیبیہ کے موقع پر (B) فتح مکہ کے موقع پر

(C) غزوہ موتہ کے موقع پر (D) غزوہ حنین کے موقع پر

35. فتح مکہ کے دوران جحفہ کے مقام پر آنحضورؐ نے یہ الفاظ کس سے کہے کہ تمہاری ہجرت میری نبوت کی طرح آخری ہے؟

(A) حضرت عباسؓ (B) حضرت حمزہؓ

(C) حضرت علیؓ (D) حضرت عبداللہؓ

36. فتح مکہ کے موقع پر قریش کو یہ الفاظ کس نے کہے کہ ''اے قریش اپنے انجام کی فکر کرو کیونکہ کوئی شخص محمدؐ کی بڑی فوج کا مقابلہ نہیں کر سکتا؟

(A) حضرت عمرؓ (B) حضرت حمزہؓ

(C) حضرت طلحہؓ (D) حضرت ابوسفیانؓ

37. فتح مکہ کے موقع پر آنحضورؐ نے اپنی فوج کو کتنے گروہوں میں تقسیم کر کے یہ حکم دیا کہ سخت مجبوری کے علاوہ نہ تو کسی سے جنگ کی جائے اور نہ ہی خون بہایا جائے؟
(A) 8 (B) 5
(C) 4 (D) 3

38. فتح مکہ سے پہلے آنحضورؐ نے بائیں بازو کی قیادت کس کے حوالے کر کے اسے شمال کی طرف سے مکہ داخل ہونے کو کہا؟
(A) زبیر ابن العوامؓ (B) حضرت علیؓ
(C) حضرت عمرؓ (D) حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ

39. فتح مکہ کے موقع پر آنحضورؐ نے خالد بن ولید کو دائیں بازو کی قیادت سونپتے ہوئے حکم دیا کہ وہ زیریں حصے کی جانب سے مکہ میں داخل ہوں۔ انہوں نے کس کو اہل مدینہ کی قیادت سونپی اور حکم دیا کہ وہ مغربی گوشے سے شہر میں داخل ہوں؟
(A) سعد ابن عبادہؓ (B) حضرت جراحؓ
(C) حضرت ابن عتبہؓ (D) حضرت ابن خلیدؓ

40. آنحضورؐ اپنی اونٹنی قصویٰ پر سوار ہو کر کس تاریخ کو مکہ میں داخل ہوئے؟
(A) 17 رمضان (B) 19 رمضان
(C) 18 رمضان (D) 20 رمضان

41. فتح مکہ کے بعد کس موقعہ پر آنحضورؐ نے یہ الفاظ کہے "اور کہہ دیجئے کہ حق آ گیا اور باطل مٹ گیا۔ بے شک باطل مٹ جانے والا ہے"؟
(A) جب حضرت عباسؓ نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
(B) جب ابوسفیان کو آنحضورؐ کے سامنے لایا گیا۔
(C) مکہ میں داخل ہوتے وقت
(D) جب آنحضورؐ کعبہ کے ہر بت کو اپنے ہاتھوں سے گرا رہے تھے

42. جب نبی اکرمؐ اپنی اونٹنی قصویٰ پر سوار مکہ میں داخل ہو رہے تھے تو ان کے لے پالک بیٹے حضرت زید ابن حارثؓ کے بیٹے اسامہؓ بھی ان کے ساتھ اونٹنی پر سوار تھے۔ مکہ میں داخل ہوتے وقت نبی اکرم کس سورۃ کی تلاوت فرما رہے تھے؟
(A) الفلق (B) الفتح
(C) ملک (D) العمران

43. اے قریش آج خدا نے جہالت اور قبائل کا غرور خاک میں ملا دیا۔ آنحضورؐ نے یہ الفاظ کب کہے؟
(A) اپنے خاندان کے سامنے تبلیغ کرتے ہوئے۔
(B) صفا کے مقام پر اہل قریش سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے۔
(C) فتح مکہ کے موقع پر
(D) حجۃ الوداع کے موقع پر

44. کس فتح کے بعد آنحضورؐ نے سوائے چند اشخاص کے علاوہ سب کفار کیلئے عام معافی کا اعلان کیا؟
(A) فتح مکہ کے موقع پر (B) فتح موتہ کے موقع پر
(C) فتح خندق کے موقع پر (D) فتح تبوک کے موقع پر

45. حضرت محمدؐ نے خانہ کعبہ کے بتوں کو توڑا جبکہ حضرت عمرؓ نے خانہ کعبہ پر لگی تصویریں ہٹائیں۔ کچھ بت بہت اونچے تھے۔ کس شخص کے کندھوں پر کھڑے ہو کر آپؐ نے ان بتوں کو توڑا؟
(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ
(C) حضرت عثمانؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

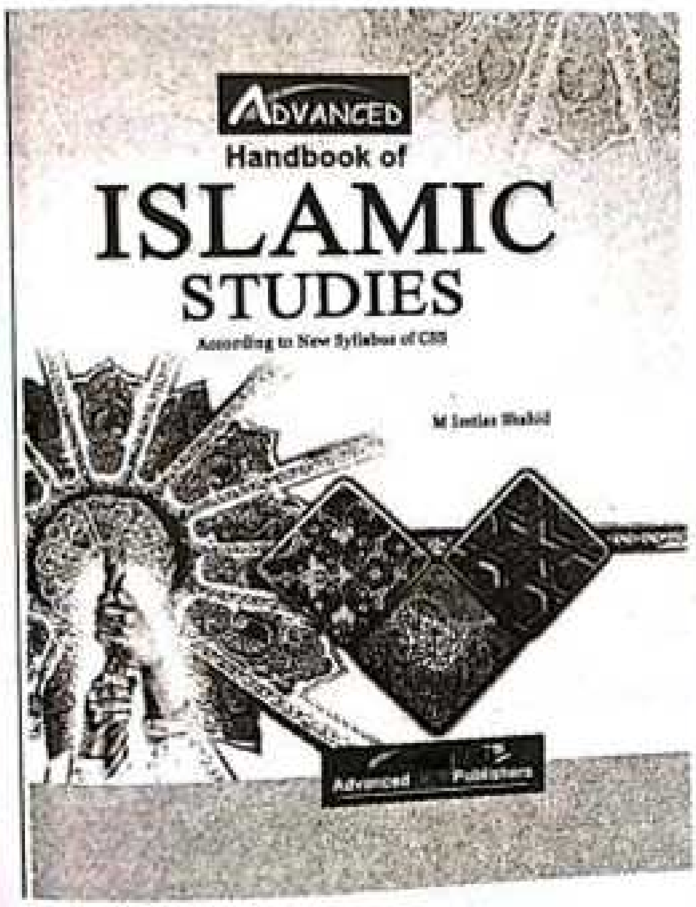
46. آنحضورؐ نے فتح مکہ کے موقع پر کس صحابی کو عرب کا دماغ کہا؟
(A) حضرت عمرو ابن العاصؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ
(C) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

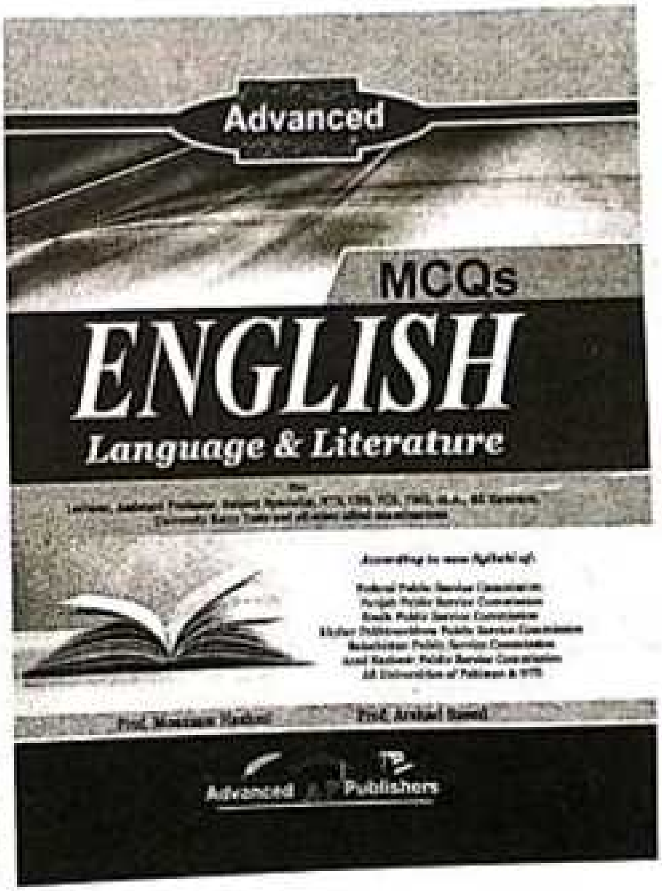
47. فتح مکہ کا دیباچہ کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) صلح حدیبیہ (B) غزوۂ خندق
(C) غزوہ سویق (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

48. مکہ کس دن کو فتح ہوا؟
(A) جمعہ (B) اتوار
(C) پیر (D) منگل

جوابات

1.	(B)	2	(D)	3.	(C)	4.	(D)	5.	(A)	6.	(C)	7.	(A)	8.	(A)
9.	(B)	10.	(A)	11.	(C)	12.	(A)	13.	(D)	14.	(A)	15.	(B)	16.	(C)
17.	(C)	18.	(B)	19.	(A)	20.	(D)	21.	(C)	22.	(C)	23.	(C)	24.	(A)
25.	(D)	26	(A)	27	(A)	28	(C)	29	(C)	30	(A)	31	(A)	32	(A)
33	(B)	34	(A)	35	(C)	36	(A)	37	(B)	38	(C)	39	(C)	40	(A)
41	(D)	42	(D)	43	(D)										





عقائد اسلام

توحید

1. وہ بنیادی اعتقاد جو کسی مذہب کی بنیاد کے طور پر کام کرتا ہے اس مذہب کا نظریہ یا جزو ایمان کہلاتا ہے۔ شریعت کے مطابق ایمان سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) سات چیزوں پر یقین (B) محمد ﷺ پر یقین
(C) تمام نبیوں پر یقین (D) آخرت پر یقین

2. جو کچھ نبی اکرمؐ نے فرمایا اس پر سچے دل سے ایمان لانے والا مسلمان کہلاتا ہے۔ ایمان کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) ماننا (B) یقین کرنا
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

3. دین اسلام دو عناصر پر مشتمل ہے۔ ان میں سے ایک اعمال اور دوسرا اعتقائد ہیں۔ اعمال اسلام کا عملی پہلو ہیں اور عقائد اسلام کا وہ نظریاتی پہلو ہیں جن کا تعلق انسان کا دل اور دماغ سے ہے۔ عقائد سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ستون (B) یقینی نظریات
(C) مذہب (D) سکون

4. تمام انبیاء کرام نے اپنی توجہ بنی نوع انسان کی اصلاح کے لئے عقائد کو اپنے پیروکاروں تک منتقل کرنے پر مرکوز رکھی۔ نبی اکرمؐ نے بھی انہی عقائد کو مرکزی نقطہ نظر بناتے ہوئے دین اسلام پھیلایا۔ کس جگہ پر ان سات عقائد کا ذکر مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ میں آیا ہے کہ "میں اللہ پر یقین رکھتا ہوں، اس کے فرشتوں پر، اس کی کتابوں پر، اس کے نبیوں پر، آخرت پر اور اس بات پر کہ ہر اچھی اور بری چیز کا فیصلہ اللہ ہی کی طرف سے ہے اور حیات بعد موت پر"؟
(A) ایمان مجمل (B) ایمان مفصل
(C) آیت الکرسی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

5. ایمان مفصل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) تفصیلی ایمان (B) یقینی اعمال
(C) تعدیلی ایمان (D) روح ایمان

6. ایمان مجمل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) مختصر ایمان (B) تفصیلی ایمان
(C) یقین الایمان (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

7. ایمان مفصل میں کتنے ضروری عقائد کا ذکر ہے؟
(A) 5 (B) 6
(C) 7 (D) 8

8. اسلام کے بنیادی عقائد میں..........
(A) اللہ کی واحدانیت پر یقین شامل ہے
(B) فرشتوں اور اللہ کی نازل کردہ کتابوں پر یقین شامل ہے
(C) نبیوں اور حیات بعد موت پر یقین شامل ہے
(D) a,b اور c تینوں

9. ایمان مفصل میں موجود پہلے عقیدے کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) نبیوں پر ایمان (B) فرشتوں پر ایمان
(C) توحید (D) آخرت پر ایمان

10. اللہ کی واحدانیت پر یقین اور زبان سے اس کا اظہار کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) یقین (B) توحید
(C) ایمان (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

11. عقیدہ توحید پر قرآن مجید نے بہت زور دیا ہے۔ قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ میں عقیدہ توحید کا بیان ان الفاظ میں ہوا ہے کہ ''کہو کہ اللہ ایک ہے' اللہ بے نیاز ہے اس نے نہ کسی کو پیدا کیا ہے اور نہ وہ خود کسی سے پیدا ہوا ہے''
(A) سورۃ الفاتحہ (B) سورۃ اخلاص
(C) سورۃ النساء (D) سورۃ مریم

12. کس گناہ کے بارے میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے قرآن مجید میں فرمایا ہے کہ ''اللہ تعالیٰ بلاشبہ اس گناہ کو معاف نہیں کرتا جبکہ اس کے علاوہ تمام گناہوں کو معاف کر دیتا ہے''؟
(A) منافقت (B) جھوٹ
(C) شرک (D) بے حیائی

13. کس سورۃ میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا ہے کہ اللہ شرک کے علاوہ تمام گناہ بخش دیتا ہے؟
(A) سورۃ النساء (B) سورۃ التوبہ
(C) سورۃ مریم (D) سورۃ ابراہیم

14. اللہ تعالیٰ کی دوئیت پر یقین رکھنے والا شخص مشرک کہلاتا ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کے وجود ہی سے انکار کرنے والا شخص کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) کافر (B) دہریہ
(C) ملحد (D) تینوں a b c

15. لا الہ الا اللہ اللہ تعالیٰ کا قلعہ ہے جو کوئی بھی اس قلعہ میں داخل ہو گیا محفوظ ہو گیا۔ یہ ایک......
(A) قرآنی آیت ہے (B) حدیث ہے
(C) کسی صوفی کا بیان ہے (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

جوابات

1. (A) 2 (C) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (D)
9. (C) 10. (B) 11. (B) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (D) 15. (B)

ایمان بالرسل

1. ایمان مفصل کے مطابق چوتھا عقیدہ اسلام کیا ہے؟

(A) ایمان بالکتب (B) ایمان بالملائکہ

(C) ایمان بالرسل (D) ایمان بالآخرت

2. اللہ تعالیٰ بنی نوع انسان تک اپنے منتخب بندوں کے ذریعے ہدایت ورہنمائی شروع سے ہی بھجواتا رہا ہے۔ یہ منتخب بندے کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟

(A) نبی (B) رسول

(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

3. مقدس کتاب کس کو عطا کی جاتی ہے؟

(A) رسول (B) نبی

(C) رسول اور نبی دونوں کو (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

4. رسول کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) ہدایت کرنے والا (B) پیامبر

(C) رہنما (D) مددگار

5. اللہ تعالیٰ نے وقفے وقفے سے بنی نوع انسان کی رشد وہدایت کیلئے کتنے انبیاء کرام مبعوث فرمائے؟

(A) 1,25000 (B) 1,24,000

(C) 1,23,000 (D) 1,22,000

6. اسلامی شریعت کے مطابق مقدس کتاب رسول کو عطا کی جاتی ہے نبی کون ہوتا ہے؟

(A) وہ شخصیت جو شریعت کے مطابق عمل کرے

(B) وہ شخصیت جو اللہ کا پیغام پھیلائے لیکن اس کو کتاب عطا نہ ہو

(C) وہ شخصیت جو اللہ کی وحدانیت کا درس دے

(D) وہ شخصیت جو اللہ کا پیغام سابقہ رسول کی کتاب کی رہنمائی میں پھیلائے

7. کس ملک کو نبیوں کی سرزمین کہتے ہیں؟

(A) عراق (B) سعودی عرب

(C) فلسطین (D) شام

8. رسالت سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) پیغام پہنچانا (B) عمل کرنا

(C) رہنمائی کرنا (D) ہدایت پہنچانا

9. بہت ساری قرآنی آیات انبیاء کرام پر ایمان اور ان کی فرمانبرداری پر دلالت کرتی ہیں۔ کسی بھی نبی کا انکار کرنے والا شخص کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(A) منافق (B) مشرک

(C) مرتد (D) کافر

10. اس نبی کا نام بتائیں جس کی قوم کو نبی کی نافرمانی پر سیلاب کے ذریعے تباہ کر دیا گیا تھا؟

(A) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام (B) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

(C) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام (D) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام

11. حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے بعد ان کے کس بیٹے سے نبیوں کی ایک لمبی زنجیر چلی؟
(A) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام (B) حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت شیث (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

12. حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے کون سے بیٹے عربوں کے جد امجد ہیں اور حضرت محمد ﷺ انہی کی نسل میں سے ہیں؟
(A) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام (B) حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (D) حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام

13. انبیاء کرام کی زنجیر میں آخری نبی حضرت محمد ﷺ ہیں، ختم نبوت سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) نبوت کا خاتمہ (B) الہامی پیغامات کا خاتمہ
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

14. قرآن مجید کی اس سورۃ کا نام بتائیں جس میں لفظ "خاتم النبیین" آیا ہے؟
(A) الاحزاب (B) الفاتحہ
(C) الفلق (D) ال عمران

15. نبی اکرم ﷺ کو تمام امتوں کیلئے بھیجا گیا ہے، اس لیے ان کو ....
(A) نبی العالمین بھی کہتے ہیں۔ (B) رسول العالمین بھی کہتے ہیں۔
(C) رحمت للعلمین بھی کہتے ہیں۔ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں۔

16. رحمت للعلمین سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) تمام انسانوں کیلئے رحمت (B) اس دنیا کیلئے رحمت
(C) تمام جہانوں کیلئے رحمت (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

17. کس نبی کے پاس قیامت کے دن اللہ تعالیٰ کی مرضی سے سب سے پہلے شفاعت کا حق ہوگا؟
(A) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام (B) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت محمد ﷺ (D) کسی کے پاس بھی نہیں

جوابات

1. (C) 2 (C) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (B) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (A)
9. (D) 10. (C) 11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (C) 16. (C)
17. (C)

ایمان بالملائکہ

1. ایمان مفصل میں بیان ہونیوالے عقائد میں سے دوسرا عقیدہ کون سا ہے؟

(A) ایمان بالملائکہ (B) ایمان بالرسل
(C) ایمان بالکتب (D) ایمان بالآخرت

2. اس مذہب کا نام بتائیں جس میں تمام فرشتوں پر ایمان بنیادی حیثیت رکھتا ہے؟

(A) اسلام (B) بدھ مت
(C) عیسائیت (D) کوئی بھی نہیں

3. بزرگ ترین اور ممتاز ترین فرشتوں کی تعداد کیا ہے؟

(A) 5 (B) 4
(C) 6 (D) 8

4. چار ممتاز ترین فرشتے یہ ہیں حضرت جبرائیلؑ، حضرت میکائیلؑ، حضرت اسرافیلؑ اور......

(A) حضرت ازرائیلؑ (B) حضرت ہاروتؑ
(C) حضرت ماروتؑ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

5. کس مخلوق کے ذریعے اللہ تعالیٰ نے اپنا پیغام نبیوں تک پہنچایا۔ یہ مخلوق اللہ تعالیٰ کی نمائندہ بھی کہلاتی ہے؟

(A) جن (B) فرشتے
(C) انسان (D) کوئی بھی نہیں

6. فرشتوں کو نور سے تخلیق کیا گیا ہے اس لیے وہ نورانی مخلوق کہلاتے ہیں نور سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) آگ (B) خدائی روشنی
(C) ہوا (D) شعاعیں

7. آگ سے کون سی مخلوق تخلیق کی گئی؟

(A) انسان (B) جنات
(C) فرشتے (D) جانور

8. ابلیس ایک..........

(A) جن تھا (B) فرشتہ تھا
(C) انسان تھا (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

9. ابلیس کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے کس چیز کی قیامت تک کے لیے کھلی چھٹی دی ہے؟

(A) وہ انسانوں کو اللہ تعالیٰ کی عاجزی اور فرمانبرداری سے بہکائے
(B) وہ انسانوں کو غلط راستوں کی ترغیب دے
(C) a اور b دونوں
(D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

10. دو فرشتے ہر وقت ہر انسان کیساتھ متعین ہوتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے ایک فرشتہ انسان کے اچھے کاموں کا حساب رکھتا ہے اور دوسرا انسان کے برے کاموں کا حساب رکھتا ہے۔ یہ دو فرشتے کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟

(A) منکر اور نکیر (B) کراماً کاتبین
(C) جبرائیل و اسرافیل (D) جبرائیل اور عزرائیل

11. بزرگ ترین پیغام رساں فرشتہ ہونے کا اعزاز کس کو حاصل ہے؟

(C) حضرت اسرائیل (D) حضرت ازرائیل

12. حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام کا بنیادی فرض کیا ہے؟
(A) بارش برسانا
(B) خوراک مہیا کرنا
(C) اللہ کے پیغامات اور احکام کو نبیوں تک پہنچانا
(D) اللہ کے پیغامات اور احکام کو لوگوں تک پہنچانا

13. قرآن مجید میں حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام کو..........
(A) الروح بھی کہا گیا ہے۔ (B) روح القدس بھی کہا گیا ہے
(C) روح الامین بھی کہا گیا ہے (D) b,a اور c تینوں

14. حضرت میکائیل علیہ السلام کا فرض کیا ہے؟
(A) بارش برسانا (B) خوراک پہنچانا
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) B'a میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

15. روح قبض کرنا کس فرشتے کے فرائض میں شامل ہے؟
(A) حضرت اسرافیل علیہ السلام (B) حضرت عزرائیل علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت میکائیل علیہ السلام (D) حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام

16. حضرت عزرائیل علیہ السلام..........
(A) ملک الموت بھی کہلاتے ہیں۔ (B) ملائک الموت بھی کہلاتے ہیں۔
(C) ملیک الموت بھی کہلاتے ہیں۔ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

17. موت کے بعد قبر میں انسان سے سوال و جواب کرنے والے فرشتے کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) منکر (B) نکیر
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

18. جنت کے دروازے پر تعینات فرشتے کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) رضوان (B) رعد
(C) ملک (D) قبدار

19. دوزخ کے دروازے پر تعینات فرشتے کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) قبدار (B) جبار
(C) ملک (D) رضوان

جوابات

1. (A) 2 (A) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (B) 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (A)
9. (C) 10. (B) 11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (C) 15. (B) 16. (A)
17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (C)

ایمان بالکتب

1. ایمان مفصل کے مطابق تیسرا عقیدہ اسلام کیا ہے؟
(A) ایمان بالکتب (B) ایمان بالآخرت
(C) بالرسل (D) توحید

2. اسلامی نقطہ نظر سے ایمان بالکتب سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) قرآن پر ایمان (B) زبور پر ایمان
(C) تورات پر ایمان (D) تمام نبیوں کی کتابوں اور صحیفوں پر ایمان

3. قرآن مجید میں کتنی آسمانی کتابوں کا ذکر نام کے ساتھ آیا ہے؟
(A) چار (B) پانچ
(C) چھ (D) آٹھ

4. چار آسمانی کتابوں کے علاوہ کسی نبی کے صحیفے کا نام قرآن مجید میں ذکر ہوا ہے؟
(A) صحیف ابراہیم (B) صحف موسیٰ
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

5. سب سے پرانی آسمانی کتاب کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) قرآن (B) زبور
(C) انجیل (D) تورات

6. کس نبی پر زبور نازل کی گئی؟
(A) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام (B) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام (D) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام

7. کون سی مقدس آسمانی کتاب عہد نامہ قدیم (OLD Testament) بھی کہلاتی ہے؟
(A) زبور (B) توریت
(C) انجیل (D) قرآن

8. توریت.........
(A) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام کو عطا کی گئی (B) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام کو عطا کی گئی
(C) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کو عطا کی گئی (D) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کو عطا کی گئی

9. مقدس آسمانی کتاب زبور کے بعد کون سی آسمانی کتاب نازل ہوئی؟
(A) قرآن (B) انجیل
(C) توریت (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

10. توریت کے بعد کون سی مقدس آسمانی کتاب نازل ہوئی تھی؟
(A) زبور (B) انجیل
(C) قرآن (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

11. انجیل کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) خوشخبری (B) بڑی خبر
(C) آسمانی خبر (D) زمینی خبر

12. مقدس کتاب انجیل کس نبی پر نازل ہوئی؟
(A) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام (B) حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام

(C) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام (D) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام

13. نبی اور رسول میں کیا فرق ہے؟
(A) رسول کو ایک نیا ضابطہ اور نئی کتاب دی جاتی ہے جبکہ نبی پچھلے ضابطے اور کتاب کی پیروی کرتے ہیں
(B) نبی کو ایک نیا ضابطہ اور نئی کتاب دی جاتی ہے جبکہ رسول پچھلے ضابطے اور کتاب کی پیروی کرتے ہیں۔
(C) رسول اور نبی دونوں کو نئی کتاب دی جاتی ہے مگر دونوں کے ضابطہ قانون میں فرق ہوتا ہے۔
(D) نبی اور رسول میں کوئی فرق نہیں ہوتا۔

14. آخری مقدس آسمانی کتاب کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) توریت (B) انجیل
(C) قرآن (D) زبور

15. درج ذیل میں سے کون سی مقدس آسمانی کتاب کو دوسری مقدس آسمانی کتابوں پر فوقیت حاصل ہے اور اس کتاب کو دوسری کتابوں کی محافظ کتاب قرار دیا گیا ہے؟
(A) زبور (B) توریت
(C) قرآن (D) انجیل

16. سورۃ المائدہ کی کس آیت میں قرآن مجید اپنے آپ کو پچھلی کتابوں کی محافظ کتاب قرار دیتا ہے؟
(A) 41 (B) 48
(C) 49 (D) 50

17. قرآن مجید نبی اکرمؐ پر نازل کیا گیا' درج ذیل میں سے کون سی کتاب عربی میں نازل کی گئی؟
(A) زبور (B) قرآن
(C) توریت (D) انجیل

18. کس آسمانی کتاب کی اللہ تعالیٰ نے قیامت تک کی حفاظت کی خود ذمہ داری اٹھائی ہے؟
(A) قرآن (B) توریت
(C) انجیل (D) تمام کتابوں کی

19. "بے شک ہم نے اس کتاب کو نازل کیا ہے اور ہم ہی اس کی حفاظت کرنے والے ہیں۔" یہ آیت قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ میں بیان ہوئی ہے؟
(A) حم السجدہ (B) الرحمٰن
(C) العمران (D) الحجر

جوابات

1. (A) 2 (D) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (C)
9. (B) 10. (A) 11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (C) 15. (C) 16. (B)
17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (D)

ایمان بالآخرت

1. ایمان مفصل میں موجود پانچویں عقیدے کا کیا نام ہے؟
(A) ایمان بالآخرت (B) ایمان بالرسل
(C) ایمان بالکتب (D) ایمان بالملائکہ

2. حیات بعد موت کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے کتنے حصوں میں تقسیم کیا ہے؟
(A) دو (B) تین
(C) چار (D) پانچ

3. "جگہ یا حالت جہاں پر لوگ موت کے بعد اور فیصلے کے دن سے پہلے رہیں گے۔۔۔۔۔ان کے پیچھے موت کی آڑ ہے اور ان کے آگے علیحدہ اور غیر متحرک قسم کی حالت ہے جو کہ فیصلے کے دن تک قائم رہے گی۔" درج ذیل بیان حیات بعد موت کے بعد آنے والے پہلے حصے کے بارے میں ہے۔اس حصے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) برخ (B) برزخ
(C) باس (D) حاویہ

4. قرآن مجید کی اس سورۃ کا نام بتائیں جس کی آیت نمبر 100 میں برزخ کا لفظ اس طرح استعمال ہوا ہے کہ "ان کے آگے ایک علیحدگی (برزخ) ہے فیصلہ کے دن تک کہ جب وہ دوبارہ جی اٹھیں گے۔"
(A) سورۃ الفلق (B) سورۃ المومنین
(C) سورۃ رحمٰن (D) سورۃ النساء

5. برزخ موت اور فیصلے کے دن کا درمیانی عرصہ ہے۔ برزخ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہے؟
(A) مقررہ وقت (B) درمیان میں آدھا
(C) فیصلے کا دن (D) ساتواں آسمان

6. قرآن مجید کے مطابق درج ذیل میں سے کون سی چیز اللہ تعالیٰ نے سات دنوں میں تخلیق کی؟
(A) ارض (زمین) (B) سماوات (آسمان)
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

7. قیامت کے دن مسلمانوں کی کس زمرہ میں درجہ بندی کی جائے گی؟
(A) متقی (B) مومن
(C) مسلمان (D) a اور b اور c تینوں

8. قیامت والے دن انسانوں کی درجہ بندی کس زمرہ میں کی جائے گی؟
(A) مسلمان (B) کافر
(C) منافق (D) a,b اور c تینوں

9. قیامت کب واقع ہوگی صرف اللہ تعالیٰ جانتا ہے لیکن احادیث مبارکہ سے اس دن کے بارے میں اشارہ ملتا ہے جس دن قیامت واقع ہوگی دن بتائیں؟
(A) پیر (B) جمعہ
(C) منگل (D) اتوار

10. جب حضرت اسرافیل علیہ السلام صور پھونکے گے تو قیامت واقع ہوجائے گی۔ حضرت اسرافیل علیہ السلام کی صور پھونکنے کے فوراً بعد کیا ہوگا؟
(A) تمام مخلوقات میدان حشر کی طرف بھاگیں گے
(B) تمام مردہ مخلوق زندہ ہوجائے گی۔

(C) تمام مخلوق پر موت طاری ہو جائے گی
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

11. کب حضرت اسرافیل علیہ السلام دوبارہ صور پھونکیں گے اور تمام مخلوقات دوبارہ زندہ ہو جائے گی؟
(A) حساب کے دن (B) حشر کے دن
(C) قیامت کے دن (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

12. کس دن ہر چیز کو اللہ کے سامنے پیش کیا جائے گا اور انسانوں کو ان کے افعال و اعمال کے لحاظ سزا اور جزا دی جائے گی؟
(A) یوم آخرت (B) یوم المحیط
(C) یوم الحساب (D) یوم العاطفہ

13. یوم الحساب سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) صور پھونکنے کا دن (B) فیصلے کا دن
(C) افعال کے احتساب کا دن (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

14. یوم الحساب میں پہلا سوال کس عمل کے متعلق پوچھا جائے گا؟
(A) دین (B) توحید
(C) نماز (D) جہاد

15. درج ذیل میں سے کون سا بیان درست ہے؟
(A) کافروں کی بخشش کبھی بھی نہ ہو گی۔ (B) کافروں کی بخشش 70 سال بعد ہو گی۔
(C) کافروں کی بخشش 60 سال بعد ہو گی۔ (D) کافروں کی بخشش 50 سال بعد ہو گی۔

16. نبی اکرمؐ نے یوم الحساب سے متعلق کتنے اشارے دیے ہیں؟
(A) 72 (B) 75
(C) 80 (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

17. یوم القیامہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) حشر کا دن (B) حساب کا دن
(C) اکٹھا ہونے کا دن (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

18. یوم المحیط سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) احاطہ کرنے والا دن (B) اکٹھا کرنے والا دن
(C) آنے والا دن (D) عظیم دن

19. یوم التلاق سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) حشر کا دن (B) فیصلے کا دن
(C) اکٹھا ہونے کا دن (D) صور پھونکنے کا دن

20. یوم النافقہ فی الصور سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) قیامت کا دن (B) فیصلے کا دن
(C) صور پھونکنے کا دن (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

21. قریب آتا ہوا دن مطلب ہے.............
(A) یوم العاطفہ کا (B) یوم المحیط کا
(C) یوم الحساب کا (D) یوم القیامہ کا

22. یوم الاریب سے مراد ہے ایسا دن جس کے آنے میں کچھ شبہ نہ ہو۔ یوم الحل معلوم سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اکٹھا ہونے کا دن (B) قریب آتا ہوا دن
(C) مقررہ معلوم وقت پر آنے والا دن (D) بہت بڑا دن

23. یوم العظیم کس دن کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) قیامت کے دن کو (B) قبر میں پہلے دن کو
(C) قبر سے جی اٹھنے کے دن کو (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

24. درج ذیل میں سے کون سا بیان درست ہے؟
(A) موت کے بعد زندگی ختم ہو جاتی ہے لیکن روح کی موت واقع نہیں ہوتی
(B) موت کے بعد زندگی اور روح دونوں کی موت واقع ہو جاتی ہے
(C) موت کے بعد زندگی قائم رہتی ہے لیکن روح پرواز کر جاتی ہے
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

25. مومن کا مطلب ہے وفادار متقی سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) یقین رکھنے والا (B) ایماندار
(C) پرہیزگار (D) عظیم

26. قیامت والے دن اچھے کاموں کے انعام کے سلسلے میں مسلمانوں کو جنت عطا کی جائے گی جنت کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) باغ (B) انعام
(C) کامیابی (D) امید

27. اللہ تعالیٰ مسلمانوں کو جنت عطا کرے گا' جنت حاصل کرنے کیلئے درج ذیل میں سے کون سی چیز ہونی چاہیے؟

(A) عقیدہ (B) نیک اعمال
(C) aاورbدونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

28. جنت سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کون سا بیان درست ہے؟

(A) یہ ایک جسمانی لذت ہے (B) یہ ایک روحانی لذت ہے
(C) aاورbدونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

29. درج ذیل الفاظ میں سے کون سے الفاظ قرآن مجید میں جنت کے لیے استعمال ہوئے ہیں؟

(A) فردوس' روضہ اور دار لخلد (B) دار المقامہ' دار القرار' المروہ
(C) دار السلام' دار الجلال' جنت النعیم (D) b,a اور c تینوں

30. جنت کے اس مقام پر جس کا نام محمود ہے کون فائز ہوگا؟

(A) مومن (B) متقی
(C) انبیاء کرام (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

31. جنت میں سب سے پہلے قدم رکھنے والے نبی کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام (B) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام (D) حضرت محمدؐ

32. قرآن مجید میں کتنی دفعہ جنت کا ذکر آیا ہے؟

(A) 150 (B) 200
(C) 250 (D) 300

33. رضوان کون ہے؟

(A) خازن جنت (B) خازن جہنم
(C) جنت کا ایک درخت (D) جہنم کا ایک درخت

34. قرآن مجید کی کتنی سورتوں میں مومنین سے جنت کے وعدے کا ذکر آیا ہے؟

(A) 15 (B) 10
(C) 6 (D) 2

35. غیؒ آسام' موباق' سعیر' جیل' سائیل' سحق قرآنی تعلیمات کے مطابق کیا ہیں؟

(A) جہنم کی وادیاں اور ندیاں (B) جنت کی وادیاں اور ندیاں
(C) جہنم کے نام (D) جنت کے نام

36. جنت میں مسلمانوں کیلئے سب سے بڑا مقام کیا ہوگا؟

(A) موباق نامی جنت کی وادی (B) اللہ تعالیٰ کا دیدار
(C) حضرت محمدؐ کا دیدار (D) نیک دوستوں کا ساتھ

37. کافروں کیلئے اللہ تعالیٰ نے جہنم تیار کی ہے' جہنم کے کتنے دروازے ہیں؟

(A) 7 (B) 9
(C) 15 (D) 20

38. داروغہ جہنم کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) ملک (B) سعود
(C) جبل (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

39. حاویہ کیا ہے؟

(A) جہنم کی تنگ ترین جگہ (B) جہنم کی گہری ترین جگہ
(C) جہنم کی اونچی ترین جگہ (D) جہنم کی خوفناک ترین جگہ

40. جہنم کی کس چوٹی کا ذکر قرآن مجید میں آیا ہے؟

(A) محیط (B) عاطفہ
(C) سعود (D) حلقہ

41. حیات بعد موت کا پہلا حصہ برزخ کہلاتا ہے' دوسرا حصہ جو کہ دائمی ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) آخرت کی زندگی (B) دائمی زندگی
(C) عاقلہ کی زندگی (D) لاریب زندگی

42. موت کے فوراً بعد قبر میں جو حساب ہوتا ہے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) یوم العاقلہ (B) حساب صغریٰ
(C) قیامۃ صغریٰ (D) یوم الصغریٰ

43. ہر مذہب کی ایک انفرادی خصوصیت ہوتی ہے۔ اسلام کی انفرادی خصوصیت کیا ہے جو کہ ایک حدیث کے مطابق اسلام کے عقائد کا بھی حصہ ہے؟
(A) سچ (B) حیا
(C) ایمانداری (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

44. ہر مذہب کی ایک انفرادی خصوصیت ہوتی ہے اور اسلام کی انفرادی خصوصیت حیا ہے۔" یہ ایک حدیث ہے۔ اس حدیث کے راوی کون ہیں؟
(A) زید ابن حارثؓ (B) زید ابن طلحہؓ
(C) زید ابن عاصؓ (D) زید ابن عمرؓ

45. حیا ایمان کی شاخ ہے۔" حیا اور ایمان ساتھ ساتھ چلتے ہیں اگر ان میں سے ایک چیز چلی جاتی ہے تو دوسری بھی چلی جاتی ہے۔" یہ ایک..........
(A) قرآنی آیت ہے (B) حدیث ہے
(C) روایت ہے (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

46. "اللہ تعالیٰ سے حیا کرو جیسے اس سے حیا کا حق ہے۔" یہ حدیث صحاح ستہ میں سے کس کتاب میں بیان ہوئی ہے؟
(A) صحیح بخاری (B) صحیح مسلم
(C) ترمذی شریف (D) سنن ابی داؤد

جوابات

1.	(A)	2	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(B)	5.	(B)	6.	(C)	7.	(D)	8.	(D)
9.	(B)	10.	(C)	11.	(B)	12.	(C)	13.	(C)	14.	(C)	15.	(A)	16.	(A)
17.	(A)	18.	(A)	19.	(C)	20.	(C)	21.	(A)	22.	(C)	23.	(A)	24.	(A)
25.	(C)	26	(A)	27	(C)	28	(C)	29	(D)	30	(C)	31	(D)	32	(A)
33	(A)	34	(C)	35	(A)	36	(B)	37	(A)	38	(A)	39	(D)	40	(C)
41	(A)	42	(C)	43	(B)	44	(B)	45	(B)	46	(C)				

ارکان اسلام۔شہادت

1. کس بنیاد پر اسلام کی عمارت کھڑی ہے؟

(A) ارکان اسلام (B) عقیدہ اسلام
(C) پیروکار اسلام (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

2. اسلامی تعلیمات اور طرز زندگی کی بنیاد بہت سارے عبادت کے فرائض ہیں جن کو ارکان اسلام کہا جاتا ہے۔ ارکان اسلام کتنے ہیں؟

(A) چار (B) پانچ
(C) چھ (D) سات

3. پانچ ارکان اسلام یہ ہیں۔ نماز' روزہ' زکوۃ' حج اور ....

(A) جہاد (B) ☆ شہادت
(C) ایمان بالرسل (D) فرشتوں پر ایمان

4. اسلام کے پہلے رکن کا نام بتائیں؟ (P.C.S.Judicial 2001)

(A) شہادت (B) نماز
(C) روزہ (D) زکوۃ

5. توحید سے مراد اس بات کی شہادت اور اقرار ہے کہ اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں۔ توحید کے نظریے کے مطابق اللہ تعالیٰ ....

(A) اپنی ذات میں یکتا ہیں یعنی ایک سے زیادہ اللہ موجود نہیں ہیں۔
(B) صفات میں یکتا ہیں یعنی صفات کے لحاظ اللہ کا کوئی ثانی نہیں۔
(C) اعمال میں یکتا ہیں یعنی جو کام اللہ کر سکتا ہے وہ کوئی اور نہیں کر سکتا۔
(D) b'a اور c تینوں

6. شہادت ایک حلف وفاداری ہے۔ ایک مسلمان کلمہ شہادت اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهٗ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ پڑھ کر اس

(A) میں گواہی دیتا ہوں کہ اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں۔
(B) میں گواہی دیتا ہوں کہ محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم اللہ کے بندے اور رسول ہیں۔
(C) a اور b دونوں
(D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

8. توحید کا متضاد شرک ہے۔ شرک سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(A) اللہ کے ساتھ شریک ٹھہرانا۔
(B) بتوں کی پوجا کرنا۔
(C) کسی زندہ یا مردہ کی عبادت کرنا
(D) b'a اور c تینوں۔

8. شرک کی قسمیں بتائیں؟

(A) شرک عظیم (B) شرک صغیرہ
(C) چھپا ہوا شرک (D) b'a اور c تینوں

9. اللہ تعالیٰ کے سوا کسی اور کے نام کی قربانی کی ممانعت کا ذکر قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ کی کس آیت میں آیا ہے؟

(A) سورالمائدہ آیت نمبر 3 (B) سورت النحل آیت نمبر 856
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

جوابات

. (A) 2 (B) 3. (B) 4. (A)
5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (D)
9. (C)

نماز

1. اسلام کے دوسرے رکن کا نام بتائیں؟
(a) نماز (b) روزہ
(c) زکوۃ (d) حج

2. کس موقع پر نبی اکرم کو تحفتاً نماز عطا کی گئی؟
(a) ہجرت مدینہ (b) میثاق مدینہ
(c) معراج (d) شب قدر

3. پانچ نمازوں کی فرضیت کا حکم کب ہوا؟
(a) 10 نبوی (b) 11 نبوی
(c) 12 نبوی (d) 13 نبوی

4. شروع میں صرف دو نمازیں فرض قرار دی گئی اور وہ تھیں.........
(a) فجر اور ظہر کی (b) مغرب اور عشاء کی
(c) فجر اور عصر کی (d) عصر اور مغرب کی

5. قرآن مجید میں کتنی بار نماز کا حکم آیا ہے؟
(a) 700 سے زیادہ مرتبہ (b) 800 سے زیادہ مرتبہ
(c) 900 سے زیادہ مرتبہ (d) 1000 سے زیادہ مرتبہ

6. قیامت کے دن انسان کے حساب کے وقت پوچھا جانے والا پہلا سوال کونسا ہوگا؟
(a) روزہ (b) زکوۃ
(c) نماز (d) حج

7. قرآن مجید کے مطابق فرائض وضو کتنے ہیں؟
(a) 8 (b) 6
(c) 4 (d) 3

8. سنت وضو کی تعداد کیا ہے؟
(a) 15 (b) 14
(c) 13 (d) 12

9. جماع، ایام حیض اور خون استحاضہ کے بعد بھی ناپاکیزگی یا گندگی کی حالت کا شکار ہونے کی وجہ سے وضو ناکارہ ہو جاتا ہے وضو ناکارہ ہو جانے کا یہ عمل کہلاتا ہے؟
(a) حدث اصغر (b) حدث اکبر
(c) جنابت اصغر (d) جنابت اکبر

10. وضو تین ہجری کو فرض ہوا قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ میں وضو کی فرضیت کا حکم آیا ہے؟
(a) سورۃ مریم (b) سورۃ نور
(c) المائدہ (d) البقرہ

11. جب باجماعت نماز کیلئے نمازی قطاروں میں کھڑے ہوتے ہیں تو موذن اذان کے الفاظ دہراتا ہے لیکن اس دفعہ اذان کے الفاظ دہراتے ہوئے نہ تو وہ اپنی انگلیوں کو کانوں میں رکھتا ہے اور نہ ہی اپنے چہرے کو دائیں اور بائیں موڑتا ہے یہ الفاظ کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
(a) اذان (b) دعا
(c) اقامت (d) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

12. نبی پاک کی سنت کو سنت موکدہ اور سنت غیر موکدہ میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔ سنت موکدہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(a) وہ عمل جو نبی پاکؐ نے ہمیشہ کیا
(b) وہ عمل جو نبی پاکؐ نے ہمیشہ کیا ماسوائے کسی ناگزیر وجہ کے
(c) وہ عمل جو نبی پاکؐ نے مکہ میں کیے
(d) وہ عمل جو نبی پاکؐ نے مدینہ میں کیے

13. سنت غیر موکدہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(a) وہ عمل جو نبی پاکؐ نے ہمیشہ کرتے تھے مگر کسی خاص وجہ سے چھوڑ بھی دیے تھے
(b) وہ عمل جو نبی پاکؐ اکثر کرتے تھے مگر کسی خاص وجہ کے بغیر چھوڑ بھی دیتے تھے
(c) وہ عمل جو نبی پاکؐ خود تو کرتے تھے لیکن دوسروں کو کرنے کی تلقین نہیں کرتے تھے
(d) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

14. نماز کی ہر رکعت مشتمل ہوتی ہے تکبیر تحریمہ، قیام، قرات، رکوع، سجود اور............
(a) تشھد پر (b) تسلیم پر
(c) قعدہ اخیرہ پر (d) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

15. باقاعدہ نماز کے آغاز سے پہلے درج ذیل شرائط کا پورا ہونا ضروری ہے جسمیں شامل ہیں قبول اسلام، نیت باندھنا، صفائی، جسم کو ڈھانپنا اور۔۔۔
(a) پاکیزگی (b) قبلہ رخ کرنا
(c) مقررہ وقت پر نماز ادا کرنا (d) c،b،a تینوں

16. اس شخص کیلئے کون سی اصطلاح استعمال ہوتی ہے جو کہ باجماعت نہیں بلکہ اکیلا نماز ادا کرتا ہے
(a) واحد (b) مستحب
(c) منفرد (d) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

17. ایک امام کے پیچھے باجماعت نماز ادا کرنے والے نمازی کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(a) منفرد (b) مستحد
(c) مقتدی (d) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

18. نماز کے کس رکن کی ادائیگی کے وقت سبحان ربی الاعلیٰ کی تسبیح ادا کی جاتی ہے؟
(a) قعدہ (b) قیام
(c) سجود (d) جلسہ

19. کس نماز کے علاوہ ہر نماز سے پہلے اذان دی جاتی ہے؟
(a) عیدالفطر (b) عیدالضحیٰ
(c) نماز جنازہ (d) c،b،a تینوں

20. ہجرت مدینہ کے فوراً بعد اذان کا آغاز ہوا اور حضرت محمد ﷺ نے حضرت بلالؓ کو موذن مقرر کیا کیونکہ ان کی آواز بہت بلند تھی حضرت بلالؓ نے کس سے اذان کے الفاظ سیکھے تھے؟
(a) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (b) حضرت عمرؓ
(c) حضرت جبرائیل (d) حضرت عبداللہ بن زیدؓ

21. ایک نماز میں تکبیر تحریمہ کتنی بار ادا کی جاتی ہے؟
(a) ایک (b) دو
(c) تین (d) چار

22. دو سجدوں کے درمیان کچھ دیر کا قیام جو کہ واجب ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(a) قومہ (b) قعدہ
(c) رکوع (d) جلسہ

23. رکوع کے بعد کچھ دیر قیام جو کہ واجب ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(a) قعدہ (b) جلسہ
(c) قیام (d) قومہ

24. پانچ فرض نمازوں کے کل فرائض کی تعداد کیا ہے؟
(a) 18 (b) 17
(c) 16 (d) 15

25. باجماعت نماز ادائیگی کیلئے کم از کم کتنے نمازیوں کا ہونا ضروری ہے؟
(a) دو (b) تین
(c) چار (d) پانچ

26. تمام فرض نمازوں میں کتنی رکعتیں شامل ہیں؟
(a) 78 (b) 68
(c) 58 (d) 48

27. نماز میں اعوذ باللہ پڑھنے کو تعوذ کہتے ہیں۔ یہ بتائیں نماز میں بسم اللہ پڑھنے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(a) تسمیہ (b) تشہد
(c) تحلیل (d) جلسہ

28. فرض کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
(a) دو (b) تین
(c) چار (d) پانچ

29. فرض کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(a) ضروری (b) اہم
(c) حکم (d) a،b اور c تینوں

30. نماز کی وہ رکعت کیا کہلاتی ہیں جو کہ اگر ادا کی جائیں تو باعث ثواب ہیں لیکن اگر ادا نہ کی جائیں تو باعث گناہ نہیں ہیں؟
(a) نفل (b) وتر
(c) واجب (d) اشراق

31. صلوٰۃ وتر میں کون سی دعا پڑھی جاتی ہے؟
(a) دعائے قنوت (b) دعائے مغفرت
(c) قنوت نازلہ (d) کوئی بھی نہیں

32. صلوٰۃ عشاء سترہ رکعتوں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے جن میں چار سنتیں چار فرض، دو سنتیں، دو نفل اور تین وتر اور دو نفل شامل ہیں اس نماز میں فرضوں کے بعد پڑھی جانے والی دو سنتیں موکدہ ہیں اور فرضوں سے پیشتر پڑھی جانے والی چار سنتیں..........
(a) موکدہ ہیں (b) غیر موکدہ ہیں
(c) واجب ہیں (d) مستحب ہیں

33. اس نماز کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس میں امام بلند آواز میں قرأت کرتا ہے؟
(a) جہری صلوٰۃ (b) چاشت
(c) اشراق (d) تہجد

34. کس وقت پر ادائیگی نماز کی ممانعت ہے اس لئے اس وقت پڑھی جانے والی نماز مکروہ کہلاتی ہے؟
(a) آدھی رات کے وقت (b) زوال کے وقت
(c) چاند گرہن کے وقت (d) سورج گرہن کے وقت

35. وہ کون سی نفلی نماز ہے جو کہ سورج طلوع ہونے کے وقت سے دن کے چوتھائی حصے تک ادا کی جاسکتی ہے؟
(a) چاشت (b) اشراق
(c) صلوٰۃ تسبیح (d) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

36. کون سی نفلی نماز کا ثواب حج یا عمرہ کے برابر ہے؟
(a) تہجد (b) اشراق
(c) چاشت (d) تراویح

37. اس نفلی نماز کا نام بتائیں جو کہ اشراق کے بعد آدھے دن تک پڑھی جاسکتی ہے؟
(a) استخارہ (b) اشراق
(c) چاشت (d) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

38. زوال کا وقت کیا ہے؟
(a) چاشت کے بعد ظہر سے پہلے (b) چاشت کے بعد عصر سے پہلے
(c) چاشت کے بعد مغرب سے پہلے (d) چاشت کے بعد عشاء سے پہلے

39. کون سی نفلی نماز آدھی رات سے لیکر پو پھٹنے تک ادا کی جاسکتی ہے؟
(a) اشراق (b) چاشت
(c) تہجد (d) اوابین

40. کون سی نماز تمام نمازی ایک لائن میں صرف کھڑے ادا کرتے ہیں؟
(a) نماز جنازہ (b) نماز استسقاء
(c) نماز خسوف (d) نماز کسوف

41. کس نماز میں نہ تو آیات قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کی جاتی ہیں اور نہ ہی کوئی سجدہ ادا کیا جاتا ہے؟

(a) صلوٰۃ کسوف (b) صلوٰۃ خسوف
(c) صلوٰۃ جنازہ (d) کسی میں بھی نہیں

42. صلوٰۃ جنازہ میں کتنی تکبیریں پڑھی جاتی ہیں؟

(a) چار (b) پانچ
(c) چھ (d) آٹھ

43. مسلمانوں نے پہلی عید الفطر شوال کے مہینے میں دو ہجری کو منائی مسلمانوں نے عید الضحیٰ کب پہلی بار منائی؟

(a) ذی الحج 2 ہجری کو (b) ذی الحج 3 ہجری کو
(c) ذی الحج 4 ہجری کو (d) ذی الحج 5 ہجری کو

44. کس نماز میں چھ اضافی تکبیریں پڑھی جاتی ہیں؟

(a) صلوٰۃ عیدین (b) صلوٰۃ کسوف
(c) صلوٰۃ خسوف (d) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

45. کس موقع پر صلوٰۃ خسوف ادا کی جاتی ہے؟

(a) چاند گرھن (b) سورج گرھن
(c) قحط (d) بارش کی کمی

46. نفلی نماز صلوٰۃ استخارہ کس مقصد کیلئے ادا کی جاتی ہے؟

(a) بارش کیلئے
(b) خوف سے نجات کیلئے
(c) صحت یابی کے لئے
(d) کوئی کام شروع کرنے سے پہلے اللہ کی رضا جاننے کیلئے

47. کون سی نماز اپنی موجودہ مشکلات کو حل کرنے کیلئے ادا کی جاتی ہے؟

(a) صلوٰۃ استخارہ (b) صلوٰۃ جمعہ
(c) صلوٰۃ حاجت (d) صلوٰۃ کسوف

48. کس موقع پر مسلمانوں کو اپنی نمازوں کو مختصر کرنے کا حکم ہے؟

(a) دوران جنگ (b) دوران خوف
(c) دوران بیماری (d) دوران سفر

49. دوران سفر نماز مختصر کرنے کا عمل کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(a) استسقیٰ (b) واجب
(c) سنت (d) قصر

جوابات

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(A)	4.	(C)	5.	(A)	6.	(C)	7.	(C)	8.	(B)
9.	(B)	10.	(C)	11.	(C)	12.	(B)	13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)	16.	(C)
17.	(C)	18.	(C)	19.	(D)	20.	(D)	21.	(A)	22.	(D)	23.	(D)	24.	(B)
25.	(A)	26	(D)	27	(A)	28	(A)	29	(D)	30	(A)	31	(A)	32	(B)
33	(A)	34	(B)	35	(B)	36	(B)	37	(C)	38	(A)	39	(C)	40	(A)
41	(C)	42	(A)	43	(A)	44	(A)	45	(A)	46	(D)	47	(C)	48	(D)
49	(D)														

صوم(روزہ)

1. اسلامی کیلنڈر کے اس مہینے کا نام بتائیں جس میں نبی پاک محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم پر پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی؟
(A) محرم (B) صفر
(C) رمضان (D) رجب

2. روزہ ان پانچ ارکان اسلام میں سے ایک رکن ہے جس پر اسلام کی عمارت کھڑی ہوتی ہے۔ روزہ کب فرض ہوا؟
(A) 10 شعبان دو ہجری (B) 10 شعبان 3 ہجری
(C) 10 شعبان 4 ہجری (D) 10 شعبان 5 ہجری۔

3. کس رکن اسلام کو ڈھال قرار دیا گیا ہے؟
(A) روزہ (B) نماز
(C) زکوٰۃ (D) جہاد

4. یہ بات کس نے کہی ہے کہ ہر شے کی ایک زکوٰۃ ہے اور جسم کی زکوٰۃ روزہ ہے؟
(A) اللہ (B) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم
(C) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

5. ایک سال میں کتنے دن ایسے ہیں جن میں روزہ رکھنے کی ممانعت ہے؟
(A) 5 (B) 6
(C) 7 (D) کوئی بھی نہیں

6. ان دنوں کے بارے میں بتائیں جن میں روزہ رکھنا منع ہے؟
(A) تشریق کے دن (B) عید کے دن
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

7. رمضان کا پہلا عشرہ کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) عشرہ مغفرت (B) عشرہ رحمت
(C) عشرہ نجات نار جہنم (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

8. رمضان کا دوسرا عشرہ کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) عشرہ مغفرت (B) عشرہ رحمت
(C) عشرہ نجات نار جہنم (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

9. رمضان کا تیسرا عشرہ کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) عشرہ نجات نار جہنم (B) عشرہ رحمت
(C) عشرہ مغفرت (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

10. کس رات کی عبادت کے بارے میں کہا گیا ہے کہ اس رات کی عبادت ہزار راتوں کی عبادت سے بہتر ہے؟
(A) لیلۃ القدر (B) لیلۃ البرأت
(C) لیلۃ المعراج (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

11. ارادتاً توڑے گئے روزے کا کفارہ کیا ہے؟
(A) لگاتار 60 روزے رکھے۔
(B) 60 ضرورت مندوں کو دن میں دو مرتبہ کھانا کھلائے۔
(C) اناج خیرات کرے۔
(D) a اور b اور c تینوں

12. ایک خاص عبادت اعتکاف رمضان میں ادا کی جاتی ہے۔ اعتکاف کے معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) سجدہ (B) وضو
(C) تنہائی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

13. رمضان کے علاوہ اعتکاف کی عبادت نفل ہے۔ نفل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ٹھہرانا (B) تقرر کرنا
(C) معین کرنا (D) رضا کارانہ عمل

14. آخری دفعہ نبی پاک محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کتنے دنوں کیلئے اعتکاف بیٹھے تھے؟
(A) 10 دنوں کے لیے (B) 15 دنوں کے لیے
(C) 20 دنوں کے لیے (D) 25 دنوں کے لیے

15. سورۃ البقرہ کی کون سی آیت روزے کی فرضیت سے متعلق ہے؟
(A) 83 (B) 84
(C) 85 (D) 86

16. "اَلصَّومُ جُنَّۃٌ" میں "جُنَّۃٌ" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) جنت (B) ڈھال
(C) کامیابی (D) روزہ

17. نبی پاک محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے رمضان کے مواسات قرار دیا ہے 'شہر مواسات' سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) غم بانٹنے کا مہینہ (B) خوشی بانٹنے کا مہینہ
(C) کامیابی کا مہینہ (D) مغفرت مانگنے کا

جوابات

) 2 (A) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (A)
) 10. (A) 11. (D) 12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (A) 15. (A) 16. (B)
)

زکوٰۃ

1. اسلام کے اس بنیادی رکن کا نام بتائیں جس کا ذکر قرآن مجید میں اکثر جگہوں پر نماز کے ساتھ آتا ہے؟
(A) زکوٰۃ (B) حج
(C) روزہ (D) توحید

2. عربی لفظ زکوٰۃ تزکیہ سے لیا گیا ہے۔ اس کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) چھوڑ دینا (B) دے دینا
(C) پاک کرنا (D) خیرات کرنا

3. زکوٰۃ سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کونسا بیان درست ہے؟
(A) یہ اسلام کا واحد رکن ہے جو کہ غریبوں پر عائد نہیں ہوتا۔
(B) یہ اسلام کا واحد رکن ہے جو کہ صرف مالی قربانی مانگتا ہے۔
(C) a اور b دونوں
(D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

4. زکوٰۃ کب فرض ہوئی؟
(A) 2 ہجری (B) 3 ہجری
(C) 4 ہجری (D) 5 ہجری

5. قرآن مجید میں زکوٰۃ کی ادائیگی سے متعلق احکامات کتنی بار آئے ہیں؟ (DZO 2002)
(A) 82 (B) 83
(C) 84 (D) 85

6. ہر باشعور اور آزاد مسلمان پر زکوٰۃ فرض ہے۔ مال کی وہ کم سے کم مقدار جس پر اللہ تعالیٰ نے زکوٰۃ فرض کی ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) حساب (B) نصاب
(C) تزکیہ (D) خیرات

7. وہ شخص کیا کہلاتا ہے جو مال کی کم از کم اتنی مقدار رکھتا ہے کہ جس پر زکوٰۃ عائد ہوتی ہے؟
(A) صاحب حساب (B) صاحب نصاب
(C) صاحب توفیق (D) صاحب اموال

8. زکوٰۃ کی ایک قسم ظاہر کہلاتی ہے اس قسم میں مویشی آتے ہیں۔ زکوٰۃ کی دوسری قسم باطن کہلاتی ہے۔ اس میں کس قسم کا مال شامل ہوتا ہے؟
(A) سونا اور چاندی (B) تجارتی مال
(C) نقد مال (D) a'b اور c تینوں

9. باطنی اموال کا کونسا حصہ زکوٰۃ کے طور پر وصول کیا جاتا ہے؟
(A) دسواں (B) بیسواں
(C) تیسواں (D) چالیسواں

10. زکوٰۃ غریب لوگوں کو دی جاتی ہے۔ ان میں سے وہ کون ہے جن کو زکوٰۃ نہیں دی جا سکتی؟
(A) حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی اولاد (B) والدین
(C) غیر مسلم (D) a'b اور c تینوں

11. زکوۃ کا نصاب کتنا ہے؟
(A) ساڑھے باون تولے چاندی یا ساڑھے سات تولے سونے پر اڑھائی فیصد
(B) ساڑھے ساٹھ تولے چاندی یا ساڑھے نو تولے سونے پر اڑھائی فیصد
(C) ساڑھے پنسٹھ تولے چاندی یا ساڑھے دس تولے سونے پر اڑھائی فیصد
(D) ساڑھے ستر تولے چاندی یا ساڑھے گیارہ تولے سونے پر اڑھائی فیصد

12. سونے کا گراموں میں نصاب کتنا ہے؟
(A) 87.48 گرام (B) 90 گرام
(C) 91 گرام (D) 92 گرام

13. وہ کون سا لازمی محصول ہے جو زرعی زمینوں پر عائد ہوتا ہے؟
(A) عشر (B) خراج
(C) جذیہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

14. جزیہ کو محصول عام بھی کہتے ہیں' یہ ذمیوں سے وصول کیا جاتا ہے۔ ذمی سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اسلامی ریاست کے غریب (B) اسلامی ریاست کے یہودی لوگ
(C) اسلامی ریاست کے عیسائی (D) اسلامی ریاست کے تمام غیر مسلم

15. جنگی قیدیوں سے ایک محصول وصول کیا جاتا ہے اس کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) زکوۃ (B) فے
(C) فدیہ (D) عشر

16. قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ میں زکوۃ کے نظام سے متعلق تمام احکامات بیان ہوئے ہیں؟
(A) سورۃ توبہ (B) سورۃ ملک
(C) سورۃ محمد (D) سورۃ فلق

17. پاکستان میں 1973ء کے آئین میں کون سا آرٹیکل زکوۃ سے متعلق ہے؟
(A) 34 (B) 33
(C) 32 (D) 31

18. زکوۃ کے حکم کے اندر 1973ء کے آئین کا کون سا آرٹیکل ضلع زکوۃ اور عشر کمیٹیوں سے متعلق ہے؟
(A) 16 (B) 17
(C) 18 (D) 19

19. زکوۃ کے کتنے مصارف ہیں؟
(A) 6 (B) 8
(C) 10 (D) 9

20. زکوۃ کے مکمل طور پر احکامات کب نافذ ہوئے؟
(A) 8ہجری (B) 9ہجری
(C) 10ہجری (D) 6ہجری

جوابات

1. (A) 2 (C) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (A) 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (D)
9. (D) 10. (D) 11. (A) 12. (A) 13. (A) 14. (D) 15. (C) 16. (A)
17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (b)

حج

1. اسلام کے اس بنیادی رکن کا نام بتائیں جو جسمانی اور مالی دونوں قسم کی قربانی مانگتا ہے؟
(A) روزہ (B) نماز
(C) زکوٰۃ (D) حج

2. حج ارکان اسلام کا پانچواں اور آخری رکن ہے۔ حج کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) زیارت کا ارادہ کرنا (B) تیزی سے چلنا
(C) اپنے آپ کو پاک کرنا (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

3. حضرت نوحؑ کے دور نبوت میں خانہ کعبہ کی عمارت بالکل تباہ ہوگئی تھی۔ وجہ کیا تھی؟
(A) سیلاب (B) آگ
(C) زلزلہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

4. خانہ کعبہ مکہ معظمہ میں واقع ہے۔ اللہ کے اس گھر کو..........
(A) بیت العتیق بھی کہتے ہیں۔ (B) بیت المعظم بھی کہتے ہیں۔
(C) بیت اکبر بھی کہتے ہیں۔ (D) بیت الرحمٰن بھی کہتے ہیں۔

5. مسلمانوں کے لیے اس دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ پاکیزہ اور مقدس جگہ مکہ مکرمہ ہے۔ اس مقدس علاقے کا نام بتائیں جو کہ مکہ کے اردگرد پایا جاتا ہے؟
(A) عرفات (B) منیٰ
(C) حرم (D) میقات

6. وہ جگہ کیا کہلاتی ہے جہاں پر حضرت ابراہیمؑ خانہ کعبہ کی تعمیر کے وقت کھڑے ہوئے تھے؟
(A) مقام ابراہیم (B) مقام اسماعیل
(C) مقام سلام (D) مقام رسول

7. حاجیوں کا کعبہ کے گرد چکر لگانے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) طواف (B) سعی
(C) رمی (D) وقوف

8. ان سلے کپڑے کی دو سفید چادروں کو احرام کہتے ہیں۔ احرام کے فرائض کتنے ہیں؟
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4

9. سعی سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) دو پہاڑی چوٹیوں صفا اور مروہ کے درمیان سات چکر لگانے کو
(B) حج کے لیے احرام باندھنے کو
(C) اس جدوجہد کو جو کہ ایک حاجی حج کے دوران کرتا ہے۔
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں۔

10. احرام باندھنے کے بعد اور عرفات جانے سے پہلے حجاج کرام کون سا عمل کرتے ہیں؟
(A) جمرہ (B) صفا اور مروہ کے درمیان سعی
(C) طواف زیارت (D) مقام ابراہیم پر دو رکعت نماز

11. جہاں پر حضرت محمد ﷺ نے آخری خطبہ دیا تھا اس جگہ کو جبل رحمت کہتے ہیں۔ جبل رحمت کہاں واقع ہے؟

(A) عرفات (B) منیٰ
(C) مزدلفہ (D) صفا

12. میدان عرفات میں غروب آفتاب کے بعد حجاج کرام تلبیہ پڑھتے ہوئے اور بغیر مغرب کی نماز ادا کیے ہوئے کس مقام کی طرف روانہ ہو جاتے ہیں؟

(A) منیٰ (B) صفا
(C) مزدلفہ (D) حطیم

13. قرآن مجید نے درج ذیل میں سے کونسی جگہ کو مقدس یادگار کہہ کر پکارا ہے؟

(A) عرفات (B) مزدلفہ
(C) منیٰ (D) حطیم

14. مزدلفہ سے شیطان پر پھینکی جانے والی کنکریاں اکٹھی کرنے کے بعد حجاج کرام کہاں کے لئے روانہ ہوتے ہیں؟

(A) منیٰ (B) عرفات
(C) صفا (D) مکہ

15. شیاطین کو کنکر مارنے کے عمل کو رمی کہتے ہیں۔ حجاج کرام کا وہ کونسا عمل ہے جو کہ رمی کے بعد ختم ہو جاتا ہے؟

(A) تلبیہ کا پڑھنا (B) کلمہ کا پڑھنا
(C) دعاؤں کا پڑھنا (D) درود کا پڑھنا

16. حجاج کرام کا منیٰ میں پہلے دن کا قیام، عرفات میں دوسرے دن کا قیام اور تیسرے دن مزدلفہ میں قیام کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(A) سعی (B) جمرہ
(C) وقوف (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

17. حج کے دوران قربانی کی رسم دنیا بھر کے مسلمانوں کو اکٹھا کر دیتی ہے۔ درج ذیل ناموں میں سے کون سا نام قربانی کے دن کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے؟

(A) یوم النحر (B) یوم الجمل
(C) یوم اکبر (D) [illegible]

18. حجر اسود سے مراد ہے کالا پتھر حجر اسود کو بوسہ دینے کے عمل کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) استلام (B) قصر
(C) ہدی (D) رمل

19. حجر اسود کا اصل رنگ کیا تھا؟

(A) کالا (B) سفید
(C) نیلا (D) سبز

20. حجر اسود کی تعمیر کے دوران کس نے حجر اسود حضرت اسماعیلؑ کے حوالے کیا تھا؟

(A) حضرت آدمؑ (B) حضرت ابراہیمؑ
(C) حضرت جبرائیلؑ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

21. حج اصغر کس کو کہتے ہیں؟

(A) طواف وداع (B) عمرہ
(C) جمرہ (D) کوئی بھی نہیں

22. کس دن کے روزے کے بارے میں حضرت محمد ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ اس دن کا روزہ ایک گزشتہ اور ایک آئندہ سال کے گناہوں کا کفارہ ہے؟

(A) یوم عرفہ (9 ذی الحج کا روزہ) (B) شب قدر کا روزہ
(C) شب برات کا روزہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

23. مرد کا احرام کتنے کپڑوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے؟

(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

24. عورت کا احرام کتنے کپڑوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے؟

(A) 2 (B) 3.
(C) 4 (D) 5

25. حج کب فرض ہوا؟

(A) 9 ہجری (B) 10 ہجری

(C) 8 ہجری (D) 6 ہجری

26. پہلا حج 9 ہجری میں ہوا تھا اس کے امام کون تھے؟

(A) ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت محمد ﷺ

(C) حضرت عمرؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

27. حضرت محمد ﷺ نے کتنے حج کیے؟

(A) ایک (B) دو

(C) تین (D) چار

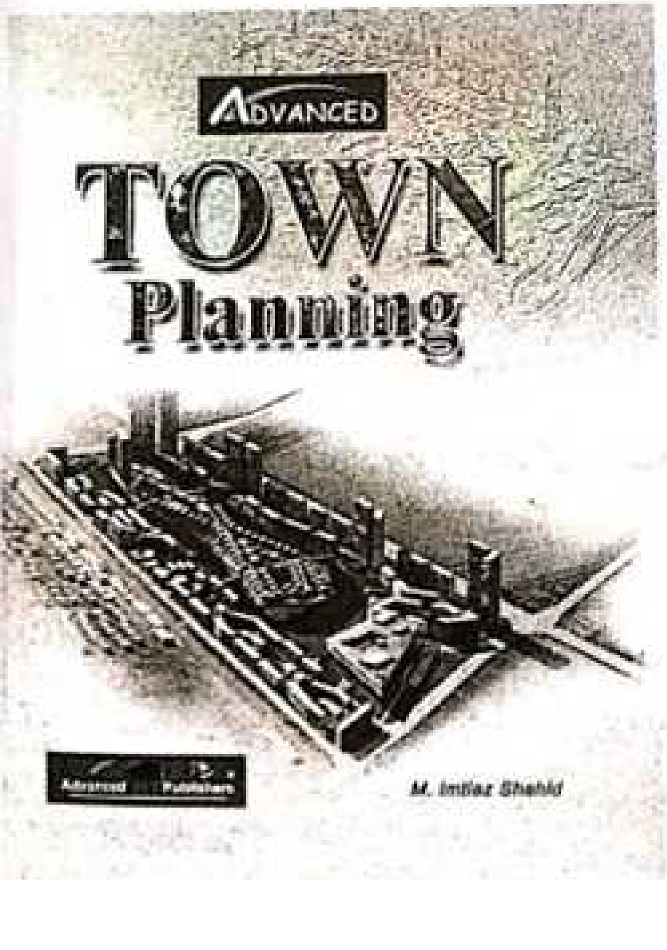
28. حضور اکرم ﷺ نے کتنے عمرے کیے؟

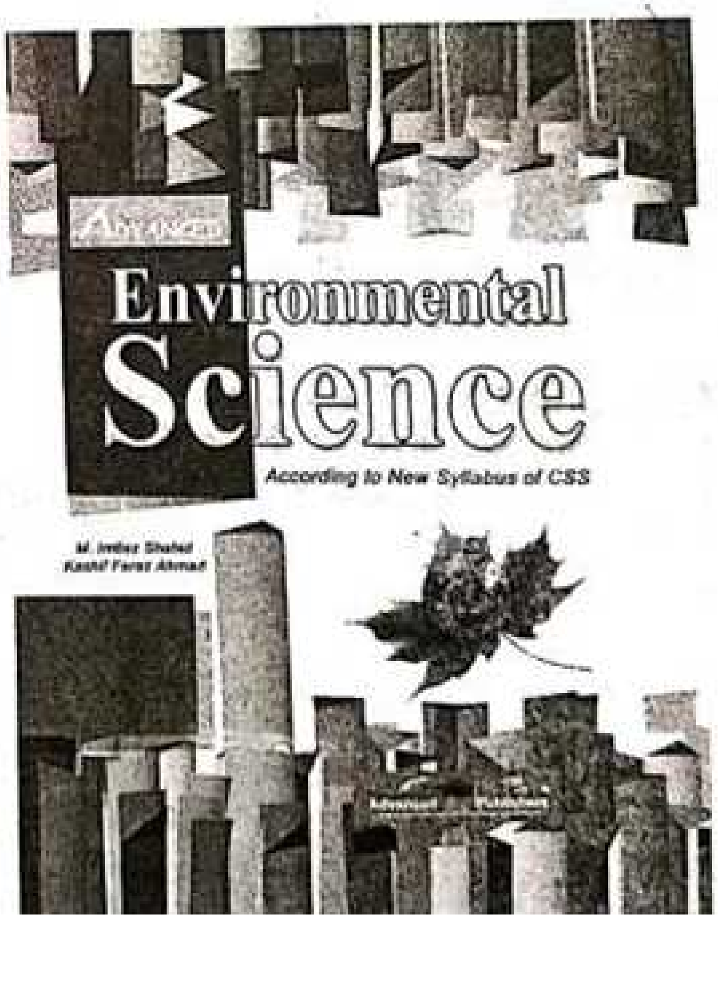
(A) 2 (B) 3

(C) 4 (D) 5

جوابات

1.	(D)	2	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(A)	5.	(C)	6.	(A)	7.	(A)	8.	(D)
9.	(A)	10.	(B)	11.	(A)	12.	(C)	13.	(B)	14.	(A)	15.	(A)	16.	(C)
17.	(A)	18.	(A)	19.	(B)	20.	(C)	21.	(B)	22.	(A)	23.	(A)	24.	(B)
25.	(A)	26.	(A)	27.	(A)	28.	(C)								





کلمات

1. درج ذیل میں سے کون سے کلمہ طیبہ کے جزو ہیں؟
(A) اللہ ایک ہے (B) حضرت محمد ﷺ اللہ کے رسول ہیں
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

2. مسلمان ہوتے وقت کون سا کلمہ پڑھا جاتا ہے؟
(A) کلمہ طیبہ (B) کلمہ شہادت
(C) تمجید (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

3. کلموں کی تعداد کیا ہے؟
(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 6 (D) 8

4. کلمہ طیبہ پہلا کلمہ ہے، دوسرے کلمہ کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) کلمہ تمجید (B) کلمہ طیبہ
(C) کلمہ توحید (D) کلمہ شہادت

5. درج ذیل میں سے کون سا تیسرا کلمہ ہے؟
(A) کلمہ طیبہ (B) کلمہ سلیس
(C) کلمہ شہادت (D) کلمہ تمجید

6. چوتھے کلمہ کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) کلمہ تمجید (B) کلمہ توحید
(C) کلمہ توبہ (D) کلمہ توبہ

7. پانچویں کلمہ کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) کلمہ توحید (B) کلمہ تمجید
(C) کلمہ توبہ (D) کلمہ استغفار

8. کلمہ ردِ کفر ....
(A) چوتھا کلمہ ہے (B) پانچواں کلمہ ہے۔
(C) چھٹا کلمہ ہے (D) تیسرا کلمہ ہے۔

9. تہلیل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) چوتھا کلمہ اونچی آواز سے پڑھنا (B) تیسرا کلمہ اونچی آواز میں پڑھنا
(C) دوسرا کلمہ اونچی آواز میں پڑھنا (D) پہلا کلمہ اونچی آواز میں پڑھنا

10. کلمہ شہادت..........
(A) روزہ کے بعد پڑھا جاتا ہے۔ (B) نماز کے بعد پڑھا جاتا ہے
(C) جنازے میں پڑھا جاتا ہے۔ (D) صلوٰۃ تراویح میں پڑھا جاتا ہے؟

11. وضو کے بعد کون سا کلمہ پڑھا جاتا ہے؟
(A) کلمہ تمجید (B) کلمہ شہادت
(C) کلمہ طیبہ (D) کلمہ استغفار

12. طیبہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) پاکیزگی (B) اتحاد
(C) اقرار (D) اقبال

13. پہلے کلمہ میں کتنے الفاظ ہیں؟
(A) پانچ (B) چھ
(C) سات (D) آٹھ

14. پہلے کلمہ میں کوئی نقطہ نہیں ہے پہلے کلمہ میں کتنے حروف تہجی ہیں؟
(A) 45 (B) 46
(C) 47 (D) 48

15. شہادت سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) گواہی (B) تصدیق
(C) علمی بیان (D) b,a اور c تینوں

16. تمجید کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) حمد و ثناء (B) تکبیر
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

17. توحید سے مراد......
(A) واحدانیت ہے (B) حمد و ثناء ہے
(C) علمی بیان ہے (D) تصدیق ہے

18. استغفار سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) توبہ کرنا (B) حمد و ثناء بیان کرنا
(C) تکبیر کہنا (D) علمی بیان دینا

19. رد کفر کا مطلب......
(A) پاکیزگی بیان کرتا ہے۔ (B) واحدانیت کا اقرار کرتا ہے۔
(C) حمد و ثناء بیان کرتا ہے۔ (D) کفر سے دست بردار ہوتا ہے۔

20. وہ شخص کیا کہلاتا ہے جو کہ زبان سے کلمہ پڑھے لیکن دل سے اس کا اقرار نہ کرے؟
(A) مشرک (B) منافق
(C) مرتد (D) مباح

21. مرتد کون کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) جو توبہ کے بعد پھر گناہ کرے۔
(B) جو کسی دوسری جگہ پر جا کر دین اسلام چھوڑ دے۔
(C) جو اسلام قبول کرنے کے بعد مذہب تبدیل کرے۔
(D) جو کسی خوف سے اسلام چھوڑ دے۔

جوابات

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (C)
9. (D) 10. (C) 11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (D) 15. (D) 16. (C)
17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (D) 20. (B) 21. (C)

اسلامی قانون کے ماخذ

قرآن

لفظ قرآن قراء سے نکلا ہے۔قراء سے کیا مراد ہے؟

اس نے پڑھا (B) اس نے جمع کیا

a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

قرآنی تعلیمات کے مطابق حضرت محمد ﷺ پر کس طریقے سے وحی نازل ہوتی تھی؟

وحی (B) کشف

رؤیا (D) a'b اور c تینوں

قرآن پاک کے نزول کا پہلا طریقہ وحی کہلاتا ہے۔وحی سے کیا مراد ہے؟

الہام (B) اظہار

آمد (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

قرآن پاک کے نزول کا وہ طریقہ جو کہ پردے کے پیچھے سے ہوتا تھا کیا کہلاتا تھا؟

کشف (B) رؤیا

a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

کشف کا مطلب ہے بصارت 'بینائی' رؤیا سے کیا مراد ہے؟

دیکھنا (B) جاگنا

(C) خواب دیکھنا (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

6. شروع میں نبی پاکؐ پر خواب کی صورت میں وحی نازل ہوتی تھی۔ وحی کی سب سے اعلیٰ شکل کون سی تھی؟

(A) پردے کے پیچھے سے

(B) خواب کی صورت میں

(C) کسی خوبصورت صحابی کی شکل میں فرشتے کا آنا۔

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

7. نبی پاکؐ پر وحی کے نزول کی سب سے مشکل شکل کونسی تھی؟

(A) کسی خوبصورت صحابی کی شکل میں فرشتے کا آنا۔

(B) خواب کی صورت میں۔

(C) گھنٹیوں کا بجنا اور فرشتے کی آواز کو صرف نبی پاک کا سننا

(D) پردے کے پیچھے سے

8. وحی کی قسم / قسموں کے نام بتائیں؟

(A) وحی متلو (B) وحی غیر متلو

(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

9. نبی پاکؐ پر پہلی وحی کب نازل ہوئی؟

(A) 17 رمضان (B) 18 رمضان

(C) 19 رمضان (D) 20 رمضان

10. جب نبی پاک ﷺ پر پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی تو دن جمعہ کا تھا' وقت رات کا تھا اور اقراء وہ پہلا لفظ تھا جو نبی پاک ﷺ پر وحی کیا گیا تھا۔ بتائیں پہلی وحی کہاں نازل ہوئی تھی؟

(A) غار ثور میں (B) غار حرا میں
(C) غار صفا (D) غار مروہ میں

11. جبل نور کے مقام پر مکہ سے تین میل کے فاصلے پر غار حرا واقع ہے۔ اس کی لمبائی بارہ فٹ' چوڑائی 6 فٹ اور اونچائی 7 فٹ ہے۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ کی عمر مبارک کیا تھی جب غار ثور میں ان پر پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی؟

(A) 40سال (B) 41سال
(C) 42سال (D) 43سال

12. پہلی وحی کے موقعہ پر حضرت جبرائیلؑ نے آپ ﷺ سے کہا کہ پڑھو تو آپ نے فرمایا مجھے پڑھنا نہیں آتا۔ چنانچہ حضرت جبرائیلؑ آپ کے سینے کو تین بار دبایا تو آپ نے پڑھنا شروع کر دیا۔ پہلی وحی کے بعد جب آپ کانپتے ہوئے گھر تشریف لائے تو آپ ﷺ نے حضرت خدیجہؓ سے زملونی زملونی کے لفظ کہے جب آپ ﷺ دوسری وحی کے بعد گھر تشریف لائے تو اس وقت آپ نے حضرت خدیجہؓ سے کیا الفاظ کہے؟

(A) ا. ژالمدثر (B) دثرونی دثرونی
(C) اعلق العلق (D) کچھ بھی نہیں کہا

13. قرآن مجید دو صورتوں میں نازل ہوا۔ ایک صورت میں یہ مختلف موقعوں پر حالات کے تناظر میں آیات کی شکل میں نازل ہوا۔ دوسری شکل میں پورا قرآن ایک خاص رات کو دنیا پر نازل کیا گیا۔ اس رات کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A) شب برات (B) شب قدر
(C) شب نازلہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

14. قرآن مجید میں 6666 آیات ہیں اور قرآن مجید کی سب سے لمبی آیت آیت الکرسی ہے جو کہ سورۃ البقرہ کی 255 ویں آیت ہے۔ آیت کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) نشانی (B) لکیر
(C) حصہ (D) راستہ

15. قرآن مجید کی آیات کو دس حصوں میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے اور وہ یہ ہیں۔ 1000 آیات وعدہ' 1000 آیات وعید' 1000 آیات نہی' 1000 آیات امر' 1000 آیات مثال' 1000 آیات قصاص' 250 آیات تحلیل اور ....

(A) 250 آیات تحریم (B) 100 آیات تسبیح
(C) 66 آیات متفرقہ (D) a'b اور c تینوں

16. حضرت عائشہؓ وہ پہلی شخصیت تھیں جنہوں نے قرآن مجید کی آیات کی گنتی کر کے ان کی تعداد 6666 بتائی قرآن مجید کی کونسی آیت افضل آیت کہلاتی ہے؟

(A) سورۃ البقرہ کی آیت نمبر 255 (B) سورۃ البقرہ کی آیات نمبر 260
(C) سورۃالبقرہ کی آیت نمبر 265 (D) سورۃ البقرہ کی آیات نمبر 270

17. سب سے پہلے آیات کے گرد دائرے کس نے لگائے؟

(A) ابوالاسود الدؤلی (B) امام ابوحنیفہ
(C) امام ابومالک (D) حضرت عثمانؓ

18. درج ذیل میں سے کون سا بیان کلمہ طیبہ سے متعلق درست ہے؟

(A) یہ سورۃ البقرہ کی 163 ویں آیت میں موجود ہے۔
(B) یہ سورۃ البقرہ کی 169 ویں آیت میں موجود ہے۔
(C) یہ سورۃ البقرہ کی 173 ویں آیت میں موجود ہے۔
(D) یہ سورۃ البقرہ کی 180 ویں آیت میں موجود ہے۔

19. نبی پاک کا نام مبارک محمد ﷺ سورہ آل عمران' الاحزاب' اور الفتح میں آیا ہے۔ قرآن مجید میں یہ نام کتنی بار آیا ہے؟

(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 6 (D) 8

20. ان لوگوں کے نام بتائیں جو کہ نبی یا رسول تو نہیں تھے لیکن ان کے احسن العمل ہونے کی وجہ سے ان کا نام قرآن مجید میں آیا ہے؟

(A) لقمان (B) عزیز مصر

(C) ذوالقرنین (D) a'b اور c تینوں

21. قرآن مجید کی کتنی آیات ختم نبوت کی نشاندہی کرتی ہیں؟
(A) 32 (B) 33
(C) 34 (D) 35

22. قصاص کے بارے میں احکامات قرآن مجید کی سورۃ البقرہ کی ....
(A) 128ویں آیت میں آئے ہیں۔ (B) 129ویں آیت میں آئے ہیں۔
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

23. ''کیا عورتیں منصف ہو سکتی ہیں'' اس موضوع کا بیان سورۃ النساء کی کونسی آیت میں آیا ہے
(A) 16 (B) 34
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

24. سورۃ النساء کی کونسی آیت عورتوں کو مارنے کی ممانعت پر دلالت کرتی ہے؟
(A) 34 (B) 59
(C) 60 (D) 61

25. زنا کا جھوٹا الزام ایک گناہ ہے اور اس کی سزا کا ذکر سورہ احزاب کی 58ویں آیت میں آیا ہے قرآن مجید کی کس آیت میں زنا کو حرام قرار دیا گیا ہے؟
(A) سورہ نساء کی 15ویں آیت میں
(B) سورہ نساء کی 16ویں آیت میں
(C) سورہ نساء کی تیسری ویں آیت میں
(D) a'b اور c تینوں

26. زکوۃ سے متعلق احکامات..............
(A) سورہ کہف کی 19ویں آیت میں آئے ہیں۔
(B) سورۃ البقرہ کی تیسری اور 43ویں آیات میں آئے ہیں۔
(C) سورۃ توبہ کی 60ویں آیات میں آئے ہیں۔

(D) a'b اور c تینوں

27. قرآن مجید میں سورۃ البقرہ کی کون سی آیت لوگوں میں شراکت داری کے بارے میں دلالت کرتی ہے؟
(A) 270ویں (B) 273ویں
(C) 275ویں (D) 280ویں

28. کس صحابی کو ترجمان القرآن ہونے کا اعزاز حاصل ہے؟
(A) حضرت عمرؓ (B) حضرت عثمانؓ
(C) حضرت عبداللہ ابن عباسؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

29. اپنی کنیت کے ساتھ کس شخص کا نام قرآن مجید میں آیا ہے جو نبی پاک کا چچا بھی تھا؟
(A) ابولہب (B) حضرت حمزہؓ
(C) ابوطالب (D) ابوعباس

30. کس صحابی سے نبی اکرمؐ نے اپنی وفات سے پہلے پورا قرآن سنا تھا؟
(A) حضرت عبداللہ ابن عمرؓ (B) حضرت عبداللہ ابن مسعودؓ
(C) حضرت عبداللہ ابن عثمانؓ (D) حضرت عبداللہ ابن حذیفہؓ

31. حضرت علیؓ کو ایک ایسے صحابی ہونے کا اعزاز حاصل ہے جنہوں نے تفسیر قرآن کے حوالے سے سب سے زیادہ روایتیں بیان کیں۔ اس صحابی کا نام بتائیں جس نے سب سے پہلے مکہ میں بلند آواز سے قرآن مجید پڑھا تھا؟
(A) حضرت عبداللہ ابن مسعودؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ
(C) حضرت عبداللہ ابن حذیفہؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

32. قرآن مجید کی سب سے لمبی سورہ سورۃ البقرہ قرآن مجید کے 1/12ویں حصہ پر مشتمل ہے۔ قرآن مجید کو 30 حصوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا اور دو طریقوں سے محفوظ کیا گیا۔ قرآن مجید کو محفوظ کرنے کا ایک طریقہ یہ ہے کہ یہ لکھی ہوئی شکل میں موجود ہے۔ دوسرا طریقہ کون سا ہے جس کے ذریعے اس کو محفوظ کیا گیا؟
(A) حفظ (B) [illegible]

(C) سنبھال کر رکھنا (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

33. قرآن مجید حضرت محمد ﷺ نے حضرت جبرائیلؑ کی رہنمائی میں ترتیب دیا۔ یہ کتنے عرصے میں نازل ہوا؟

(A) 23 سال (B) 24 سال

(C) 25 سال (D) 26 سال

34. قرآن مجید میں اوقاف کی علامتیں کس نے لگائیں؟

(A) حجاج ابن یوسف (B) حضرت عثمانؓ

(C) حضرت علیؓ (D) امام ابوحنیفہ

35. قرآن کا خطاب انسانوں سے ہے اور ایمانیات' عبادات' معاملات اور حکمات قرآن مجید کے اہم موضوع ہیں۔ قرآن مجید میں کتنے رکوع ہیں؟

(A) 550 (B) 540

(C) 548 (D) 530

36. کس زبان میں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید کا ترجمہ ہوا جبکہ برصغیر میں سب سے پہلے اس کا ترجمہ سندھی زبان میں ہوا؟

(A) فارسی (B) لاطینی

(C) پرتگالی (D) انگریزی

37. قرآن مجید کی موجودہ شکل توقیفی ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کا آخری کلام کونسا ہے؟

(A) قرآن (B) زبور

(C) محمد (D) رسول

38. درج ذیل میں سے کونسا لفظ قرآن مجید میں شراب کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے؟

(A) رجس (B) خمر

(B) میسر (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

39. قرآن مجید کے مطابق حضرت موسیٰ کو کتنے کرشمے عطا کیے گیے تھے؟

(A) 9 (B) 10

(C) 11 (D) 12

40. قرآن مجید میں کس پتھر کا ذکر آیا ہے؟

(A) یاقوت (B) نیلم

(C) کوہ نور (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

41. قرآن مجید کے کل 56 نام ہیں۔ ایک اس کا ذاتی اور 55 اس کے صفاتی نام ہیں اس کا ذاتی نام القرآن ہے۔ قرآن مجید میں لفظ القرآن کتنی بار آیا ہے؟

(A) 55 (B) 59

(C) 66 (D) 70

جوابات

1.	(C)	2	(D)	3.	(A)	4.	(C)	5.	(C)	6.	(C)	7.	(C)	8.	(C)
9.	(A)	10.	(B)	11.	(A)	12.	(B)	13.	(B)	14.	(A)	15.	(D)	16.	(A)
17.	(A)	18.	(A)	19.	(B)	20.	(D)	21.	(A)	22.	(C)	23.	(C)	24.	(A)
25.	(D)	26	(D)	27	(C)	28	(C)	29	(A)	30	(B)	31	(A)	32	(A)
33	(A)	34	(A)	35	(B)	36	(B)	37	(A)	38	(B)	39	(A)	40	(A)
41	(C)														

اجماع، قیاس اور اجتہاد

1. اجماع اسلامی قانون کا تیسرا ماخذ ہے اس سے مراد ہے کہ کسی ایک قانونی نقطے پر اسلامی معاشرے کا اتفاق رائے۔ اجماع کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ تعاون کرنا۔ (B) مشاورت کرنا۔

(C) نئے فیصلے کرنا (D) اتفاق رائے

2. قوانین قرآن وسنت ناقابل تبدیل ہیں تو پھر اجماع کہاں کیا جاتا ہے؟

(A) جہاں قیاس ممکن نہ ہو۔

(B) جہاں علماء میں اختلاف رائے ہو جائے۔

(C) جہاں لوگوں کی رائے ایک ہو۔

(D) جہاں قرآن وسنت کسی قانون کے کسی پہلو کے بارے میں وضاحت نہ کرتے ہوں۔

"میری قوم میں کسی غلطی پر کبھی اتفاق رائے نہیں ہوگا" یہ کس کے الفاظ ہیں؟

(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ

(C) حضرت محمد ﷺ (D) حضرت علیؓ

اجماع کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟

1 (B) 2

3 (D) 4

اجماع کی قسم/قسمیں یہ ہے/ہیں......

حضرت محمدؐ کے ساتھیوں کا اجماع جو کہ ناقابل تبدیل ہے۔

(B) ماہرین قانون کا اجماع

(C) مسلم معاشرے کے عام لوگوں کا اجماع

(D) a'، b اور c تینوں

6. "ان کی غلطیوں کو معاف کردیا کرو اور ان کے لئے اللہ سے تحفظ مانگو ریاستی معاملات میں ان سے مشورہ لیا کرو" یہ حدیث کس اسلامی رکن کے بارے میں ہے؟

(A) اجماع (B) قیاس

(C) اجتہاد (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

7. درج ذیل میں سے کونسا اسلامی قانون کا چوتھا ماخذ ہے؟

(A) اجماع (B) اجتہاد

(C) قیاس (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

8. قیاس سے مراد ہے کہ

(A) انسانی عقل کو استعمال کیا جائے موجودہ صورتحال کو کسی ایسی صورتحال کے ساتھ تقابل کرکے جس کے لئے پہلے سے قانون موجود ہو۔

(B) نئے قوانین بنانے کے لئے انسانی عقل کو استعمال کیا جائے۔

(C) نئے حالات کا جائزہ انسانی عقل کو استعمال کرتے ہوئے لیا جائے۔

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں۔

9. ''اللہ کی کتاب سے رجوع کرو اور اگر تم اس میں وہ نہیں پاتے جو تم چاہتے ہو تو پھر سنت رسولؐ سے رجوع کرو اور اگر سنت رسولؐ سے بھی جو چاہتے ہو نہیں پاتے تو پھر اپنی عقل استعمال کرو۔ یہ حدیث کس اسلامی قانون کے ماخذ سے متعلق ہے؟

(A) اجماع (B) قیاس
(C) اجتہاد (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

10. لفظ مطابقت ہم مطلب ہے قیاس کا' کس کو نبی پاکؐ نے یمن میں گورنر مقرر کرتے ہوئے قیاس کی اجازت دی تھی؟

(A) معاذ ابن جبلؓ (B) زید ابن ثابتؓ
(C) امیر معاویہؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

11. وہ کون سے امام تھے جنہوں نے قیاس کے مذہبی نظریے کو بہت نمایاں کیا اگرچہ ایک قانون کی حیثیت سے قیاس ان سے پہلے بھی عمل میں تھا؟

(A) امام ابوحنیفہ (B) امام مالک
(C) امام شافعی (D) امام حنبل

12. اسلامی طرز زندگی کے لئے اللہ تعالیٰ نے قوانین وضوابط کا جو مجموعہ بنی نوع انسان کو عطا کیا ہے اور فرمایا ہے کہ اس پر عمل کرو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(A) قیاس (B) اجماع
(C) اجتہاد (D) شریعت

13. شریعت کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) ایک صاف سیدھا راستہ (B) پیروی کرنے کے لئے ہدایات
(C) اللہ کے احکامات کی اطاعت کرنا (D) واضح زندگی گزارنے کا راستہ

14. شریعت کا بنیادی ماخذ.........

(A) قرآن ہے (B) سنت ہے
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

15. شریعہ یا شریعت کو اسلامی قانون بھی کہتے ہیں۔ وہ معاملات جہاں قرآن اور سنت خاموش ہوتے ہیں مسلمانوں کو قرآن اور سنت کو ہی بنیاد بنا کر کونسا عمل کرنے کا حکم دیا گیا ہے؟

(A) قیاس (B) اجماع
(C) شریعت (D) اجتہاد

16. کوشش کرنا مطلب ہے اجتہاد کا۔ اجتہاد کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) اندازہ کرنا (B) دلجمعی
(C) امکان یا سہل العمل ہونا (D) جدوجہد

17. لفظ اجتہاد جہد سے نکلا ہے جس کا مطلب ہے...........

(A) جدوجہد یا دوڑ دھوپ کرنا (B) مشقت
(C) مصیبت اٹھانا (D) a'b اور c تینوں

18. شریعت کے مطابق اجتہاد کا مقصد ہے...........

(A) اسلامی حکم امتناعی تلاش کرنا۔
(B) نئے قوانین بنانا۔
(C) نئی ہدایات تلاش کرنا۔
(D) نئے ماحول کے مطابق مطابقت اختیار کرنا۔

19. درج ذیل میں سے اجتہاد کی کونسی قسمیں ہیں؟

(A) اجماع (B) قیاس
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

20. وہ کوششیں کیا کہلاتی ہیں جو کہ قرآن وسنت کو بنیاد بنا کر اسلامی قوانین کو جمع کرنے اور مرتب کرنے میں صرف کی جاتی ہیں؟

(A) فقہ (B) اجماع
(C) قیاس (D) اجتہاد

21. فقہ اسلامی قوانین کی سائنس ہے۔ فقہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) حکم بجالانا (B) پیروی کرنا
(C) سمجھنا (D) قانون بنانا

22. وہ کون سے خلیفہ تھے جنہوں نے اجتہاد کے میدان میں بہت ہی نمایاں کردار ادا کیا تھا۔ ان کا پہلا اجتہاد لفظ 'چور' کی وضاحت سے متعلق تھا۔ انہوں نے ایسے چور کو چاہے وہ عورت ہو یا مرد جو بھوک یا قحط کے دوران چوری کرتا ہے ہاتھ کاٹنے کی سزا سے مستثنیٰ قرار دیا تھا؟
(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ
(C) حضرت عثمانؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

23. حضرت عمرؓ نے کن چوروں کو ہاتھ کاٹنے کی سزا سے مستثنیٰ قرار دیا تھا؟
(A) ایک غلام جو کہ خود بھی مالک کی جائیداد کا حصہ ہونے کی وجہ سے مالک کی چیز چراتے ہوئے چور تصور نہ ہوگا۔
(B) وہ چور جو بیت المال سے چوری کرے
(C) a اور b دونوں
(D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

24. بہترین اسلامی قانون مرتب کرنے والے کتنے ہیں؟
(A) 4 (B) 6
(C) 8 (D) 10

25. حنفی فقہ کے ماننے والے امام ابو حنیفہ کے پیروکار ہیں۔ ابو حنیفہ کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) نعمان ابن ثابت (B) نعمان ابن عقیل
(C) عبداللہ ابن ثابت (D) عبداللہ ابن عقیل

26. 999 عیسوی میں امام ابو حنیفہ کہاں پیدا ہوئے؟
(A) کوفہ (B) بصرہ
(C) مصر (D) یمن

27. اس عباسی خلیفہ کا نام بتائیں جس نے امام ابو حنیفہ کو قاضی القضاۃ کا عہدہ پیش کیا تھا؟
(A) ابو مسلم (B) ابو منصور جعفر
(C) ہارون الرشید (D) مامون الرشید

28. امام ابو حنیفہ حالت قید میں فوت ہوئے۔ وہ کب فوت ہوئے؟
(A) 765 عیسوی (B) 766 عیسوی
(C) 767 عیسوی (D) 780 عیسوی

29. درج ذیل میں سے کون امام ابو حنیفہ کے شاگرد تھے؟
(A) امام ابو یوسف (B) امام محمد ابن حسن
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

30. خلیفہ ہارون الرشید نے امام ابو یوسف کو قاضی القضاۃ بنایا۔ امام ابو یوسف کی اس کتاب کا نام بتائیں جو کہ خلیفہ ہارون الرشید کے دور میں شائع ہوئی؟
(A) کتاب الحق (B) کتاب الخراج
(C) کتاب المال (D) کتاب المبسوط

31. امام ابو حنیفہ کے شاگرد امام محمد ابن حسن نے کونسی کتاب لکھی؟
(A) المبسوط (B) الجامع
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

32. حنفی فقہ کے زیادہ تر پیروکار..........
(A) پاکستان میں رہتے ہیں۔ (B) افغانستان میں رہتے ہیں۔
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

33. مالکی فقہ کے امام کون ہیں؟
(A) امام مالک ابن انس (B) امام مالک ابن خذیفہ
(C) امام مالک ابن اسد اللہ (D) امام مالک ابن عوف

34. امام مالک مدینہ میں کب پیدا ہوئے؟
(A) 92 ہجری (B) 93 ہجری
(C) 94 ہجری (D) 95 ہجری

35. امام مالک حدیث کی ایک مستند کتاب الموطا کے مصنف ہیں۔ امام مالک کا لقب کیا تھا؟
(A) دارالامام (B) دارالحق
(C) دارالہجرات (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

36. اموی حکومت کا سرکاری مذہب اندلس میں مالکی تھا۔ مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کون امام مالک کے شاگرد تھے؟

(A) ہارون الرشید (B) مامون الرشید
(C) امین الرشید (D) a اور b اور c تینوں

37. تیسرے امام شافعی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
(A) محمد ابن ادریس (B) محمد ابن انیس
(C) محمد ابن حق (D) محمد ابن عقیل

38. امام شافعی 150 ہجری میں مصر میں پیدا ہوئے۔ وہ فوت کب ہوئے؟
(A) 205 ہجری (B) 204 ہجری
(C) 206 ہجری (D) 207 ہجری

39. فاطمی حکومت نے مصر سے شافعی فقہ کو ختم کر دیا تھا۔ وہ کون تھے جنہوں نے پھر سے اس فقہ کو مصر میں زندہ کیا تھا؟
(A) سلطان صلاح الدین ایوبی (B) ہارون الرشید
(C) مامون الرشید (D) ابو منصور جعفر

40. درج ذیل کتب میں سے کونسی کتاب امام شافعی نے تحریر کی تھی؟
(A) کتاب الام (B) کتاب ہجرت
(C) کتاب مبسوط (D) کتاب الجامع

41. امام حنبل چوتھے امام تھے ان کا پورا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) احمد ابن حنبل (B) اسد ابن حنبل
(C) وہب ابن حنبل (D) یوسف ابن حنبل

42. 164 ہجری میں امام حنبل کہاں پیدا ہوئے؟
(A) کوفہ (B) مصر
(C) یمن (D) بغداد

43. امام حنبل نے خلق قرآن کے فتنے کی مکمل طور پر مخالفت کی۔ اس عمل پر ان کو کس خلیفہ نے جیل میں بند کر دیا تھا؟
(A) امام یوسف (B) امام حسن
(C) معتصم باللہ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

44. امام احمد ابن حنبل نے ....
(A) مسند کے نام سے ایک کتاب لکھی
(B) کتاب الاعمال کے نام سے ایک کتاب لکھی
(C) کتاب المسائل کے نام سے ایک کتاب لکھی
(D) a'b اور c تینوں

45. محمد ابن وہاب نے ''اصلاح مذہب'' کے نام سے کہاں تحریک شروع کی تھی؟
(A) کوفہ (B) بصرہ
(C) بغداد (D) نجد

جوابات

1.	(D)	2	(D)	3.	(C)	4.	(C)	5.	(D)	6.	(A)	7.	(C)	8.	(A)
9.	(B)	10.	(A)	11.	(A)	12.	(D)	13.	(A)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)	16.	(C)
17.	(D)	18.	(A)	19.	(C)	20.	(A)	21.	(C)	22.	(B)	23.	(C)	24.	(A)
25.	(A)	26	(A)	27	(B)	28	(C)	29	(C)	30	(B)	31	(C)	32	(C)
33	(A)	34	(B)	35	(C)	36	(D)	37	(A)	38	(B)	39	(A)	40	(A)
41	(A)	42	(D)	43	(C)	44	(A)	45	(D)						

اسلامی اصطلاحات

1. ادا سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) وہ عبادت جو اُس کے متعین وقت پر ادا کی جائے
(B) وہ عبادت جو اُس کے متعین وقت پر ادا نہ کی جائے
(C) وہ عبادت جو ادا نہ کی جائے
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

2. ایسے شخص کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس نے کسی سے بھی لکھنا پڑھنا نہ سیکھا ہو؟
(A) ان پڑھ (B) جاہل
(C) امی (D) غافل

3. وہ کام کیا کہلاتے ہیں جن کو کر لیں تو ثواب ہے اور اگر نہ کریں تو گناہ نہیں ہوتا؟
(A) مکروہ (B) مستحب
(C) نفل (D) مباح

4. حج کا لباس ایک مخصوص طریقے سے پہنا جاتا ہے۔ اس کے لیے کون سی اصطلاح استعمال ہوتی ہے؟
(A) اضطباع (B) استلام
(C) احتباء (D) آفاقی

5. کسی زنا کے الزام کو کیا کہتے ہیں جو اگر جھوٹا ثابت ہو تو اس کی سزا 80 کوڑے ہوتے ہیں؟
(A) حدود (B) قذف
(C) قصاص (D) دیت

6. صابی کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) عظیم جنگجو (B) ایسا شخص جو اسلام کا علم رکھتا ہو
(C) جو اپنا مذہب تبدیل کرے (D) توحید پرست

7. سدرۃ المنتہیٰ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) جنت کا آخری درخت (B) آخری ابدی درخت
(C) آخری خوبصورت درخت (D) مقدس درخت

8. مدینہ میں موجود مسجد نبوی کے اندر وہ سایہ دار جگہ کیا کہلاتی ہے جہاں پر غریب لوگ اور مہاجر پناہ لیا کرتے تھے؟
(A) السائبہ (B) الصُفّہ
(C) الکہف (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

9. قرآن مجید میں سورۃ ''ق'' سے لے کر آخر تک کی سورتیں کیا کہلاتی ہیں؟
(A) مفصل (B) مختصر
(C) اوساط مفصل (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

10. وہ شخص جس نے حضرت محمد ﷺ کو دیکھا ہو اور پھر حالت اسلام میں مرا ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) تابعی (B) صحابی
(C) انصاری (D) تبع تابعین

11. لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ کہنا کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) تبلیغ (B) تملیق
(C) تہلیل (D) تیامین

12. سجدہ جو بھول سے کیا جاتا ہے اس کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) [illegible] (B) سہو
(C) شکر (D) تعدیل

13. وہ کام جو شریعت کی نظر سے ناپسندیدہ ہو لیکن قابل سزا نہ ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) حرام (B) مکروہ
(C) تحریمہ (D) تعدیل

14. مسجد اقصیٰ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) سب سے زیادہ خوبصورت مسجد (B) سب سے زیادہ مقدس مسجد
(C) سب سے زیادہ دور مسجد (D) سب سے زیادہ عزت والی مسجد

15. مسجد قبا کو..........
(A) مسجد تقویٰ بھی کہتے ہیں۔ (B) مسجد حرام بھی کہتے ہیں
(C) مسجد اعلیٰ بھی کہتے ہیں (D) مسجد اکبر بھی کہتے ہیں

16. کراماً کاتبین کا لقب کیا ہے؟
(A) تمتع الخیر (B) المعقبات
(C) تعقیبات (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

17. کون سا دن سید الایام کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) اتوار (B) ہفتہ
(C) جمعہ (D) منگل

18. 15 شعبان شب برات کہلاتی ہے۔ سید الشھور (مہینوں کا سردار) سے آپ کیا مراد لیتے ہیں؟
(A) حج کا مہینہ (B) رمضان کا مہینہ
(C) شعبان کا مہینہ (D) رجب کا مہینہ

19. اسلام کے قوانین کے حکم احکام کہلاتے ہیں۔ ایسے احکام جو فرض نہ ہوں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
(A) سنت (B) مستحب
(C) مباح (D) نفل

20. طلاق کی وہ عارضی شکل کیا کہلاتی ہے جس میں ایک شخص قسم کھاتا ہے کہ وہ مخصوص وقت تک بیوی سے تعلقات نہیں رکھے گا؟
(A) ایلاء (B) خلع
(C) القاء (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

21. القاء سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اللہ کی طرف سے کوئی تعلیم دل میں ڈال دینا
(B) ایک شوہر کی بیوی کو طلاق
(C) عورت کا شوہر سے خلع
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

22. کون سا شہر ایلیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) مکہ (B) کوفہ
(C) بصرہ (D) یروشلم

23. عترۃ النبی کون کہلاتے ہیں؟
(A) حضرت محمد ﷺ کی اولاد (B) حضرت محمد ﷺ کی ازواج مطہرات
(C) حضرت محمد ﷺ کے رشتہ دار (D) حضرت محمد ﷺ کے ساتھی

24. چاند گرہن کے موقعہ پر جو دو رکعت نماز پڑھی جاتی ہے اس کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) خسوف (B) طلقہ
(C) عقبہ (D) کسوف

25. بغیر کسی بدلے کے پیش نظر فوری انتقال جائیداد کا عمل کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) حُبا(Huba) (B) ہِبہ(Hiba)
(C) انتقال (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

26. تزویج سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) شادی کا سمجھوتا (B) معاشی سمجھوتا
(C) معاشرتی سمجھوتا (D) تجارتی سمجھوتا

27. طلقاء کون کہلاتے ہیں؟

(A) جنہوں نے غزوہ حنین کے موقعہ پر اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
(B) جنہوں نے فتح مکہ کے موقعہ پر اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
(C) جنہوں نے صلح حدیبیہ کے موقعہ پر اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
(D) جنہوں نے فتح خیبر کے موقعہ پر اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔

28. الذبانیہ کون ہیں؟
(A) جنت کے فرشتے (B) دوزخ کے فرشتے
(C) خوراک کے فرشتے (D) قبر کے فرشتے

29. فرض عین وہ فرض ہے جو ہر شخص پر پورا کرنا لازمی ہے۔ وہ فرض کیا کہلاتا ہے، جس کو پورا کرنا ہر ایک پر لازمی نہیں ہوتا؟
(A) فرض کفایہ (B) فرض کفارہ
(C) فرض عین (D) فرض عبادت

30. آمین کا کیا مطلب ہے؟
(A) اللہ کی رحمت ہو۔ (B) اللہ سنتا ہے۔
(C) اللہ قبول کرے۔ (D) اللہ انعام دے۔

31. نیت سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ارادہ کرنا۔ (B) آگے دیکھنا
(C) خیال رکھنا (D) شروع کرنا۔

32. وہ لوگ جو اللہ اور اس کے رسول پر ایمان نہیں رکھتے کافر کہلاتے ہیں۔ بتایئے دین میں نئی چیزیں شامل کرنا کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) شرک (B) کفر
(C) بدعت (D) اقادہ

33. جو شخص کسی کھلی جگہ پر نماز پڑھتا ہے وہ اپنے سامنے کوئی چیز رکھتا ہے۔ یہ چیز کیا کہلاتی ہے؟
(A) ستر (B) سُترہ
(C) رفاس (D) رمل

34. کون سی سورتیں قصار مفصل کہلاتی ہیں؟
(A) سورۃ الزلزال سے سورۃ الناس تک
(B) سورۃ البقرہ سے سورۃ العمران تک
(C) سورۃ العمران سے سورۃ الناس تک

(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

35. وہ نماز کیا کہلاتی ہے جو کہ دشمن کے عذاب سے بچنے کے لئے پڑھی جاتی ہے؟
(A) صلوٰۃ کفایہ (B) صلوٰۃ نازلہ
(C) قنوت نازلہ (D) صلوٰۃ قنوت

36. قیراط کیا ہے؟
(A) جانور (B) سونے کی خالص پن ناپنے کی اکائی
(C) پرندہ (D) بازار

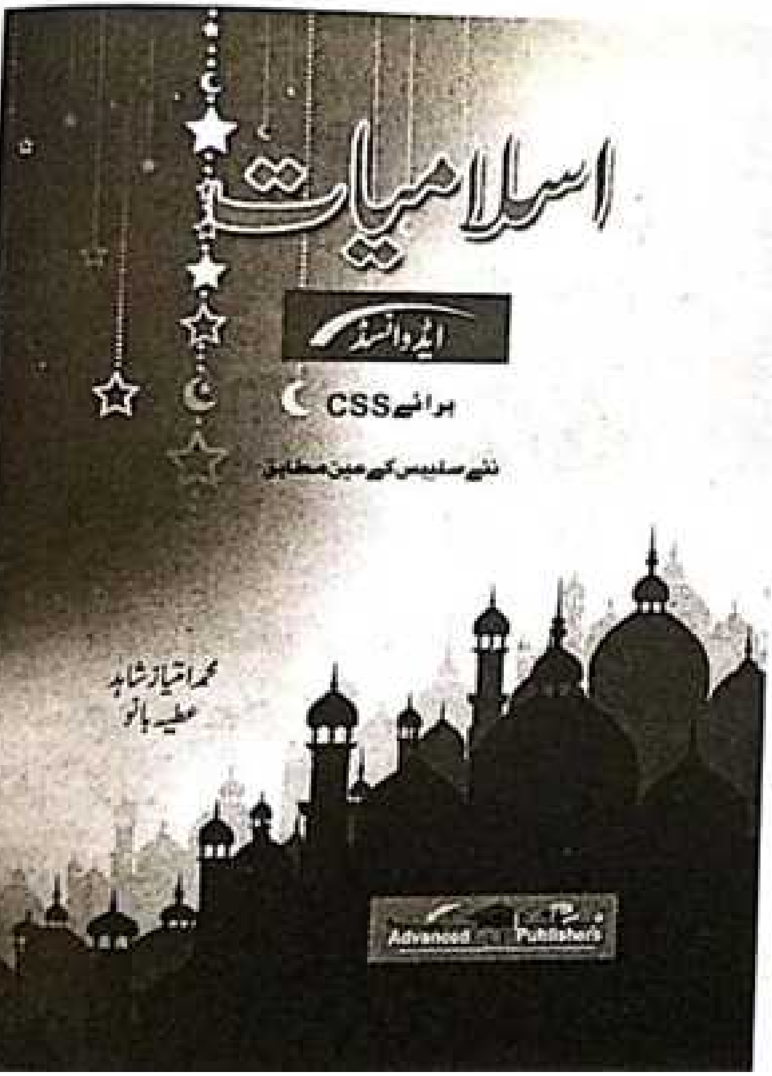
37. وہ عمل جو وضو توڑ دیتا ہے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) معصر وضو (B) نواقض وضو
(C) مشتال وضو (D) مسبوق وضو

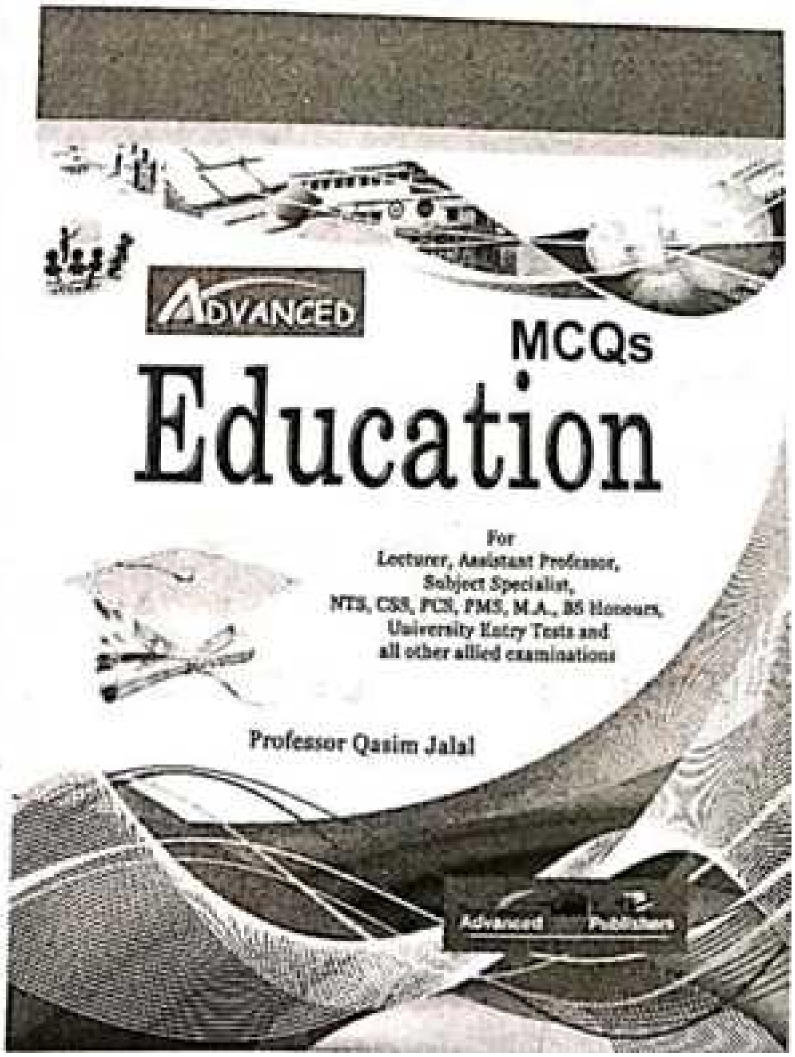
38. وسق ایک وزن ہے جو کہ برابر ہوتا ہے۔
(A) ایک اونٹ کے (B) ایک بکری کے
(C) ایک گائے کے (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

39. مرد و عورت کے جسم کے وہ حصے جو ضروری طور پر ڈھکے ہونے چاہئیں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
(A) ستر (B) عورۃ
(C) a اور b دونوں (D) a اور b میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

جوابات

1.	(A)	2	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(A)	5.	(B)	6.	(C)	7.	(B)	8.	(B)
9.	(A)	10.	(B)	11.	(C)	12.	(A)	13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(A)	16.	(A)
17.	(C)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(A)	21.	(A)	22.	(D)	23.	(A)	24.	(A)
25.	(B)	26	(A)	27	(B)	28	(B)	29	(A)	30	(C)	31	(A)	32	(C)
33	(B)	34	(A)	35	(B)	36	(B)	37	(B)	38	(A)	39	(C)		





سابقہ پرچہ جات کے حل شدہ اہم سوالات

1. ام الکتاب کس سورہ کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A)فاتحہ (B)بقرہ
(C)رحمٰن (D)یٰس

2. ثلث القرآن ہونے کا شرف کس سورہ کو حاصل ہے
(A)فاتحہ (B)رحمٰن
(C)علق (D)الاخلاص

قرآن پاک میں کتنے غزوات کا ذکر آیا ہے؟
12(A) 16(B)
18(C) 15(D)

پہلی وحی میں کل کتنی آیات تھیں؟
(A)پانچ (B)سات
(C)تین (D)ایک

قرآن مجید کی سب سے بڑی آیت کونسی ہے؟
(A)سورہ بقرہ کی آیت نمبر ۲۵۵
(B)بقرہ کی آیت نمبر ۲۸۶
(C)بقرہ کی آیت نمبر ۲۸۲
(D)بقرہ کی آیت نمبر ۲۸۳

حضرت محمد ﷺ پر درود بھیجنے کا قرآن مجید کی کس سورہ میں حکم ہے؟
(A)سورہ محمد (B)سورہ ابراہیم
(C)سورہ الانبیاء (D)سورہ احزاب

قرآنی آیات کو سب سے پہلے کس نے شمار کیا اور ۶۶۶۶ بتایا؟
(A)عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ (B)عبداللہ بن ابی بکر
(C)حضرت عائشہؓ ☆☆ (D)حضرت اسماءؓ

8. قرآن مجید میں آپ کا ذاتی نام "محمد ﷺ" کتنی آیات میں ذکر کیا گیا ہے؟
(A)چار دفعہ (B)پانچ دفعہ
(C)چھ دفعہ (D)تین دفعہ

9. سورہ الطارق میں "الطارق" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A)طارق بن زیاد (B)صبح کا تارا
(C)قطبی تارا (D)رات کا تارا

10. "الفرقان" قرآن مجید میں کتنی بار آیا ہے؟
(A)پانچ (B)چھ
(C)سات (C)تین

11. نماز باجماعت پڑھنے کا حکم قرآن مجید میں کہاں دیا گیا ہے؟
(A)سورہ بقرہ (B)سورہ بنی اسرائیل
(C)سورہ المومنین (D)سورہ حج

-12 جامع القرآن کس صحابیؓ کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A)حضرت علیؓ (B)حضرت عبداللہؓ
(C)حضرت عثمانؓ (D)حضرت ابوبکرؓ

-13 برصغیر میں قرآن پاک کا سب سے پہلے کس زبان میں ترجمہ ہوا؟
(A)فارسی (B)اردو
(C)سندھی (D)پنجابی

-14 نزولی اعتبار سے پہلی سورت العلق موجودہ ترتیب میں کس نمبر پر ہے؟
۹۶(A) ۹۴(B)
۹۸(C) ۹۵(D)

15- سورہ اسریٰ کس سورہ کا دوسرا نام ہے
(A) بنی اسرائیل (B) النساء
(C) یونس (D) توبہ

16. مرد کے احرام میں کل دو کپڑے ہوتے ہیں بتائیں عورت کے احرام میں کل کتنے کپڑے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔
(A) دو (B) تین
(C) چار (D) پانچ

17. سورۃ کہف میں اصحاب کہف کے ساتھ کس جانور کا تذکرہ ہے؟
(A) بلی (B) گدھا
(C) کتا (D) ہدہد

18. حضور ﷺ کو یاایھا النبی کے الفاظ سے قرآن مجید میں کتنی بار مخاطب کیا گیا ہے؟
(A) گیارہ مرتبہ (B) بارہ مرتبہ
(C) چار مرتبہ (D) پانچ مرتبہ

19. مکہ مکرمہ میں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید کس صحابی نے بلند آواز پڑھا؟
(A) حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعود رضی اللہ عنہ ☆
(B) حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ
(C) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ
(D) حضرت حمزہ رضی اللہ عنہ

20. کس سورہ میں آپ ﷺ کو "خاتم النبیین" کہا گیا ہے؟
(A) سورہ محمد (B) سورہ الانبیاء
(C) الاحزاب (D) سورہ ابراہیم

21. آیت کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) وقفہ (B) ٹھہراؤ
(C) ایک مکمل فقرہ (D) نشانی

22. "الجامع" کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) امام ابوحنیفہ (B) امام شعبی
(C) امام مسلم (D) امام سفیان ثوری

23- سرمایہ دار قارون کا خزانہ بہت مشہور ہے یہ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کے کیا لگتے تھے؟
(A) بھائی (B) چچازاد بھائی
(C) بھتیجے (D) بھانجے

24 کون سی قوم آندھی آنے کی وجہ سے ہلاک ہوئی؟
(A) قوم ثمود (B) قوم عاد
(C) قوم لوط (D) قوم نوح

25. سب سے پہلے حج کا اعلان کس نبی نے کیا؟
(A) حضرت آدم علیہ السلام (B) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
(C) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام ☆ (D) حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام

26. حضرت علیؓ کتنا عرصہ خلافت راشدہ پر فائز رہے؟
(A) 5 سال (B) 4 سال 9 ماہ
(C) 3 سال (D) 17 سال 3 ماہ

27. پہلا جزیرہ جہاں سب مسلمان نے سب سے پہلے قبضہ کیا؟
(A) سسلی (B) قبرص
(C) یورپ (D) گرین لینڈ

28. پہلے خلیفہ راشد جنہوں نے منکرین زکوٰۃ کے خلاف جہاد کیا؟
(A) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ (B) حضرت ابوبکرؓ
(C) حضرت علیؓ (D) حضرت عثمانؓ

29. تورات کس پر نازل ہوئی؟
(A) حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام پر
(B) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر
(C) حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام پر
(D) حضرت موسیٰ پر

30. زبور کس پر نازل ہوئی؟
(A) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام پر
(B) حضرت یونس علیہ السلام پر
(C) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام پر
(D) حضرت داؤدؑ پر

31. الہامی کتب میں دوسری کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) قرآن (B) تورات
(C) زبور (D) انجیل

32. الہامی کتب میں تیسری کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) قرآن (B) تورات
(C) زبور (D) انجیل ☆

33. سب سے آخری کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A)قرآن (B)تورات
(C)زبور (D)انجیل

34. سام حام اور یافث کس پیغمبر کے بیٹے تھے؟
(A)حضرت نوح (B)حضرت سلیمان
(C)حضرت یعقوب (D)حضرت ایوب

35. قرآن مجید کی کتنی سورتیں پیغمبروں کے نام پر ہیں؟
(A)تین (B)چار
(C)پانچ (D)چھ

36. قرآن مجید میں واضح طور پر کل کتنے انبیاء کا ذکر ہے؟
(A)۲۵ (B)۲۶
(C)۲۷ (D)۲۹

37. ابوجہل کس خاندان میں سے تھا۔
(A)بنومخزوم (B)بنواسد
(C)بنوامیہ (D)بنوعدی

38. حضرت عثمانؓ کس خاندان سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
(A)بنواسد (B)بنومخزوم
(C)بنوزہرہ (D)بنوامیہ

39. حضرت حمزہ کے ساتھ ان کے کونسے بھانجے میدان احد میں دفن ہوئے۔
(A)عبداللہ بن جحش (B)امیہ بن عقیل
(C)عبداللہ بن زبیر (د)ثابت بن عبداللہ

40. حضرت آمنہ نے کس جگہ انتقال فرمایا۔
(A)ابواء (B)ودین
(C)بدر (D)احد

41. الموطا کے مولف ہیں؟
(A)امام مالک بن انس (B)امام ابوداود
(C)امام ثوری (D)امام احمد بن حنبل

42. حدیث پر پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A)کتاب عبداللہ بن مسعود (B)صحیفہ علی
(C)صحیفہ ابوہریرہ (D)صحیفہ صادقہ

43. آپ ﷺ کو امین کا خطاب قریش نے کس عمر میں عطا فرمایا تھا
(A)۲۵سال (B)۳۰سال
(C)۳۵سال (D)۴۰سال

44. آپ ﷺ کو صادق کا لقب کب ملا۔
(A)۲۲برس کی عمر میں (B)۲۴برس کی عمر میں
(C)۲۶برس کی عمر میں (D)۳۵برس کی عمر میں

45. مکہ میں سب سے پہلے کتابت وحی کا شرف کس کو حاصل ہوا۔
(A)شرجیل بن حسنہ کندی (B)شرجیل بن اس کندی
(C)شرجیل بن عثمان کندی (D)شرجیل بن عبداللہ کندی

46. اسلام کی حمایت میں سے پہلے تلوار اٹھانے والے صحابی کا نام کیا ہے۔
(A)حضرت زبیر بن العوام
(B)عبداللہ بن رواحہ
(C)عثمان بن عفان
(D)حضرت علی

47. حضرت عمار کی والدہ سمیہ جو کہ پہلی شہید اسلام خاتون ہے کو کس کافر نے برچھی ماری۔
(A)ابوسفیان (B)ابوجہل
(C)ولید بن عتبہ (D)ولید بن مغیرہ

48. شاہ نجاشی نے کب اسلام قبول کیا۔
(A)۷نبوی (B)۵نبوی
(C)۶نبوی (D)۸نبوی

49. حضور ﷺ کے کس صحابی کو "امین الامت" کا لقب عطا کیا؟
(A)حضرت ابوعبیدہؓ (B)حضرت عثمانؓ
(C)حضرت طلحہؓ (D)حضرت علیؓ

50. کس خلیفہ راشد کے دور میں حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ عراق کے گورنر رہے؟
(A)حضرت عمرؓ (B)حضرت ابوبکرؓ
(C)حضرت علیؓ (D)حضرت عثمانؓ

51. حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ نے کونسا شہر بنوایا؟
(A)بصرہ (B)کوفہ
(C)رباط (D)کربلا

52. کس صحابی کو ... کہتے ہیں؟

(A) سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ (B) عمرو بن العاصؓ
(C) محمد بن قاسم (D) عقبہ بن نافع

53. فاتح خیبر کون ہیں؟
(A) حضرت علیؓ (B) حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ
(C) حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ (D) حضرت محمد بن قاسم

54. جامع القرآن کس صحابیؓ کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ
(B) حضرت عبداللہ بن عباسؓ
(C) حضرت ابوعبیدہ بن الجراح
(D) حضرت امیر معاویہ

55. کثیر الراویہ کس صحابیؓ کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) حضرت ابوہریرہؓ (B) حضرت امیر معاویہ
(C) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

56. حواری رسول کس صحابیؓ کا لقب ہے؟
(A) حضرت امیر معاویہ کا (B) حضرت زبیر بن العوام
(C) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ (D) سعد بن ابی وقاص

57. قرآن کی موجودہ ترتیب کس نے دی؟
(A) حضرت محمدؐ نے
(B) حضرت عمرؓ نے
(C) حضرت عثمانؓ نے
(D) اللہ کے حکم کے مطابق رسول اللہؐ نے

58. قرآن مجید کی مختصر ترین سورۃ کون سی ہے؟
(A) سورۃ الاخلاص (B) سورۃ الکوثر
(C) سورۃ العصر (D) سورۃ النصر

59. قرآن مجید کی طویل ترین سورہ کون سی ہے؟
(A) سورۃ الانعام (B) سورۃ آل عمران
(C) سورۃ الرحمان (D) سورۃ البقرہ۔

60. قرآن مجید کے کل کتنے سجدے ہیں؟
10 (A) 15 (B)
14 (C) ۱۲ (D)

61 قرآن مجید میں مکی سورتوں کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟
10 (A) 15 (B)

88 (D) 86 (C)

62. قرآن مجید میں کس صحابیؓ کا ذکر آیا ہے؟
(A) زید بن حارثہؓ (B) اسامہ بن زیدؓ
(C) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ (D) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ

63. ''ثانی آدم'' کس پیغمبر کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) حضرت ابراہیمؑ (B) حضرت اسحاقؑ
(C) حضرت موسیٰؑ (D) حضرت نوح علیہ السلام

64. حضرت موسیٰؑ کا حضرت ہارونؑ سے کیا رشتہ تھا؟
(A) باپ کا (B) بھائی کا
(C) چچا کا (D) کوئی رشتہ تھا

65. ابوالانبیاء کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حضرت نوحؑ کو (B) حضرت آدمؑ کو
(C) حضرت موسیٰؑ کو (D) حضرت ابراہیمؑ کو

66. کس پیغمبر کو مچھلی نے نگل لیا تھا اور وہ چالیس دن مچھلی کے پیٹ میں رہے؟
(A) حضرت یونسؑ (B) حضرت ہودؑ
(C) حضرت موسیٰؑ (D) حضرت ہارونؑ

67. غزوات کی تعداد کیا ہے؟
20(A) 23(B)
25(C) 27(D)

68. زید بن حارثہؓ کا نام کس سورت میں آیا ہے؟
(A) سورۃ الاحزاب (B) سورۃ البقرہ
(C) سورۃ آل عمران (D) سورۃ کوثر

69. حضرت محمدؐ نے کل کتنے حج کیے؟
(A) ایک (B) دو
(C) تین (D) چار

70. مدینہ کی طرف ہجرت کرتے ہوئے نبی کریم ﷺ نے جس اونٹنی پر سفر کیا اس کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) ولدل (B) عنزہ
(C) قصویٰ (D) ذوالفقار

71. صلوٰۃ وتر میں کون سی دعا پڑھی جاتی ہے؟
(A) دعائے اعلیٰ (B) دعائے قنوت

(C) دعائے مغفرت (D) دعائے نازلہ

72- مدینہ کا پہلا شخص جس نے اسلام قبول کیا؟
(A) حضرت اسامہؓ (B) حضرت خباب بن تمیمؓ
(C) سوید بن صامتؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

73- پہلے حکمران خلیفہ جس نے جیل خانہ جات کا محکمہ بنوایا؟
(A) حضرت علیؓ (ب) حضرت عثمانؓ
(C) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (D) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ

74- دنیا کی قدیم ترین مسجد کون سی ہے؟
(A) خانہ کعبہ (B) مسجد نبوی
(C) مسجد شہدا (D) مسجد نمرہ

75- اسلام کا پہلا تیر چلانے والے شخص کون تھے؟
(A) محمد بن قاسم (B) سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ
(C) حضرت زبیر بن العوام (D) حضرت طلحہؓ

76- اسلام کی خاطر تلوار اٹھانے والے صحابیؓ کون تھے؟
(A) محمد بن قاسم (B) خالد بن ولیدؓ
(C) حضرت زبیر بن العوام (D) حضرت طلحہؓ

77- حمیت اسلام کے تحت پہلا قتل کس کا ہوا؟
(A) ابو عفلہ (یہودی) (B) ابولہب
(C) ابوجہل (D) عمرو

78- مردوں میں سب سے پہلے کس نے اسلام قبول کیا؟
(A) حضرت عثمانؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ
(C) حضرت سعد بن وقاص (D) حضرت ابوبکرؓ

79- بچوں میں سب سے پہلے کس نے اسلام قبول کیا؟
(A) حضرت ابوذر جالہ (B) حضرت بلالؓ
(C) حضرت سعد بن وقاصؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

80- اسلامی دنیا کا پہلا شفاء خانہ 707ء میں کس شہر میں قائم ہوا؟
(A) دمشق (B) کوفہ
(C) بغداد (D) مدینہ

81- کس خلیفہ راشد نے سب سے پہلے امیر المومنین کا لقب اختیار کیا؟
(A) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ (B) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ
(C) حضرت علیؓ (D) حضرت ابوبکرؓ

82- حضرت محمدؐ نے سب سے پہلے کس کی امامت میں نماز ادا کی؟

(A) حضرت عبدالرحمان بن عوف
(B) حضرت ابوبکرؓ☆
(C) حضرت عثمانؓ
(D) حضرت عثمانؓ

83- پہلی اسلامی ریاست کہاں قائم ہوئی؟
(A) مدینہ میں (B) مکہ میں
(C) دمشق میں (D) عراق میں

84. پہلا غزوہ کونسا ہے؟
(A) غزوہ ابواء (B) غزوہ بدر
(C) غزوہ اُحد (D) غزوہ خندق

85. نماز کب فرض ہوئی؟
(A) واقعہ افک کے موقع (B) معراج کے موقع پر
(C) فتح مکہ کے موقع پر (D) ہجرت کے موقع پر

86. قرآن مجید میں کل کتنے رکوع ہیں؟
(A)538 (B)540
(C)550 (D)558

87. کس خلیفہ راشد نے دو ہجرتیں کیں؟
(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت علیؓ
(C) حضرت علیؓ (D) حضرت عثمانؓ

88. سب سے زیادہ عرصہ کس نے خلافت کی؟
(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت فاروقؓ
(C) حضرت عثمانؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

89. فتح مبین قرآن پاک میں کسے کہا گیا ہے؟
(A) فتح مکہ (B) صلح حدیبیہ
(C) میثاق مدینہ (D) غزوۂ بدر

90. قرآن پاک میں کون سے غزوہ کے نام سے ایک سورہ ہے؟
(A) غزوۂ بدر (B) غزوۂ اُحد
(C) غزوۂ احزاب (D) غزوۂ خیبر

91. پیغمبروں کی سرزمین کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) فلسطین (B) شام
(C) حجاز مقدس (D) عراق

92. محمد ﷺ کے بارے کس سورہ مبارک میں فرمایا گیا ہے ﴿ولکن رسول

اللہ و خاتم النبین ﷺ؟

(A) احزاب (B) فرقان

(C) محمد (D) انبیاء

93. قرآن مجید میں جنت کے خازن کا کیا نام ہے؟

(A) رضوان (B) مالک

(C) الرعد (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں۔

94. قرآن مجید میں جہنم کے نگران کا کیا نام ہے؟

(A) قہار (B) مالک

(C) الرعد (D) نار

95. مجوسی کتنے خداؤں کو مانتے ہیں؟

(A) دو (B) تین

(C) چار (D) پانچ

96. حضرت داود علیہ السلام پر کون سی کتاب اتری؟

(A) تورات (B) زبور

(C) انجیل (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

97. حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر کونسی کتاب اتری؟

(A) یوحنا (B) انجیل

(C) زبور (D) تورات

98. اذان کی ابتدا کب ہوئی؟

(A) ہجرت مدینہ کے فوری بعد

(B) ہجرت مدینہ کے ایک سال بعد

(C) ہجرت مدینہ کے دو سال بعد

(D) واقعہ معراج کے فوری بعد

99. حضرت بلال نے کس سے سیکھ کر اذان کا آغاز کیا؟

(A) عبداللہ بن زید (B) عبداللہ بن مسعود

(C) عبداللہ بن عمر بن العاص (D) عبداللہ بن

100. ''حق آ گیا اور باطل مٹ گیا اور باطل مٹنے والی چیز ہے'' یہ الفاظ قرآن پاک کی کس سورہ میں ہیں۔

(A) سورہ یسن (B) سورہ حشر

(C) سورہ الدھر (D) سورہ فتح

101. آپ ﷺ نے کس صحابی کو ''عرب کا دماغ'' کا لقب دیا تھا۔

(A) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ

(B) حضرت علیؓ

(C) حضرت عبادہ بن صامتؓ

(D) حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ

102. غزوہ طائف میں ابو بکر صدیقؓ کے کون سے صاحبزادے شہید ہوئے تھے۔

(A) محمد بن ابی بکر (B) عبداللہ بن ابی بکر

(C) عثمان بن ابی بکر (D) قحافہ بن ابی بکر

103. آپ ﷺ کا آخری غزوہ غزوہ تبوک ہے۔ یہ بتائیں جیش العسرۃ یعنی تنگی والا غزوہ کس کو کہتے ہیں۔

(A) غزوہ بدر (B) غزوہ خندق

(C) غزوہ خندق (D) غزوہ تبوک

104. یہ غزوہ کس ماہ پیش آیا۔

(A) رجب ۹ ہجری (B) شعبان ۸ ہجری

(C) رمضان ۸ ہجری (D) شوال ۷ ہجری

105. کس سن ہجری کو عام الوفود کہا جاتا ہے۔

(A) آٹھ ہجری (B) نو ہجری

(C) گیارہ ہجری (D) دس ہجری

106. آپ ﷺ کی زندگی میں ایک اور جھوٹے نبی نے جھوٹی نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا تھا نام بتائیں۔

(A) اسود عنسی (B) طلیحہ بن خویلد

(C) قیس بن عاصم (D) سجاح بن حار

107. وہ کون سے صحابیؓ ہیں جنہوں نے دیدار رسول کئے بغیر ہی صحابہؓ میں بہت بلند مقام پایا۔

(A) حضرت اویس برنی (B) حضرت اویس قرنی

(C) حضرت سلیمان فارسی (D) حضرت ادریس رومی

108. کون سا جھوٹا نبی بعد میں مسلمان ہو گیا۔

(A) مسلیمہ (B) سجاح

(C) اسود (D) طلیحہ

109. جنگ یمامہ میں مسلمانوں کے لشکر کی تعداد پندرہ ہزار تھی۔ یہ بتائیں مسلیمہ کے لشکر کی تعداد کتنی تھیں۔

(A) ۲۰ ہزار (B) ۳۰ ہزار

(C) ۳۵ ہزار (D) ۴۰ ہزار

110. کس غزوہ پر پہلی دفعہ خواتین شامل ہوئیں؟
(A) غزوہ خیبر (B) غزوہ بدر
(C) غزوہ خندق (D) غزوہ احد

111. اسلام کی پہلی مسجد کون سی ہے؟
(A) مسجد قبا (B) مسجد اقصیٰ
(C) مسجد نبویؐ (D) مسجد نمرہ

112. اسلام کے پہلے شہید کون تھے؟
(A) حضرت ابوذرؓ
(B) حضرت حارث بن ابی ہالہؓ
(C) حضرت ابووقاص
(D) حضرت معاذؓ

113. انجیل میں حضرت محمد ﷺ کا عبرانی نام فارقلیط درج ہے۔ فارقلیط کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
(A) رہنمائی کرنے والا (B) خوراک دینے والا
(C) آرام سکون دینے والا (D) یقین دلانے وال

114. غزوہ خندق میں خندق کھودنے کا مشورہ کس نے دیا تھا؟
(A) حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ (B) حضرت عبداللہؓ
(C) حضرت زبیرؓ (D) حضرت عمرؓ

115. "بے شک ہم نے اس کتاب کو نازل کیا ہے اور ہم ہی اس کی حفاظت کرنے والے ہیں"۔ یہ آیت قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ میں بیان ہوئی ہے؟
(A) حم السجدہ (B) الرحمٰن
(C) العمران (D) الحجر

116. قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ میں زکوٰۃ کے نظام سے متعلق تمام احکامات بیان ہوئے ہیں؟
(A) سورۃ توبہ (B) سورۃ ملک
(C) سورۃ محمد (D) سورۃ فلق

117. حضرت اسامہؓ بن زید کس صحابی کے بیٹے تھے؟
(A) حضرت عمرؓ (B) حضرت حارثؓ
(C) زید بن خارجہؓ (D) حضرت زید بن حارثؓ

118. ساقی زم زم کس صحابیؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حضرت ابوہریرہؓ (B) حضرت عباسؓ

(C) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

119. بیت المقدس کی فتح کے وقت چابیاں کس صحابی کے حوالے کی گئیں۔
(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت عثمان غنی
(C) حضرت عمرؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

120. حضرت عمرؓ کی خلافت کتنا عرصہ رہی۔
(A) دس سال چھ ماہ چار دن
(B) دس سال سات ماہ چار دن
(C) دس سال آٹھ ماہ چار دن
(D) دس سال نو ماہ چار دن

121. ملک یمن سے سب سے پہلے کس نے اسلام قبول کیا؟
(A) حضرت عمرو بن طفیلؓ (B) حضرت اسامہؓ
(C) حضرت زویبؓ (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

122. حضرت آمنہؓ کا انتقال کہاں ہوا؟
(A) ابواء (B) مکہ
(C) یمن (D) مدینہ

123. دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ آتش فشاں پہاڑ کس اسلامی ملک میں ہیں؟
(A) شام (B) انڈونیشیا
(C) عراق (D) بنگلا دیش

124. کس سورۃ میں بسم اللہ دو مرتبہ آئی ہے؟
(A) سورۃ توبہ (B) سورۃ نجم
(C) سورۃ نمل (D) سورۃ بقرہ

125. اصحاب کہف کا تعلق کس ملک سے تھا؟
(A) ایران (B) عراق
(C) سعودی عرب (D) شام

126. واقعہ معراج کا ذکر کس سورۃ میں آیا ہے؟
(A) سورۃ توبہ (B) سورۃ مریم
(C) سورۃ آل عمران (D) سورۃ بنی اسرائیل

127. قرآن میں حروف مقطعات کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟
(A) 25 (B) 26
(C) 28 (D) 29

128. "باب العلم" کا خطاب کونسے صحابی کو عطا کیا گیا؟
(A) حضرت ابوہریرہؓ (B) حضرت عباسؓ

(C) حضرت علیؓ (D) غزوہ بدر کا دن

129. اسلامی تاریخ میں "یوم الفرقان" کس دن کو کہتے ہیں؟

(A) فتح مکہ کا دن (B) صلح حدیبیہ کا دن

(C) بیعت رضوان کا دن (D) حضرت عمرؓ

130. "خلیفہ صالح" کسے کہتے ہیں۔

(A) حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ

(B) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ

(C) حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ

(D) حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

131. صحابہ کرامؓ میں سب سے پہلے کس صحابی کا انتقال ہوا؟

(A) حضرت حارثؓ

(B) حضرت ابوبکرؓ

(C) حضرت حمزہؓ

(D) حضرت احسانؓ

132. جنت بقیع کیا ہے؟

(A) جنت کا ایک باغ ہے

(B) ایک مسجد کا نام ہے

(C) مدینہ میں قبرستان ہے

(D) حضرت آدمؑ کا ابتدائی مسکن ہے

133. اسلام کی پہلی مسجد کونسی ہے؟

(A) مسجد قبا (B) مسجد نبوی

(C) مسجد ضرار (D) مسجد عمر

134. بنی اسرائیل کا تعلق کس نبی سے تھا؟

(A) حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

(B) حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

(C) حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام

(D) حضرت صالح علیہ السلام

135. غزوۂ تبوک کا ذکر قرآن پاک کی کونسی سورہ میں ہے؟

(A) انبیاء (B) سورہ صف

(C) سورہ توبہ (D) سورہ آل عمران

136. قرآن پاک کی کون سی سورہ سے پہلے بسم اللہ نہیں آتی؟

(A) سورہ توبہ (B) سورہ نمل

(C) سورہ ص (D) سورہ بقرہ

137. بیت المقدس کس کے دور میں فتح ہوا؟

(A) حضرت نبی ﷺ (B) حضرت عثمان غنیؓ

(C) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

138. قرآن پاک کا نزول کتنے عرصے میں ہوا؟

(A) 22 سال 2 ماہ 22 دن

(B) 23 سال 2 ماہ 3 دن

(C) 22 سال 5 ماہ 14 دن

(D) 23 سال

139. سب سے پہلی الہامی کتاب کونسی ہے؟

(A) زبور (B) انجیل

(C) تورات (D) قرآن پاک

140. قرأت واجبہ قرآن پاک میں کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(A) سورہ اخلاق

(B) سورہ فاتحہ

(C) سورہ نصر

(D) قرآن پاک کی ہر ایک آیت کو

141. ذوالقرنین کا ذکر قرآن پاک کی کون سی سورہ میں ہے؟

(A) سورہ آل عمران (B) سورہ نساء

(C) سورہ کہف (D) سورہ یوسف

141. حج کب فرض ہوا؟

(A) 9 ہجری (B) 10 ہجری

(C) 8 ہجری (D) 6 ہجری

142. پہلی وحی کس تاریخ کو نازل ہوئی؟

(A) 17 رمضان (B) 27 رمضان

(C) 2 رمضان (D) 18 رمضان

143. "عمر ثانی" کس اموی خلیفہ کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

(A) حضرت امیر معاویہؓ (B) حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز

(C) سورۃ الناس (D) کوئی بھی نہیں

144. حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کب خلیفہ مقرر کیے گئے؟

(A) 9ھ (B) 10ھ

(C) 11ھ (D) 12ھ

145. "ذوالنورین" کس خلیفہ راشد کا لقب ہے؟

(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ

(A) حضرت عثمانؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

146. آنحضرت ﷺ کی بیماری کے دوران کس نے نماز پڑھائی؟

(A) حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ

(C) حضرت علیؓ (D) حضرت ام مکتومؓ

147. ہجری کیلنڈر کس نے جاری کیا۔

(A) حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ

(C) حضرت عثمانؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

148. مردم شماری کا باقاعدہ آغاز کس خلیفہ راشد کے دور سے شروع ہوا۔

(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ

(C) حضرت عثمانؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

149 اسلامی بحری بیڑہ کس خلیفہ کے دور میں والئی شام امیر معاویہؓ نے بنوایا۔

(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ

(C) حضرت عثمانؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

150. حضرت عثمان غنی کب شہید ہوئے۔

(A) ۳۵ھ (B) ۳۶ھ

(C) ۳۷ھ (D) ۳۴ھ

151. حضرت عثمان کی خلافت کتنا عرصہ رہی

(A) بارہ سال

(B) بارہ دن زیادہ بارہ سال

(C) 11 سال 11 ماہ 24 دن

(D) گیارہ سال

15. جنگ جمل کن کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔

(A) حضرت علی اور معاویہ

(B) حضرت علی اور عائشہ

(C) حضرت علی اور عمرو بن العاص

(D) حضرت علی اور مروان بن حکم

15. جنگ صفین کن کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔

(A) حضرت علی اور معاویہ (B) حضرت علی اور عائشہ

(C) حضرت علی اور خوارج (D) حضرت علی اور معتزلہ

154. جنگ نہروان کن کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔

(A) حضرت علی اور معاویہ (B) حضرت علی اور عائشہ

(C) حضرت علی اور خوارج (D) حضرت علی اور معتزلہ

155. جامع القرآن کس کو کہتے ہیں۔

(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت عمرؓ

(C) حضرت عثمانؓ (D) حضرت علیؓ

156. حضرت علی کی مدت خلافت ۴ سال ۹ ماہ ہے۔ یہ بتائیں حضرت علی نے کب شہادت پائی۔

(A) ۲۱ رمضان ۴۰ھ (B) ۲۱ محرم ۴۰ھ

(C) ۱۲ شوال ۴۰ھ (D) ۲۱ ذیقعدہ ۴۰ھ

157. حضرت علی کا قاتل عبدالرحمٰن ابن ملجم کس گروہ سے تعلق رکھتا تھا۔

(A) خوارج (B) معتزلہ

(C) سابی (D) مشرک

158. جنگ یمامہ کے بعد حضرت ابوبکر صدیق نے تدوین قرآن کے لیے کس صحابی کو حکم دیا۔

(A) حضرت زید بن ثابت

(B) حضرت زید بن حارثہ

(C) حضرت عبداللہ بن زید

(D) حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعود

159. ایران، شام و عراق کس کے دور میں فتح ہوئے۔

(A) حضرت محمد ﷺ (B) حضرت ابوبکرؓ

(C) حضرت عمرؓ (D) حضرت عثمانؓ

160. کس خلیفہ راشد نے دو ہجرتیں کی؟

(A) حضرت ابوبکرؓ (B) حضرت عثمانؓ

(C) حضرت علیؓ (D) حضرت عمرؓ

161. خلافت راشدہ کل کتنا عرصہ رہی؟

(A) 30 سال

(B) 29 سال 11 ماہ 24 دن

(C) 31 سال 11

(D) 32 سال 6 ماہ

162. حضرت عمرؓ نے کتنے سال حکومت کی؟

(A) 10 سال 5 ماہ (B) 11 سال 3

(C) 13 سال (D) 32 سال 6 ماہ

163. حضرت ابوبکرؓ کتنا عرصہ خلیفہ رہے؟

(A) 2 سال (B) 2 سال 4 ماہ

(C) 2 سال 3 ماہ 9 دن (D) 10 سال

164. دنیا کا سب سے قدیم دارالخلافہ کونسا ہے جسے اب بھی دارالخلافہ کا درجہ حاصل ہے؟

(A) تہران (B) بغداد

(C) دمشق (D) یروشلم

165. کونسا اسلامی شہر "مسجدوں کا شہر" کہلاتا ہے؟

(A) قاہرہ (B) دمشق

(C) ڈھاکہ (D) بغداد

166. زم زم کے معنی کیا ہیں

(A) رک رک کر چلنا (B) خوشگوار

(C) خوشبودار (D) ٹھنڈا

167. حضرت جعفر طیارؓ کس جنگ میں شہید ہوئے؟

(A) غزوہ بدر (B) غزوہ احد

(C) غزوہ موتہ (D) غزوہ احزاب

168. حضرت جعفر طیارؓ کی اہلیہ محترمہ کا نام؟

(A) ام جمیل (B) سیدہ اسماءؓ بنت ابوبکر

(C) حضرت اسماءؓ بنت عمیس (D) سیدہ صالحہ

169. دوران نماز حضورؐ کی کمر مبارک پر اونٹ کی اوجھڑی کس نے رکھی؟

(A) ابوجہل (B) ابولہب

(C) ابوسفیان (D) عقبہ بن ابی معیط

170. آپؐ کے خاندان بنو ہاشم سے کتنے سال تک مقاطع کیا گیا؟

(A) تین برس (B) چار برس

(C) چھ برس (D) دو برس

171. ابولہب کی بیوی کا نام کیا تھا؟

(A) ام جمیل (B) ہندہ

(C) لیلیٰ (D) ام لطیف

172. نماز وتر کیا ہے؟

(A) نفل (B) سنت موکدہ

(C) سنت غیر موکدہ (D) واجب

173. کس سورہ میں نماز جنازہ پڑھنے کا حکم ہے؟

(A) بقرہ (B) النساء

(C) المائدہ (D) توبہ

174 نماز جنازہ میں کل کتنی تکبیریں پڑھی جاتی ہیں؟

(A) دو (B) تین

(C) چار (D) پانچ

175. تہجد کے لفظی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A) نماز حاجت (B) سو کر اٹھنا

(C) مستحسن ہونا (D) نیند توڑ کر اٹھنا

176. نماز کسوف کب پڑھی جاتی ہے؟

(A) سورج گرہن کے وقت

(B) چاند گرہن کے وقت

(C) کسی بھی خوف کے وقت

(D) آندھی طوفان کے وقت

177 قرآن میں نماز کے ساتھ زکوٰۃ ادا کرنے کا کتنا ذکر کتنی بار آیا ہے؟

(A) ۳۲ (B) ۵۲

(C) ۶۲ (D) ۸۲

178. اسلامی ملک کے غیر مسلم باشندوں سے عشر کی جگہ پر کیا چیز وصول کی جاتی ہے؟

(A) خراج (B) عشر

(C) جزیہ (D) فئے

179. روزہ رکھنے کا حکم کس سورۃ میں ہے؟

(A) المومنون (B) الانبیاء

(C) سورہ الجمعہ (D) سورہ البقرہ

180. جہاد کس سن ہجری میں فرض ہوا؟

(A) ۱ہجری (B) ۲ہجری

(C) ۳ہجری (D) ۴ہجری

181 سب سے زیادہ احادیث کس صحابی نے روایت کی ہیں (کثیر الراویہ)

(A) عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ (B) عبداللہ بن عمر بن العاصؓ

(C) حضرت عائشہؓ (D) حضرت ابوہریرہؓ

182. حضرت ابوہریرہؓ سے کتنی احادیث منسوب ہیں؟

(A)۵۰۷۴ (B)۵۳۷۴

(C)۵۲۷۴ (D)۵۱۷۴

183. "کتاب الآثار" کس کی کتاب ہے؟

(A)امام ابوحنیفہ (B)امام شعبی

(C)امام مسلم (D)امام سفیان ثوری

184. مدینہ کی کس مسجد میں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید پڑھا گیا؟

(A)مسجد قبا (B)مسجد بنی سالم

(C)مسجد بنو زریق (D)مسجد نبوی

185. قرآن مجید میں کس واحد آدمی کو اس کی کنیت سے یاد کیا گیا ہے؟

(A)قارون (B)فرعون

(C)ابولہب (D)ہامان

186. تفسیر قرآن کے حوالہ سے سب سے زیادہ روایات کس صحابی رسول سے مروی ہیں؟

(A)عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ (B)عبداللہ بن عباسؓ

(C)حضرت علیؓ (D)حضرت عائشہؓ

187. القرآن کے معنی کیا ہیں؟

(A)متبرک کتاب

(B)جامع کتاب

(C)بار بار پڑھی جانے والی کتاب

(D)لکھی جانے والی کتاب

188. جو غیر مسلم مغلوب ہو کر اسلامی اقتدار کو تسلیم کر لیں حکومت ان کے جان و مال اور آبرو کی حفاظت کے صلہ میں ان سے ایک معمولی ٹیکس لیتی ہے اس کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(A)جزیہ (B)خراج

(C)عشر (D)عشور

189. الفرقان کے کیا معنی ہیں؟

(A)فرق ڈالنے والی کتاب (B)رفاقت والی کتاب

(C)جدا کتاب (D)منفرد کتاب

190. حج کے فرائض کتنے ہیں۔

(A)پانچ (B)چار

(C)تین (D)دو

191. حج کے موقع پر مختلف مقامات سے آنے والوں کے لیے کتنے میقات ہیں۔

(A)۲ (B)۳

(C)۴ (D)۵

192. حج کے دوران کتنے خطبے ہوتے ہیں۔

(A)۲ (B)۳

(C)۴ (D)۵

193. عروس القرآن (قرآن کی دلہن) کس سورت کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

(A)فاتحہ (B)رحمٰن

(C)سورہ الکوثر (D)اخلاص

194. زینت قرآن کس سورہ کو کہا جاتا ہے

(A)رحمٰن (B)فاتحہ

(C)سورہ الکوثر (D)اخلاص

195. سورہ آل عمران میں کس مشہور غزوے کا ذکر ہے

(A)غزوہ بدر (B)غزوہ احد

(C)غزوہ خندق (D)غزوہ خیبر

196. قلب قرآن کس سورہ کو کہتے ہیں

(A)سورہ واقعہ (B)حم السجدہ

(C)رحمٰن (D)یٰسٓ

197. مسجد حرام اور مسجد اقصیٰ کا ذکر کس سورہ میں آیا ہے؟

(A)سورہ بنی اسرائیل (B)سورہ الانبیاء

(C)سورہ ابراہیم (D)سورہ محمد

198. واقعہ معراج کا ذکر کس سورہ میں آیا ہے؟

(A)سورہ الانبیاء (B)سورہ محمد

(C)سورہ بنی اسرائیل (D)سورہ المومنون

199. حضرت ابراہیم کو آگ میں ڈالا گیا تو وہ گلزار بن گئی۔ اسی کا ذکر قرآن مجید میں کس سورہ میں آیا ہے؟

(A)سورہ حم السجدہ (B)سورہ ابراہیم

(C)سورہ الانبیاء (D)سورہ مومنین

200. آپ ﷺ کا اسم گرامی احمد ﷺ کس سورت میں آیا ہے؟

(A)سورہ الصف (B)سورہ محمد

(C)سورہ الانبیاء (D)سورہ ابراہیم

201. دو دفعہ بسم اللہ کس سورۃ میں دی گئی ہے؟

(A) النحل (B) انعام

(C) العنکبوت (D) سورہ کہف

202. "خدا کی قسم جو نماز اور زکوٰۃ میں فرق کرے گا میں اس سے لڑوں گا۔" یہ کس کے الفاظ ہیں؟

(A) محمد ﷺ (B) ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ

(C) عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ (D) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ

203. پولیس کا محکمہ کس نے قائم کیا۔

(A) حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ (B) حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ

(C) حضرت عثمان حضرت رضی اللہ عنہ (D) حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ

204. امیر المومنین کے لقب کا آغاز کب ہوا۔

(A) حضرت ابوبکر کے دور سے

(B) حضرت عمر کے دور سے

(C) حضرت عثمان کے دور سے

(D) حضرت علی کے دور سے

205. سورتوں کا زیادہ تر آغاز کن الفاظ سے ہوتا ہے؟

(A) یاایھا النبی (B) قل

(C) یاایھا الناس (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

206. غار حرا مکہ مکرمہ سے مشرق کی طرف منیٰ کی جانب کتنے فاصلے پر جبل نور میں واقع ہے؟

(A) تین میل (B) چار میل

(C) اڑھائی میل (D) ساڑھے تین میل

207 قرآن پاک کو پاروں میں کس نے تقسیم کیا؟

(A) حضرت عمر فاروقؓ (B) حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ

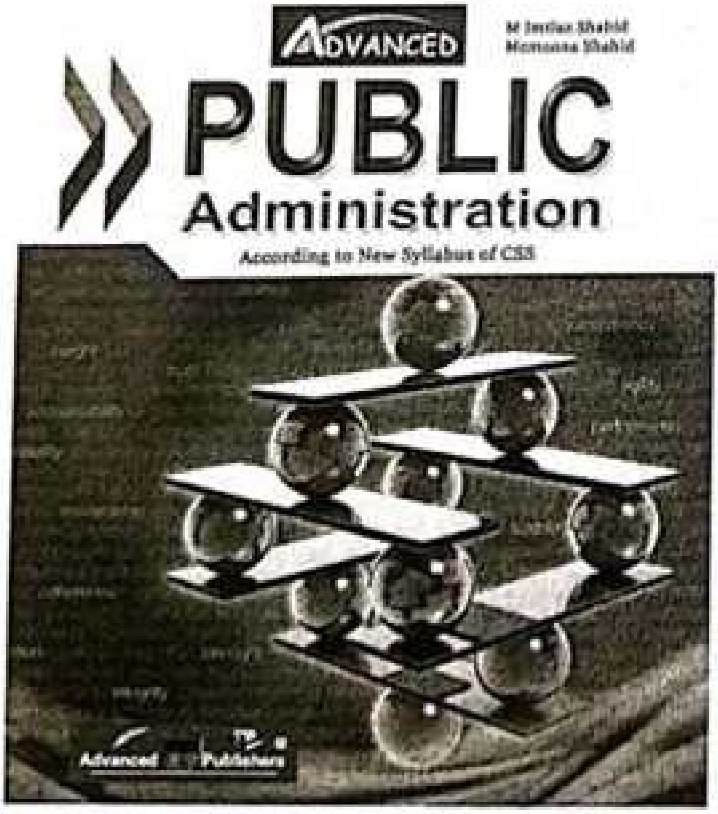
(C) حضرت عثمانؓ (D) حضرت جبرائیلؑ

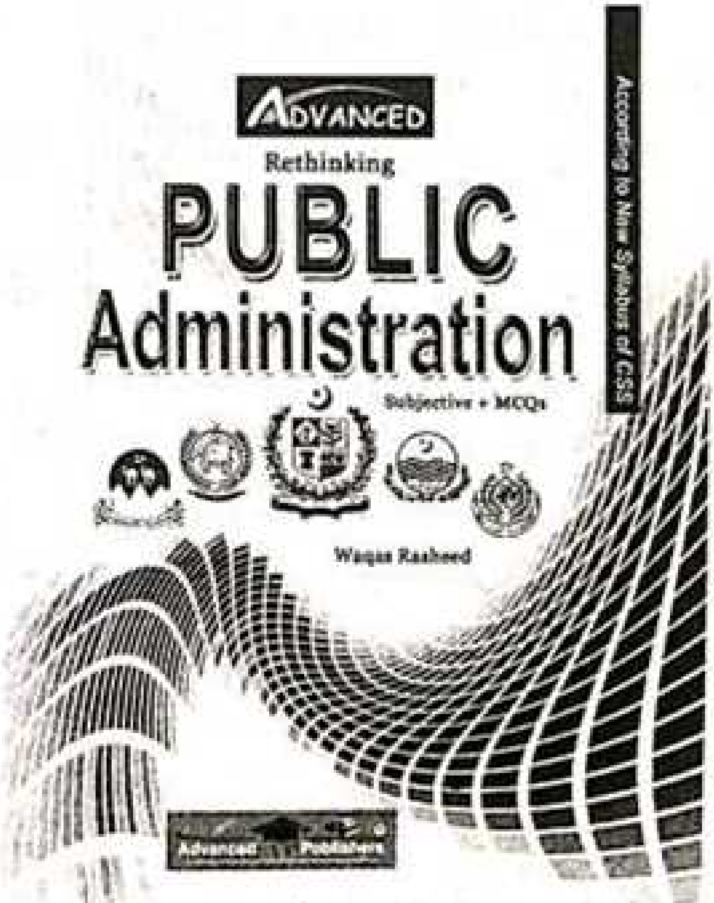
جوابات

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (B)	6. (D)	7. (C)	8. (A)
9. (D)	10.(D)	11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (C)	14. (A)	15. (A)	16.(B)
17. (C)	18.(A)	19. (A)	20. (C)	21. (D)	22. (D)	23. (B)	24.(B)
25. (C)	26.(B)	27. (B)	28. (B)	29. (D)	30. (D)	31. (C)	32.(D)
33. (A)	34.(A)	35. (D)	36. (A)	37. (A)	38. (D)	39. (A)	40.(A)
41. (A)	42.(D)	43. (C)	44. (A)	45. (A)	46. (A)	47. (B)	48.(A)
49. (A)	50.(A)	51. (B)	52. (A)	53. (A)	54. (A)	55. (A)	56.(B)
57. (D)	58.(B)	59. (D)	60. (C)	61. (C)	62. (A)	63. (D)	64.(B)
65. (D)	66.(A)	67. (D)	68. (A)	69. (A)	70. (C)	71. (B)	72.(C)
73. (D)	74.(A)	75. (B)	76. (C)	77. (A)	78. (D)	79. (D)	80.(C)
81. (A)	82.(B)	83. (A)	84. (A)	85. (B)	86. (D)	87. (D)	88.(C)
89. (B)	90.(C)	91. (A)	92. (A)	93. (A)	94. (B)	95. (A)	96.(B)
97. (B)	98.(A)	99. (A)	100.(D)	101.(D)	102.(B)	103.(D)	
104.(A)	105.(B)	106.(A)	107.(B)	108.(D)	109.(D)	110.(D)	
111.(A)	112.(B)	113.(C)	114.(A)	115.(D)	116.(A)	117.(D)	
118.(B)	119.(C)	120.(A)	121.(A)	122.(A)	123.(B)	124.(C)	
125.(D)	126.(D)	127.(D)	128.(C)	129.(B)	130.(D)	131.(A)	
132.(C)	133.(A)	134.(C)	135.(C)	136.(A)	137.(C)	138.(C)	
139.(C)	140.(B)	141.(C)	142.(A)	143.(B)	144.(C)	145.(C)	

جوابات

146.(A)	147.(B)	148.(B)	149.(C)	150.(A)	151.(C)	152.(B)
153.(A)	154.(C)	155.(C)	156.(A)	157.(A)	158.(A)	159.(C)
160.(B)	161.(B)	162.(A)	163.(C)	164.(C)	165.(C)	166.(A)
167.(C)	168.(C)	169.(D)	170.(A)	171.(A)	172.(D)	173.(D)
174.(C)	175.(D)	176.(A)	177.(A)	178.(A)	179.(D)	180.(B)
181.(D)	182.(B)	183.(A)	184.(C)	185.(C)	186.(C)	187.(C)
188.(A)	189.(A)	190.(C)	191.(D)	192.(B)	193.(B)	194.(A)
195.(B)	196.(C)	197.(A)	198.(C)	199.(C)	200.(A)	201.(A)
202.(B)	203.(B)	204.(B)	205.(C)	206.(A)	207. (C)	





عشرہ مبشرہ

عشرہ مبشرہ سے مراد وہ 10 صحابہ کرامؓ ہیں۔ جنہیں دنیا میں ہی جنت کی بشارت دے دی گئی تھی۔ ان صحابہ کرامؓ کے نام یہ ہیں: حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ حضرت علی المرتضیٰؓ حضرت زبیر بن العوامؓ حضرت ابو عبیدہ بن الجراحؓ، حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ، حضرت طلحہؓ حضرت عبدالرحمٰن بن عوفؓ اور حضرت سعید بن زیدؓ

عشرہ مبشرہ میں شامل 6 صحابہ کرام شہادت کے رتبے پر فائز ہوئے

- ☆ قرآن مجید میں لفظ ''اللہ'' 2584 بار آیا ہے۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک 30 حروف قطعات ہیں۔ جبکہ 120 ایسے مقامات ہیں جہاں زیر، زبر، پیش کی غلطی آدمی کو کفر تک پہنچا دیتی ہے۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں 26 پیغمبروں اور 4 فرشتوں کے نام آئے ہیں۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں حضرت جبرئیل کے 2 صفاتی نام آئے ہیں۔ روح الامین، روح المقدس۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں صحیح قرات کے لئے جو علامات مقرر ہیں انہیں رموز اوقاف کہا جاتا ہے۔ ان کی تعداد 15 ہے۔
- ☆ حضور پاکؐ کے وصال کے وقت 22 صحابہ کرامؓ قرآن پاک کے حافظ تھے۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک کی سورت ''سورۃ بنی اسرائیل'' کا نام بہ اعتبار حروف تہجی سب سے زیادہ طویل ہے۔
- ☆ حضور پاکؐ پر پہلی وحی میں ''سورۃ اقراء'' اور دوسری وحی میں ''سورۃ والضحیٰ'' نازل ہوئی۔
- ☆ ترجمان القرآن ''حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ دو سورتیں ''سورۃ فاتحہ'' اور سورۃ نصر'' مکمل سورت کی شکل میں نازل ہوئی تھیں۔
- ☆ واقعہ معراج دو سورتوں سورۃ بنی اسرائیل اور سورۃ والنجم میں بیان ہوا ہے۔
- ☆ قرآن مجید کی آخری آیات کی کتابت ابی ''خزیمہ انصاریؓ'' نے کی تھی۔
- ☆ حضور پاکؐ کے وصال سے 9 دن قبل ''سورۃ توبہ'' جو بہ اعتبار نزول قرآن پاک کی آخری سورت ہے، کی آخری آیات نازل ہوئی۔
- ☆ حضور پاک کو ''سورۃ مدثر'' کے ذریعے علانیہ تبلیغ کا حکم ہوا تھا۔
- ☆ حضور پاکؐ نے جب کوہ صفا پر چڑھ کر قریش کو اسلام کی دعوت دی تو اس وقت ''سورۃ لہب'' نازل ہوئی تھی۔
- ☆ حضرت ادریسؑ کا ذکر قرآن پاک کی 2 سورتوں سورۃ مریم اور سورۃ انبیاء میں آیا ہے، جبکہ سب سے زیادہ ذکر حضرت موسیٰؑ کا آیا ہے۔ یعنی 40 سورتوں میں۔
- ☆ ''جنگ یمامہ'' میں حفاظ قرآن کی بڑی تعداد شہید ہوئی تھی۔
- ☆ ''سورۃ النمل'' میں بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم 2 بار آئی ہے۔ جبکہ ''سورۃ توبہ'' کے آغاز میں بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم نہیں ہے
- ☆ سورۃ بنی اسرائیل کا دوسرا نام ''سورۃ اسراء'' ہے۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک کی سب سے لمبی سورت ''سورۃ البقرہ'' ہے (286 آیات)' سب سے چھوٹی سورت ''سورۃ کوثر'' ہے 3 آیات ہے۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک کی 2 سورتیں ایسی ہیں جن کے نام میں صرف ایک تہجی آتا ہے وہ سورتیں ''ص'' (23واں پارہ) اور ''ق'' (26واں پارہ) ہیں۔
- ☆ ''مسجد بنوزریق'' میں سب سے پہلے قرآن پاک پڑھا گیا تھا۔
- ☆ چاروں آسمانی کتابیں تورات، انجیل، زبور اور قرآن پاک رمضان المبارک میں نازل ہوئیں۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں سب سے زیادہ مرتبہ لفظ 'الف' آیا ہے

عشرہ مبشرہ

عشرہ مبشرہ سے مراد وہ 10 صحابہ کرامؓ ہیں۔ جنہیں دنیا میں ہی جنت کی بشارت دے دی گئی تھی۔ ان صحابہ کرامؓ کے نام یہ ہیں: حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ حضرت علی المرتضیٰؓ حضرت زبیر بن العوامؓ حضرت ابوعبیدہ بن الجراحؓ، حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ، حضرت طلحہؓ حضرت عبدالرحمن بن عوفؓ اور حضرت سعید بن زیدؓ
عشرہ مبشرہ میں شامل 6 صحابہ کرام شہادت کے رتبے پر فائز ہوئے

- ☆ قرآن مجید میں لفظ ''اللہ'' 2584 بار آیا ہے۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک 30 حروف مقطعات ہیں۔ جبکہ 20 ایسے مقامات ہیں جہاں زیر، زبر، پیش کی غلطی آدمی کو کفر تک پہنچا دیتی ہے۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں 26 پیغمبروں اور 4 فرشتوں کے نام آئے ہیں۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں حضرت جبرئیل کے 2 صفاتی نام آئے ہیں۔ روح الامین، روح القدس۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں صحیح قرائت کے لئے جو علامات مقرر ہیں انہیں رموز اوقاف کہا جاتا ہے۔ ان کی تعداد 15 ہے۔
- ☆ حضور پاکؐ کے وصال کے وقت 22 صحابہ کرامؓ قرآن پاک کے حافظ تھے۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک کی سورت ''سورۃ بنی اسرائیل'' کا نام بہ اعتبار حروف تہجی سب سے زیادہ طویل ہے۔
- ☆ حضور پاکؐ پر پہلی وحی میں ''سورۃ اقراء'' اور دوسری وحی میں ''سورۃ والضحیٰ'' نازل ہوئی۔
- ☆ ترجمان القرآن'' حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ دو سورتیں ''سورۃ فاتحہ'' اور سورۃ نصر'' مکمل سورت کی شکل میں نازل ہوئی تھیں۔
- ☆ واقعہ معراج دو سورتوں سورۃ بنی اسرائیل اور سورۃ والنجم میں بیان ہوا ہے۔
- ☆ قرآن مجید کی آخری آیات کی کتابت ابی ''خزیمہ انصاریؓ'' نے کی تھی۔
- ☆ حضور پاکؐ کے وصال سے 9 دن قبل ''سورۃ توبہ'' جو بہ اعتبار نزول قرآن پاک کی آخری سورت ہے، کی آخری آیات نازل ہوئی۔
- ☆ حضور پاک کو ''سورۃ مدثر'' کے ذریعے علانیہ تبلیغ کا حکم ہوا تھا۔
- ☆ حضور پاکؐ نے جب کوہ صفا پر چڑھ کر قریش کو اسلام کی دعوت دی تو اس وقت ''سورۃ لہب'' نازل ہوئی تھی۔
- ☆ حضرت ادریس کا ذکر قرآن پاک کی 2 سورتوں سورۃ مریم اور سورۃ انبیاء میں آیا ہے، جبکہ سب سے زیادہ ذکر حضرت موسیٰؑ کا آیا ہے۔ یعنی 40 سورتوں میں۔
- ☆ ''جنگ یمامہ'' میں حفاظ قرآن کی بڑی تعداد شہید ہوئی تھی۔
- ☆ ''سورۃ النمل'' میں بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم 2 بار آئی ہے۔ جبکہ ''سورۃ توبہ'' کے آغاز میں بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم نہیں ہے
- ☆ سورۃ بنی اسرائیل کا دوسرا نام ''سورۃ اسراء'' ہے۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک کی سب سے لمبی سورت ''سورۃ البقرۃ'' ہے (286 آیات)' سب سے چھوٹی سورت ''سورۃ کوثر'' ہے 3 آیات ہے۔
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- ☆ ''مسجد بنو زریق'' میں سب سے پہلے قرآن پاک پڑھا گیا تھا۔
- ☆ چاروں آسمانی کتابیں تورات، انجیل، زبور اور قرآن پاک رمضان المبارک میں نازل ہوئیں۔
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں سب سے زیادہ مرتبہ لفظ 'الف' آیا ہے۔

48,872، اور سب سے کم لفظ 'ظ' (842)

☆ قرآن مجید ایک سورت ''سورۃ البقرہ'' میں سب سے زیادہ احکام ہیں۔

☆ ''سورۃ فاتحہ'' 2 بار یعنی مکہ اور مدینہ میں نازل ہوئی

☆ ''حضرت ابیؓ بن کعب'' قرآن پاک کی آخری وحی کے کاتب تھے۔

☆ ''چھوٹی سورۃ النساء'' سورۃ طلاق کو کہتے ہیں۔

☆ قرآن پاک کا پہلا با محاورہ اور سلیس اردو ترجمہ ''شاہ عبدالقادر'' نے کیا تھا۔

☆ قرآن پاک کا سب سے پہلے لاطینی زبان میں ترجمہ ہوا تھا۔ اب قرآن پاک کے روسی، جرمن، انگلش، فرنچ، سندھی اور دیگر زبانوں میں بھی تراجم موجود ہیں۔

☆ برصغیر پاک وہند میں قرآن پاک کی پہلی فارسی تفسیر ''مولانا عثمان خیر آبادی'' نے لکھی تھی۔

تاریخ اسلام کے اہم واقعات

☆ حجر اسود نصب کرنے کا واقعہ 606ء میں پیش آیا، جب حضور پاک کی عمر مبارک تقریباً 35 سال تھی۔

☆ حضور پاک کو 12 فروری 610ء کو نبوت عطا ہوئی (بعض روایات میں یہ تاریخ 28 جولائی 610ء ہے) بمطابق 9 ربیع الاول 13 قبل از ہجرت۔

☆ حضور پاکؐ نے ہجرت حبشہ ماہ رجب 614ء میں کی۔

☆ اگلے سال 616ء میں یعنی (بعثت کے چھٹے سال) حضرت حمزہؓ اور حضرت عمرؓ نے اسلام قبول کیا۔

☆ نبوت کے ساتویں سال 617ء میں بنی ہاشم کا معاشی بائیکاٹ کیا گیا۔ حضور پاکؐ اور ان کے اہل خانہ کو 'شعب ابی طالب' کی گھاٹی میں 3 سال محصور رہنا پڑا۔

☆ حضور پاک کو سفر معراج، نبوت کے بارھویں برس 27 رجب کو پیش آیا۔ اسی سفر میں آپؐ پر اور آپ کی امت پر 5 نمازیں فرض ہوگئیں۔

☆ ''بیعت عقبہ اولیٰ'' ذی الحجہ 12 نبوت کو اور ''بیعت عقبہ ثانی'' ذی الحجہ 13 نبوت کو واقع ہوئی۔

☆ نبوت ملنے کے بعد حضور پاکؐ 13 برس مکہ مکرمہ میں اور 10 برس مدینہ منورہ میں تشریف فرما رہے۔

☆ ہجرت مدینہ کا واقعہ نبوت کے تیرھویں سال پیش آیا یعنی آپؐ 622، 12 ربیع الاول کو مدینہ منورہ تشریف لائے۔

☆ مسجد نبویؐ کی تعمیر مدینہ منورہ میں ایک ہجری (622ء) کو شروع ہوئی۔

☆ 2 ہجری 623ء کو روزہ فرض ہوا، زکوٰۃ بھی 2 ہجری کو فرض ہوئی۔

☆ 17 رمضان المبارک 2 ہجری کو مسلمانوں اور کافروں کے درمیان حق و باطل کا پہلا معرکہ بدر کے مقام پر پیش آیا، جسے 'غزوہ بدر' کہتے ہیں۔

☆ 3 ہجری 624ء کو دوسرا غزوہ ''غزوہ احد'' اور 5 ہجری 626ء کو غزوہ خندق پیش آیا۔

☆ صلح حدیبیہ کا واقعہ 6 ہجری کو پیش آیا۔

☆ فتح مکہ کا عظیم واقعہ 8 ہجری 629ء میں پیش آیا، جب آپؐ اپنے 10 ہزار ساتھیوں کے ہمراہ مکہ معظمہ میں داخل ہوئے۔

☆ حج ذیقعد 9 ہجری 630ء کو فرض ہوا اور خطبہ حجۃ الوداع 9 ذی الحجہ ہجری 631ء کو ہوا۔

☆ حضور پاکؐ 11 ہجری 632ء کو وصال فرما گئے۔ 12 ربیع الاول بروز پیر حضور پاکؐ نے آخری نماز مغرب ادا کی تھی۔

اسلامی قانون

حد سرقہ: چوری کی سزا ہاتھ کاٹنا ہے اور یہ حد شرعی ہے۔

حد قذف: کسی پر زنا کی جھوٹی تہمت لگانے والے پر یہ حد نافذ ہوتی ہے۔ اسی میں اسی کوڑے کی سزا مقرر ہے۔

حد خمر: یہ شراب نوشی پر حد شرعی ہے اور اس میں بھی شراب پینے والے شخص کو اسی کوڑوں کی سزا دی جاتی ہے۔

حد جلد: یہ بھی حد شرعی ہے اور زنا کے جرم میں غیر شادی شدہ مرد یا

عورت کو سو کوڑے لگائے جاتے ہیں۔

حد رجم: یہ بھی حد شرعی ہے۔ اس میں شادی شدہ مرد یا عورت کو سنگسار کیا جاتا ہے۔

ان پانچ حدود کے علاوہ قتل کی سزا قتل ہے، جسے قصاص کہا جاتا ہے۔ مقتول کے وارثوں کی طرف سے یہ سزا معاف بھی ہوسکتی ہے۔ اس صورت میں وہ دیت (خون بہا) کا مطالبہ کر سکتے ہیں یا دیت بھی معاف کر سکتے ہیں۔

اس کے علاوہ رہزنی اور بغاوت کے جرائم پر بھی اسلام میں سزائیں موجود ہیں۔ اور حالات کے لحاظ سے ان جرائم کے مرتکبین کو قتل بھی کیا جا سکتا ہے، جلاوطن بھی کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ بشرطیکہ وہ حد کی سزا سے کم ہو۔

مقصد سزا: اسلام میں سزا دینے کا مقصد ایک طرف مجرم کو کیفر کردار تک پہنچانا ہے اور دوسری طرف معاشرے سے ہر قسم کے جرائم ختم کرنا ہے۔

جنوبی ایشیاء کے چند مشہور صوفیاء

حضرت داتا گنج بخشؒ (سید علی ہجویری)، لاہور

حضرت شاہ جلالؒ سلہٹ

حضرت نظام الدین اولیاءؒ دہلی

حضرت مجدد الف ثانی سرہند

حضرت خواجہ بہاؤالدین زکریا ملتان

حضرت بابا فرید گنج شکرؒ پاکپتن

الہامی کتابیں۔

توریت : حضرت موسیٰ پر اتری۔

زبور : حضرت داؤد پر اتری۔

انجیل : یہ کتاب مقدس حضرت عیسیٰ پر اتری۔

قرآن مجید: یہ کتاب مقدس حضرت محمد ﷺ پر اتری۔

مختلف مذاہب کی کتب:

مذاہب	مقدس کتب
اسلام	القرآن
عیسائیت	انجیل
یہودیت	تورات
ہندومت	وید
بدھ مت	تری پیٹک
سکھ مت	گرو گرنتھ صاحب

چند مسلمان علماء کرام کے اسمائے گرامی:

ابو کامل: ماہر ریاضی المسعودی: جغرافیہ دان اور سوانح نگار

الفارابی: فلاسفر البیرونی: جغرافیہ دان اور مورخ

ابراہیم بن سینا: ماہر حسابیات اور ماہر طب

جابر بن حیان: ماہر طب وادویات محمد بن موسیٰ: ماہر ریاضی

عمر خیام: ماہر ریاضی اور ماہر نجوم

چار مشہور فرشتوں کے نام:

1- حضرت جبرائیل: حضرت جبرائیل نے اللہ تعالیٰ کی تمام مقدس کتاب اور احکامات اور پیغامات کرام تک پہنچانے کے فرائض سرانجام دیئے۔

2- حضرت میکائیل: کائنات کی حفاظت اور بارش وغیرہ لانے کا فریضہ سرانجام دیتے ہیں۔

3- حضرت اسرافیل: قیامت کے دن صور پھونکیں گے۔

4- حضرت عزرائیل: تمام جانداروں کی جان لینے پر مامور ہیں۔

دیگر اہم فرشتے:۔

کراماً کاتبین ہر انسان کے دائیں اور بائیں کندھے پر ہوتے ہیں جو اس کے نیک و بد کو ہر لمحے تحریر کرتے رہتے ہیں

منکر نکیر جب آدمی مرجاتا ہے تو اس کا حساب لینے کے لئے جو فرشتے قبر میں آتے ہیں۔

حضور پاک کا شجرہ نسب:۔

حضرت محمد ﷺ بن حضرت عبداللہ بن حضرت

عبدالمطلب بن حضرت ہاشم بن حضرت عبدالمناف۔

چند مشہور اسلامی جگہوں کے نام

کعبہ: مکہ مکرمہ جو دنیا کا قدیم ترین شہر ہے۔ دنیا کی پہلی مسجد کا نام کعبہ ہے۔ اس میں ایک سیاہ پتھر نصب ہے جسے حجر اسود کے نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے۔ حجر اسود جنت المبارک سے لاکر یہاں لگایا گیا تھا۔

بیت المقدس: یہ مسلمانوں کا قبلہ اوّل ہے۔

مسجد الحرام: کعبۃ اللہ کا دوسرا نام ہے۔

مسجد اقصیٰ: یہ بیت المقدس میں واقع ہے۔ مکہ اور مدینہ کے بعد مسلمانوں کے تیسرے مقدس ترین مقام کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے۔

مسجد جن: یہ مکہ معظمہ میں واقع ہے۔

مسجد الخیف: یہ منیٰ میں واقع ہے۔ اس مسجد کے باہر میدان میں قربانی کی جاتی ہے۔

مسجد عقبہ: اس مسجد میں مدینے سے آئے ہوئے لوگوں نے اسلام قبول کیے اور آنحضورؐ کے دست مبارک پر بیعت کی۔

مسجد نبوی: یہ مسجد مدینہ منورہ میں واقع ہے۔ اس کے 337 ستون، 4 مینار اور دس دروازے ہیں۔

مسجد قبا: یہ عالم اسلام کی پہلی مسجد ہے جس کے بنیاد حضور پاکؐ نے اپنے دست مبارک سے رکھی۔ اس مسجد کی تعمیر میں حضورؐ نے بذات خود حصہ لیا۔

مسجد البیعت: یہ وہ جگہ ہے، جہاں مسلمانوں اور کفر مکہ کے درمیان صلح حدیبیہ طے پایا۔

مزدلفہ: عرفات اور منیٰ کے درمیان دو پہاڑیوں میں گھری ہوئی وادی کا نام ہے۔ اس جگہ 9 ذوالحجہ کو مغرب اور عشاء کی نمازیں ملا کر ادا کی جاتی ہیں۔

منیٰ: مکہ مکرمہ سے تقریباً تین میل کے فاصلے پر ایک بستی کا نام ہے جہاں 8 ذوالحج کو حاجی جاتے ہیں اور نویں تاریخ کی صبح تک پانچ نمازیں مسجد خیف میں ادا کرتے ہیں۔

یلملم: وہ جگہ (میقات) جہاں حج یا عمرے کا احرام باندھا جاتا ہے۔ حج اور عمرہ کرنے والے کے لئے احرام کے بلطغیر اس جگہ سے گزرنے ناجائز ہے۔ اہل پاکستان اور اہل یمن کے لئے یلملم ہے۔

ملتزم: مسجد الحرام میں مشرقی دیوار کا جو رکن اسود سے دروازہ کعبہ تک ہے۔ حاجی اس سے لپٹ کر اپنے رب کے حضور دعا مانگتے ہیں۔

صفا و مروہ: مکہ معظمہ میں دو پہاڑیوں کا نام ہے۔ صفا ابوقیس پہاڑ کا حصہ ہے۔ یہ مسجد حرام کے مشرق میں واقع ہے۔ حج اور عمرہ میں ان پہاڑیوں کے درمیان حاجی سات چکر لگاتے ہیں۔

مولد نبیؐ: جبل اور قیس کے ساتھ ساتھ شمالی جانب سڑک پر جاتے ہوئے دائیں ہاتھ یہ مقام نظر آتا ہے، جہاں حضور پاک کا ورود مسعود اس دنیا میں ہوا۔

جبل الرحمۃ: میدان عرفات میں ایک پہاڑ کا نام ہے۔ اس کی چوٹی پر فخر کائناتؐ نے انسانیت، امن و آشتی اور فلاح و بہبود کا آخری پیغام دیا۔

جحفہ: تیسرے میقات کا نام ہے۔ جہاں سے شام اور مصر کے حاجی احرام باندھتے ہیں۔

حرم: مکہ معظمہ کے چاروں طرف کئی میلوں تک حرم کی حدود بنی ہوئی ہیں۔ ان حدود کے اندر درخت کاٹنا اور شکار کرنا حرام ہے

جنت البقیع: یہ وہ مقام ہے جہاں اہل بیت اور حضورؐ کے صحابہ کرامؓ کے خاندان مدفون ہیں۔

اعراف: جنت اور دوزخ کے درمیان ایک مقام کا نام ہے۔

سرابراہیم: یہ اس مقام کا نام ہے جہاں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کو قربانی کے لئے لٹایا تھا۔

المعلیٰ: مکہ کا قبرستان جو منیٰ جاتے ہوئے راستے میں پڑتا ہے۔ یہاں حضرت ابوطالبؓ عبداللہ بن زبیرؓ حضرت عبدالمطلبؓ حضرت خدیجہؓ اور حضرت آمنہؓ بنت وہب کی قبریں ہیں۔

کربلا: عراق میں ایک چھوٹا سا شہر ہے جسے تاریخی اہمیت کے پیش نظر دنیائے اسلام میں ایک خاص مقام حاصل ہے۔ حضرت امام حسینؓ اور ان کے ساتھیوں کو یہیں شہید کیا گیا تھا۔ چونکہ اس سرزمین پر آفات و مصائب کی قیامت برپا ہوئی اسی مناسبت سے اس جگہ کا نام کربلا رکھ دیا گیا۔

زمزم: ایک مقدس چشمہ ہے جو مکہ معظمہ میں واقع ہے۔ حضور پاکؐ کا فرمان ہے کہ زمزم کا پانی انسان کو تمام بیماریوں سے نجات دلاتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ پانی پیتے وقت منہ قبلہ کی جانب ہو اور تین سانسوں میں کھڑے ہو کر پیا جائے۔

اسلامی مہینوں کے نام

1- محرم: اس کے لغوی معنی ''حرمت والا'' احرام کیا گیا

2- صفر: اس کے معنی ہیں ''خالی'' یا ''زرد''۔ شروع میں یہ مہینہ موسم خزاں میں آتا تھا۔ جب درختوں کے پتے زرد ہو جاتے تھے

3- ربیع الاول: ربیع آرامی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے لغوی معنی ہیں ''موسم بہار کی بارش'' تو ربیع الاول کا مطلب ہوا ''بہار کا مہینہ''

4- ربیع الثانی: اسلامی سن کا چوتھا مہینہ۔

5- جمادی الاول: اس نام کے بارے میں کئی خیالات پیش کئے جاتے ہیں۔ یہ خیال حقیقت کے قریب مانا جاتا ہے کہ یہ مہینہ ایسے موسم میں آتا ہے جب زمین بارش نہ ہونے کے باعث خشک اور پیاسی ہوتی تھی۔

6- جمادی الثانی: اسلامی کیلنڈر کا 6 مہینہ

7- رجب: اسلامی کیلنڈر کا ساتواں مہینہ جس کے لغوی معنی ہیں ''تعظیم کرنا''۔ متبرک مہینوں میں سے ایک جس میں جنگ نہ کرنے کا حکم ہے۔

8- شعبان: اسلامی کیلنڈر کا آٹھواں مہینہ جس کے معنی ہیں ''علیحدگی ''

9- رمضان: اسلامی کیلنڈر کا نواں مہینہ۔ متبرک ترین مہینہ جس میں قرآن نازل ہونا شروع ہوا۔

10- شوال: یہ لفظ شائلہ سے نکلا ہے اور اس اونٹنی کو شائلہ کہا جاتا ہے جس کا 8،7 مہینے کے حمل کے دوران دودھ خشک ہو جاتا ہے۔ شوال کے لغوی معنی ''اٹھنا'' کے ہیں یعنی وہ مہینہ جس میں اونٹنیوں کا دودھ اٹھ جاتا ہے۔

11- ذیقعد: لفظ قعود سے نکلنے والے اس نام کے معنی ہیں ''بیٹھنا'' ۔ یہ ان چار مہینوں میں سے ایک ہے جس میں قدیم عرب لڑائی سے پرہیز کرتے تھے یعنی امن سے بیٹھے رہتے تھے۔

12- ذوالحجہ: اسلامی سال کا آخری مہینہ۔ حج کا مطلب بتانے کی تو چنداں ضرورت نہیں۔ ذوا کے معنی ہیں ''مالک'' یعنی وہ مہینہ جو حج کا مالک ہو۔

اسلامی دنوں کا نام:

1- السبت (ہفتہ) 2- الاحد (اتوار) 3- الاثنین (پیر)
4- الثلاثاء (منگل) 5- الاربعاء (بدھ) 6- الخمیس (جمعرات)
7- الجمعۃ (جمعہ)

5- اسلامی جنگیں

جنگ بدر: یہ جنگ بدر کے مقام پر (جو کہ مدینہ سے اسی میل کے فاصلہ پر ہے) 17 رمضان المبارک 2ھ کو مسلمانوں اور کفار مکہ کے درمیان ہوئی۔ بدر میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد 313 تھی جب کہ کفار کی تعداد ایک ہزار تھی، اس جنگ میں مسلمانوں کو فتح ہوئی۔

جنگ احد: یہ جنگ احد کے مقام پر (جو کہ مدینہ منورہ کے شمال کی طرف تین چار میل کے فاصلے پر ایک پہاڑ ہے) 6 شوال 3ھ کو مسلمانوں اور کفار مکہ کے درمیان ہوئی۔ اس جنگ میں مسلمانوں کو فتح ہوئی اور کفار کو شکست ہوئی۔

غزوہ خندق: یہ جنگ مسلمانوں اور کفار مکہ کے درمیان 5ھ کو ہوئی۔ مسلمانوں نے شام کی جانب ایک خندق کھودی جس کے باعث دشمن آگے نہیں آسکتے تھے۔ اسی وجہ سے اُسے جنگ خندق کہتے ہیں اس جنگ میں مسلمانوں کو فتح اور کامرانی نصیب ہوئی

جنگ موتہ: یہ جنگ موتہ کے مقام پر (جو کہ سرحد شام کے قریب ہے) جمادی الاول 7ھ کو تین ہزار مسلمانوں اور ایک لاکھ کفار کے درمیان ہوئی۔ اس جنگ میں مسلمانوں کا پلہ بھاری رہا اور صرف بارہ مسلمان شہید ہوئے جب کہ دشمن کے ہزارہا آدمی مارے گئے۔

جنگ حنین: یہ جنگ وادی حنین کے مقام پر 8ھ کو بارہ ہزار مسلمان مجاہدین اور کفار کے درمیان ہوئی۔ اس جنگ میں مسلمانوں کو شاندار فتح ہوئی۔ دشمن کے ہزار آدمی مارے گئے۔

جنگ تبوک: جنگ تبوک کا واقعہ (جو عرب اور شام کی سرحد پر واقع

ہے)9ھ کو پیش آیا، مسلمان قلیل ہونے کے باوجود دشمن کی لاکھوں کی فوج پر غالب آئے۔

غزوہ خیبر: یہ جنگ خیبر کے مقام پر 7ھ (629) کو ہوئی۔ اس میں 93 یہودی ہلاک اور 15 مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔

جنگ قادسیہ: یہ جنگ قادسیہ کے مقام پر مسلمانوں اور ایرانیوں کے درمیان 14ھ کو ہوئی۔ اس جنگ میں مسلمانوں کو فتح ہوئی۔

جنگ یرموک: یہ جنگ دریائے یرموک کے مقام پر مسلمانوں اور رومی فوج کے درمیان 15ھ کو ہوئی۔ مسلمانوں کو فتح ہوئی، رومیوں کے حوصلے پست ہو گئے تھوڑے عرصے بعد سارا شام مسلمانوں کے قبضہ میں آ گیا۔

اسلام میں سب سے پہلے

پہلا حکم بعثت۔ 9 ربیع الاول 41 سال میلاد کو

قرآن کا پہلا نزول۔ 8 رمضان 1 سال بعثت

خواتین میں سب سے پہلے اسلام قبول کیا۔ حضرت خدیجہؓ

مردوں میں سب سے پہلے اسلام قبول کیا۔ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ

نوخیز جوانوں میں سب سے پہلے اسلام قبول کیا۔ حضرت علیؓ

آنحضرتؐ کے بعد اسلام کا اظہار کرنے والے پہلے صحابی۔ حضرت خباب بن الارت تمیمیؓ

کعبۃ اللہ میں کلمہ اسلام کو آبا آواز بلند پکار کر پہلے پڑھنے والے صحابی۔ حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ

راہ اسلام میں پہلے شہید ہونے والے مرد۔ حضرت حارث بن ابی ہالہؓ

راہ اسلام میں پہلی شہید ہونے والی خاتون۔ حضرت سمیہؓ

راہ اسلام میں پہلا تیر چلانے والے صحابی۔ حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ

حمایت اسلام میں پہلے تلوار اٹھانے والے صحابی۔ حضرت زبیر بن العوامؓ

سب سے پہلی باقاعدہ مسجد۔ مسجد قبا

سب سے پہلا جمعہ کب ہوا۔ 12 ربیع الاول 1ھ کو

نظام دفاع کے تحت پہلا فوجی علم اٹھانے والے صحابی۔ حضرت ابی مرثد الغنویؓ

اسلامی تاریخ میں پہلی علم لہرانے والی صحابیہ۔ حضرت بریدہ اسلمیؓ

کفار سے پہلی جنگ۔ غزوہ بدر

غزوہ بدر کا پہلا شہید۔ حضرت مہجع مولا عمر بن خطابؓ

پہلے نمازی جنہوں نے تین تیر کھائے مگر نماز نہ توڑی۔ حضرت عبادؓ بن بشر (غزوہ ذات الرقاع میں)

اسلام میں پہلی ہجرت۔ ہجرت حبشہ

مدینے کا پہلا شخص جو اسلام لایا۔ حضرت سویدؓ بن الصامت

نماز فرض ہوئی۔ 27 رجب المرجب 2 قبل ہجرت

اسلام کے پہلے موذن۔ حضرت بلالؓ

مسجد نبوی میں پہلی اذان گونجی۔ ربیع الاول 1ھ کو

پہلا غزوہ جس میں آنحضوؐ نے شرکت کی۔ غزوۂ ابواء

روزے فرض ہوئے۔ 2ھ میں

عید الفطر صدقۃ الفطر کے احکامات نازل ہوئے۔ 28 رمضان المبارک 2ھ

پہلی عید الفطر منائی گئی۔ یکم شوال 2ھ

قربانی کا حکم ہوا۔ 2ھ

پہلی عید الاضحیٰ منائی گئی۔ 10 ذی الحجہ 2ھ

شراب حرام ہوئی۔ 4ھ

جوئے کی ممانعت کے احکام نازل ہوئے۔ 4ھ

زنا کی سزا سو درے مقرر ہوئے۔ 5ھ

مشرکین سے مناکحت کی ممانعت ہوئی۔ 6ھ

فتح مکہ کے موقع پر پہلا مسلمان ہونے والا شخص۔ ابوسفیان بن حارث عبدالمطلب

پہلا موقع جب مسلم خواتین میدان جنگ میں پہنچیں۔ غزوۂ احد میں

پہلا حج کو ہوا۔ 9ھ میں

آنحضرت کا پہلا اور آخری حج۔ 10ھ میں

کیا آپ جانتے ہیں؟

☆ تدوین حدیث کے سلسلہ میں عمر بن عبدالعزیزؒ کا نام سرفہرست ہے۔

☆ جزیرۃ العرب کو تہامہ، نجد، حضر موت، عروض اور حجاز میں تقسیم کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

☆ دور جاہلیت کی مشہور لڑائیاں بوسس، داجس، وغبر، اور فجار ہیں۔

☆ بعثت نبویؐ کے وقت مکہ و مدینہ میں پانچ مذاہب یہود، عیسائی، صابی، مشرکین اور حنفاء کے لوگ تھے۔

☆ عربوں کی دو قسمیں عرب بائدہ اور عرب باقیہ ہیں۔

☆ عرب باقیہ کی دو اقسام عرب عاربہ اور عرب مستعربہ ہیں۔

☆ 9ھ میں حضرت ابوبکرؓ امیر حج بنائے گئے۔

☆ جنگ یمامہ حفاظ کرام کی ایک بڑی تعداد شہید ہوگئی تو حضرت ابوبکر نے قرآن جمع کروایا۔

☆ ہجرت مدینہ میں حضورؐ اور حضرت ابوبکرؓ کا پیچھا سراقہ بن جعشم نے کیا۔

☆ نماز عصر کی کل چار رکعات فرض ہیں۔ چار سنتیں غیر موکدہ ہوتی ہیں۔

☆ نماز مغرب کی سات رکعات، تین فرض، دو سنت اور دو نفل ہیں۔

☆ نماز عشاء کی کل سترہ رکعات، چار سنت، چار فرض، دو سنت، دو نفل، تین وتر اور دو نفل ہیں۔

☆ زکوٰۃ کے آٹھ مصارف فقراء، مساکین، عاملین، مولفۃ القلوب، قرض دار، غلاموں کی آزادی، مسافر اور اللہ کی راہ میں خرچ کرنا ہیں، سورہ توبہ آیت نمبر 60۔

☆ غزوۂ تبوک کے موقعہ پر حضرت عمرؓ نے اپنی آدھی جائیداد حاضر کردی۔

☆ حضرت عمرؓ نے حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کو قرآن جمع کرنے کا مشورہ دیا۔

☆ حضرت عمرؓ 15ھ میں بیت المال کی بنیاد رکھی۔

☆ حضرت عمرؓ نے 21ھ میں سن ہجری کی بنیاد رکھی، حضرت عمرؓ نے پولیس، فوج اور جیل خانہ جات کے مستقل محکمے قائم کیے۔

☆ حضرت علیؓ 610ء میں مکہ میں پیدا ہوئے، ان کی کنیت ابو الحسن، ابوتراب تھی اور لقب حیدر، مرتضیٰ تھا۔

☆ حضرت علیؓ حضورؐ کے چچازاد بھائی تھے۔

☆ حضرت علیؓ کی شادی حضورؐ کی بیٹی حضرت فاطمہؓ سے ہوئی۔

☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ کا پہلا نکاح ابو ہالہ اور دوسرا عتیق سے ہوا۔

☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ کے غلام میسرہ نے آپ کے سامنے حضورؐ کی ایمانداری بیان کی۔

☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ 10 نبوی میں فوت ہوئیں۔

☆ حضرت عائشہؓ سے حضورؐ کا نکاح 10 نبوی میں ہوا۔

☆ حضرت سودہؓ 22ھ میں فوت ہوئیں۔

☆ حضرت عائشہؓ 615 میں پیدا ہوئیں اور 51ھ میں انتقال ہوا۔

☆ حضرت حفصہؓ 606ء میں پیدا ہوئیں اور 45ھ میں انتقال فرمایا۔

☆ حضرت زینب 3ھ حضورؐ کو نکاح میں آئیں اور اسی سال انتقال۔

☆ حضرت ام سلمہؓ کا انتقال 61ھ میں ہوا۔

☆ حضرت زینب حضورؐ کی پھوپھی زاد کا انتقال 20ھ میں ہوا۔

☆ حضرت جویریہؓ سے نکاح پر حضورؐ نے ان کے خاندان کے 700 غلام آزاد کیے۔

☆ ام حبیبہؓ ابوسفیان کی بیٹی اور حضورؐ کی زوجہ محترمہ تھیں۔

☆ حضرت میمونہؓ کا وصال 51ھ میں ہوا۔

☆ حضرت صفیہؓ کا وصال 50ھ میں ہوا۔

☆ حضرت امام حسنؓ 3ھ میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ حضورؐ کے انتقال کے وقت حضرت حسنؓ کی عمر 8 سال تھی۔

☆ حضرت حسنؓ 51ھ میں شہید ہوئے۔

☆ امام حسینؓ 6 شعبان 4ھ کو پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ حضورؐ کے انتقال کے وقت امام حسین کی عمر 7 سال تھی۔

اسلامیات

- ☆ حضرت عثمانؓ کو جامع القرآن کہتے ہیں
- ☆ حضرت ابراہیمؑ کو ابوالانبیا کہتے ہیں
- ☆ بنو مخزوم ابوجہل کا خاندان تھا
- ☆ حضرت عثمان بنوامیہ خاندان سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
- ☆ ابوطالب آپ ﷺ کے بغیر کھانا نہیں کھاتے تھے اور انہیں نے آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ شام کا سفر کیا
- ☆ حضرت حمزہ کے ساتھ انکے بھانجے عبداللہ بن جحش میدان احد میں دفن ہوئے
- ☆ حضرت آمنہ نے ابواء میں انتقال فرمایا۔
- ☆ آپ ﷺ کی پیدائش واقعہ فیل کے ۵۰ دن کے عرصہ بعد ہوئی
- ☆ آپ کا نام محمد ﷺ آپ کے دادا عبدالمطلب نے رکھا
- ☆ آپ ﷺ کا نام احمد آپکی والدہ آمنہ نے رکھا
- ☆ امام مالک بن انس الموطا کے مولف ہیں
- ☆ وقوف عرفات حج کا سب سے اہم رکن ہے
- ☆ حج رسول کریم ﷺ نے پوری زندگی میں ایک دفعہ ادا کیا
- ☆ میدان عرفات میں آپ ﷺ نے خطبہ حجۃ الوداع دیا تھا
- ☆ حضرت علی کا قاتل خوارج کے گروہ سے تعلق رکھتا تھا
- ☆ ربیع الاول کے ماہ میں ہجرت مدینہ ہوئی
- ☆ سیدالشہداء حضرت حمزہ کا لقب ہے
- ☆ لیلۃ القدر ہزار ماہ کی عبادت سے بہتر ہے
- ☆ جنگ یمامہ کے بعد حضرت ابوبکر صدیق نے تدوین قرآن کے لیے حضرت زید بن ثابت کو حکم دیا
- ☆ حضرت عمرؓ نے 10 سال 5 ماہ حکومت کی
- ☆ حضرت ابوبکرؓ دوسال تین ماہ نو دن خلیفہ رہے
- ☆ ایران میں اسلامی انقلاب آیا
- ☆ سعودی عرب کے جھنڈے پر کلمہ طیبہ لکھا ہوا ہے
- ☆ دمشق دنیا کا سب سے قدیم دارالخلافہ ہے جسے اب بھی دارالخلافہ کا درجہ حاصل ہے
- ☆ زم زم کے معنی رک رک کر چلنا ہے
- ☆ صبر کے لغوی معنی رکنا، سہارنا ہے
- ☆ رومیوں کے ساتھ جنگ میں ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے اپنا سارا سامان وقف کیا
- ☆ آپ ﷺ نے تین دن تراویح جماعت کے ساتھ پڑھائی
- ☆ حضرت جعفر طیارؓ غزوہ موتی کی جنگ میں شہید ہوئے
- ☆ حضرت جعفر طیارؓ کی اہلیہ کا نام حضرت اسماءؓ بنت عمیس تھا
- ☆ عقبہ بن ابی معیط نے آپ ﷺ کی کمر مبارک پر اونٹ کی اوجھڑی رکھی
- ☆ آپؐ کے خاندان بنو ہاشم سے تین برس تک مقاطع کیا گیا
- ☆ نماز تراویح سنت موکدہ ہے
- ☆ نماز وتر واجب ہے
- ☆ وضو میں چار فرض ہوتے ہیں
- ☆ وضو میں اٹھارہ سنتیں ہیں
- ☆ سورہ توبہ میں نماز جنازہ پڑھنے کا حکم ہے
- ☆ نماز جنازہ میں کل چار تکبیریں پڑھی جاتی ہیں
- ☆ نماز جنازہ میں سجدہ نہیں ہے
- ☆ عیدین کی نماز میں کل آٹھ تکبیریں ہوتی ہیں
- ☆ تہجد کے لفظی معنی نیند توڑ کر اٹھنا ہے
- ☆ رمضان کے تیسرے عشرے کو عشرہ نجات نار جہنم کہتے ہیں
- ☆ تنہائی میں ٹھہر جانا اعتکاف کے لغوی معنی ہیں
- ☆ سورہ بقرہ کی ۸۳ ویں آیت پر روزے فرض کیے گئے ہیں
- ☆ قرآن میں نماز کے ساتھ زکوۃ ادا کرنے کا ذکر ۳۲ مرتبہ آیا ہے
- ☆ اسلامی ملک کے غیر مسلم باشندوں سے عشر کی جگہ خراج وصول کی جاتی ہے
- ☆ غیر مسلم مغلوب ہوکر اسلامی اقتدار کو تسلیم کرنے والوں کو حکومت ان کے جان و مال اور آبرو کی حفاظت کے صلہ میں ان سے جزیہ ٹیکس لیتی ہے
- ☆ اسلامی سلطنت کے غیر مسلموں کو ذمی کہتے ہیں

☆ جب مال جمع کیے ہوئے پورا ایک سال گزر جائے زکوٰۃ واجب ہو جاتی ہے

☆ والدین، اولاد، میاں یا بیوی کو زکوٰۃ نہیں دی جا سکتی

☆ قرآن مجید میں "ام الخبائث" کا نام شراب کو دیا گیا ہے

☆ اسلام کے دشمنوں کو راز دار بنانے کی ممانعت سورہ آل عمران میں ہے

☆ امر بالمعروف و نہی عن المنکر کے کام کے لیے ایک جماعت کی تشکیل کے احکام سورہ آل عمران میں آئے ہیں

☆ سورہ المومنین میں پردہ کے لیے آنکھیں نیچی کرنے اور شرمگاہوں کی حفاظت کے احکام آئے ہیں

☆ مسلمانوں کو باہمی کافر و مشرک کہنے میں حد درجہ احتیاط کا حکم سورہ النساء میں ہے

☆ سورہ البقرہ میں روزہ رکھنے کا حکم ہے

☆ التوبہ آیت: ۶۰ میں زکوٰۃ کے احکامات ہیں

☆ جہاد ۲ ہجری میں فرض ہوا

☆ حدیث کی تین اقسام ہیں

☆ قولی، فعلی کے علاوہ تیسری قسم تقریری ہے

☆ حضرت عبداللہ بن عمرو بن العاصؓ کا مرتب کردہ احادیث کا مجموعہ "الصادقہ" کے نام سے مشہور ہوا

☆ سب سے زیادہ احادیث حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ نے روایت کی ہیں

☆ اصل نام حضرت عبدالرحمان بن صخر تھا

☆ حضرت ابو ہریرہ سے ۵۳۷۴ احادیث منسوب ہیں

☆ صحیحین سے مراد صحیح بخاری و صحیح مسلم

☆ تدوین حدیث کا پہلا دور ۱۱۰ھ تک جاتا ہے

☆ تدوین حدیث کا دوسرا دور ۱۱۱ تا ۲۰۷ھ تک ہے

☆ ابتداء میں موطا امام مالک میں ۱۰۰۰۰ احادیث درج تھیں جن کو امام مالک مختصر کرتے رہے یہاں تک کی ۱۷۲۰ رہ گئیں ہیں

☆ "کتاب الآثار" امام ابوحنیفہ کی کتاب ہے

☆ حضرت عبداللہ بن عباسؓ ترجمان القرآن کا اعزاز بخشا گیا

☆ مسجد بنو زریق میں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید پڑھا گیا

☆ ابولہب کو قرآن مجید میں واحد آدمی کو اس کی کنیت سے یاد کیا گیا

☆ تفسیر قرآن کے حوالے سے سب سے زیادہ روایات حضرت علی سے مروی ہیں

☆ بار بار پڑھی جانے والی کتاب

☆ حج کے لغوی معنی ارادہ کرنا یا قصد کرنا

☆ حضرت ابراہیم اپنے بیٹے اسمٰعیل کو قربانی کے لیے منیٰ کے مقام پر لے گئے تھے

☆ ذوالحج اسلامی ماہ کا بارہواں مہینہ ہے

☆ احرام باندھنے والی جگہ کو میقات کہتے ہیں

☆ سعی سے مراد صفا و مروہ کے درمیان سات چکر لگانا

☆ آپ ﷺ نے ایک حج کیا

☆ حج کے فرائض تین ہیں

☆ حج کے موقع پر مختلف مقامات سے آنے والوں کے چار میقات ہیں

☆ پاک و ہند سے جانے والوں کیلئے یلملم میقات ہے

☆ پولیس کا محکمہ حضرت عمر نے قائم کیا

☆ امیر المومنین کے لقب کا آغاز حضرت عمر کے دور سے ہوا

☆ رمل سے مراد شانے ہلا کر تیز اور اکڑ کر چلنا

☆ حج کے دوران تین خطبے ہوتے ہیں

☆ نماز، روزہ، حج، زکوٰۃ کے علاوہ کلمہ شہادت کا رکن ہے

☆ ارکان اسلام کا پہلا رکن کلمہ شہادت ہے

☆ نماز شب معراج کے وقت فرض ہوئی

☆ شروع میں دو نمازیں فرض تھیں

☆ شب معراج کے وقت پانچ وقت کی نماز فرض ہوئی

☆ شب معراج ۱۰ نبوی کو ہوئی

☆ اعمال کے باب میں دین کی عملی/اصلی بنیاد نماز ہے

☆ شب معراج میں آپ ﷺ کو نماز کا تحفہ ملا

☆ حدیث شریف کے مطابق "جس نے نماز کا رکن چھوڑا تو کفر میں گیا"

☆ قیام کے معنی سیدھے کھڑے ہونا ہے

☆ رکوع کے معنی جھکنا ہیں

☆ سورت رحمٰن کو عروس القرآن (قرآن کی دلہن) کہا جاتا ہے
☆ سورہ رحمٰن کو قرآن کی زینت کہا جاتا ہے
☆ سورہ آل عمران میں غزوہ احد کا ذکر ہے
☆ سورہ یٰس کو قلب قرآن کہتے ہیں
☆ مسجد حرام اور مسجد اقصیٰ کا ذکر سورہ بنی اسرائیل میں آیا ہے
☆ واقعہ معراج کا ذکر سورہ بنی اسرائیل میں آیا ہے
☆ صوم کے معنی روزہ کے ہیں
☆ صوم کے لغوی معنی کسی کام سے رکنا، ترک کرنا اور چپ رہنا ہے
☆ جب حضرت ابراہیم کو آگ میں ڈالا گیا تو وہ گلزار بن گئی اس واقعہ کا ذکر سورہ الانبیاء میں آیا ہے
☆ آپ ﷺ کا اسم گرامی احمد ﷺ سورہ الصف میں آیا ہے
☆ آخری چار سورتوں کے علاوہ سورہ جن قل سے شروع ہوتی ہے
☆ سورہ المزمل کا ایک رکوع مکہ میں اور دوسرا مدینہ میں نازل ہوا
☆ سورہ النمل میں دو دفعہ بسم اللہ دی گئی ہے
☆ "خدا کی قسم جو نماز اور زکوٰۃ میں فرق کرے گا میں اس سے لڑوں گا" یہ الفاظ ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ کے ہیں
☆ اسلام کا آخری اور پانچواں رکن حج ہے
☆ حج ذوالحجہ ۹ سے ۱۲ تک ہوتا ہے
☆ کعبۃ اللہ کی زیارت کے لیے مکہ مکرمہ کے آس پاس شعائر اللہ میں مخصوص حرکات وسکنات کو بجالانا کو مناسک حج کہتے ہیں
☆ حضور ﷺ نے "افضل الاعمال" پہلے اللہ اور رسول پر ایمان پھر جہاد فی سبیل اللہ اور پھر حج کا کہا
☆ سورتوں کا زیادہ تر آغاز یاایھا الناس سے ہوتا ہے
☆ سورہ توبہ کے شروع میں بسم اللہ نہیں ہے
☆ ام الکتاب سورہ فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں
☆ ثلث القرآن ہونے کا شرف سورہ فاتحہ کو حاصل ہے
☆ عیسوی سن کے مطابق پہلی وحی ۷ اراگست ۶۱۰ کو نازل ہوئی
☆ غار حرا مکہ مکرمہ سے مشرق کی طرف منیٰ کی جانب تین میل کے فاصلے پر جبل نور میں واقع ہے

☆ غار حرا کی اونچائی تقریباً سات فٹ ہے
☆ پہلی وحی کے نزول کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر چالیس سال تھی
☆ پہلی وحی میں کل پانچ آیات تھیں
☆ حضرت جبرئیل کے کہنے پر کہ پڑھو اور آپ ﷺ کے جواب پر کہ میں تو پڑھنا نہیں جانتا اس پر جبرئیل نے آپ ﷺ کو پکڑ کر تین مرتبہ دبایا، بھینچا
☆ حضور ﷺ نے دوسری وحی پر گھر آ کر کہا "الدثرنی، الدثرنی"
☆ زکوٰۃ کے لغوی معنی پاکیزگی اور نشوونما ہے
☆ زکوٰۃ کے تمام احکام سورہ سورہ توبہ میں آئے ہیں اور وہ ۸ ہجری میں نازل ہوئی ہے
☆ قرآن مجید کی سب سے بڑی آیت بقرہ کی آیت نمبر ۲۸۲ ہے
☆ حضرت محمد ﷺ پر درود بھیجنے کا قرآن مجید کی سورہ احزاب میں حکم ہے
☆ قرآنی آیات کو سب سے پہلے حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا نے شمار کیا اور ۶۶۶۶ بتایا
☆ قرآن مجید میں آپ کا ذاتی نام "محمد" کا چار دفعہ ذکر کیا گیا ہے
☆ الماوٰی سے مراد رہنے کی جگہ ہے
☆ سورہ الطارق میں "الطارق" سے مراد صبح کا تارا ہے
☆ "الفرقان" قرآن مجید میں چھ بار آیا ہے
☆ قرآن مجید کا نزول وحی سے شروع ہوا
☆ وحی کے لغوی معنی غیبی طریقہ سے اطلاع ہیں
☆ آپ ﷺ پر جب پہلی وحی جمعہ کا دن بوقت شب نازل ہوئی
☆ نماز باجماعت پڑھنے کا حکم قرآن مجید میں سورہ بقرہ میں دیا گیا ہے
☆ صفوۃ اللہ سے مراد حضرت محمد ﷺ ہے
☆ جامع القرآن حضرت عثمان کو کہتے ہیں
☆ قرآن پاک کا سب سے پہلے سندھی زبان میں ترجمہ ہوا
☆ نزولی اعتبار سے پہلی سورت العلق موجودہ ترتیب میں ۹۶ کے نمبر پر ہے

- ☆ سورہ اسریٰ کا دوسرا نام بنی اسرائیل ہے
- ☆ سورہ توحید سورت الاخلاص میں ہے
- ☆ وقوف عرفہ ۹ ذوالحج کے دن ہوتا ہے
- ☆ عورت کے احرام میں کل تین کپڑے استعمال ہوتے ہیں
- ☆ میدان عرفات مکہ مکرمہ سے ۱۵ کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر ہے
- ☆ منیٰ مکہ سے ۳ میل کے فاصلہ پر ہے
- ☆ عورتوں کو سعی کے بعد کم از کم چوتھائی سر کے بال کتروانے چاہیں
- ☆ منیٰ جانے کی تیاری ۸ ذوالحج کی رات کو ہونی چاہیے
- ☆ ۸ ذوالحج کو منیٰ روانگی طلوع آفتاب کے بعد ہوتی ہے
- ☆ ۹ ذوالحجہ کو زوال شروع ہوتے ہیں وقوف عرفات شروع ہو جاتا ہے۔ ظہر اور عصر کی نماز وقوف عرفات میں پڑھی جاتی ہیں۔ شام تک لبیک، دعا اور چوتھا کلمہ پڑھا جاتا ہے
- ☆ جب عرفات میں سورج ڈوب جائے تو مغرب کی نماز پڑھے بغیر ذکر پڑھتے ہوئے مزدلفہ کی طرف روانہ ہوا جاتا ہے
- ☆ مزدلفہ میں ہی فجر کی نماز باجماعت، بڑے چنے کے برابر یہیں سے کنکریاں چنی جاتی ہے اور پھر جب سورج نکلنے والا ہو تو منیٰ کی طرف جاتے ہیں
- ☆ سورۃ کہف میں اصحاب کہف کے ساتھ کتا کا تذکرہ ہے
- ☆ حضور ﷺ کو ایھا النبی کے الفاظ سے قرآن مجید میں گیارہ مرتبہ مخاطب کیا گیا ہے
- ☆ آدھا قرآن سورہ الزلزال کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ چوتھائی قرآن کس سورۃ الکفرون کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ مکہ مکرمہ میں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعود نے بلند آواز نے پڑھا
- ☆ حج کی فرضیت کے احکام سورہ آل عمران میں ہے
- ☆ سورہ الاحزاب میں آپ ﷺ کو "خاتم النبین" کہا گیا ہے
- ☆ قرآن مجید میں کل متفق علیہ آیات سجدہ چودہ ہیں
- ☆ آیت کے لغوی معنی نشانی کے ہیں
- ☆ "الجامع" امام سفیان ثوری کی کتاب ہے
- ☆ حدیث میں متن کو پرکھنے کے لیے اسماالرجال کا طریقہ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے
- ☆ حدیث کی مستند کتابیں تیسرا دور تدوین میں لکھی گئی ہیں
- ☆ قرآن مجید میں حضرت موسیٰ کا ذکر ۱۳۶ مرتبہ آیا ہے
- ☆ قارون حضرت موسیٰ کے چچازاد بھائی لگتے ہیں
- ☆ بیت المقدس کی تعمیر حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام کے دور میں مکمل ہوئی
- ☆ حضرت زکریا علیہ السلام حضرت یحییٰ کے والد تھے
- ☆ حضرت سلیمان حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام کے بیٹے تھے
- ☆ "ابوالبشر" حضرت آدم کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ سب سے پہلے حضرت شیث پر صحائف سماوی کا نزول ہوا
- ☆ ودٗ سواع، یغوث، یعوق اور نسر بتوں کی پوجا حضرت نوح کی قوم کرتی تھی
- ☆ قوم عاد آندھی آنے کی وجہ سے ہلاک ہوئی
- ☆ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام سب سے پہلے حج کا اعلان کیا
- ☆ حضرت نوح کی کشتی کوہ جودی پر ٹھہری
- ☆ خطیب الانبیاء حضرت شعیب کا لقب ہے
- ☆ حضرت ابوبکرؓ پہلے خلیفہ راشد جنہوں نے منکرین زکوۃ کے خلاف جہاد کیا
- ☆ عربی زبان میں ختم کا مطلب مہر لگانا ہے
- ☆ الہامی کتب میں دوسری کتاب زبور ہے
- ☆ الہامی کتب میں تیسری کتاب انجیل ہے
- ☆ سب سے آخری کتاب قرآن ہے
- ☆ ملائکہ عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے
- ☆ حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام سب سے مقرب فرشتے ہیں
- ☆ موت کے فرشتے حضرت عزرائیل علیہ السلام ہیں
- ☆ قیامت کے روز صور حضرت اسرافیل علیہ السلام پھونکیں گے
- ☆ اونٹنی کا پہاڑ سے نکلنے کا معجزہ حضرت صالح سے متعلق ہے
- ☆ عبر حضرت ہود کا اصل نام تھا

☆ حضرت نوح عراق کے علاقے بھیجے گئے
☆ قرآن مجید کی چھ سورتیں پیغمبروں کے نام پر ہیں
☆ حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام نے مشہور سردار جالوت کو قتل کر دیا تھا
☆ حدیث پر پہلی کتاب صحیفہ صادقہ ہے
☆ آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ خدیجہؓ کا غلام میسرہ تھا
☆ آپ ﷺ کو امین کا خطاب قریش نے ۳۵ سال کی عمر میں عطا فرمایا
☆ آپ کو صادق کا لقب ۲۲ برس کی عمر میں ملا
☆ غار حرا کو اب جبل نور کہتے ہیں
☆ سورہ علق کی کل انیس آیات ہیں
☆ خفیہ تبلیغ کا آغاز آپ ﷺ نے فترۃ الوحی کے بعد کیا
☆ مکہ میں سب سے پہلے کتابت وحی کا شرف شرجیل بن حسنہ کندی کو حاصل ہے
☆ دوسری وحی کے نزول کے بعد انقطاع وحی کی کل مدت تین سال ہے
☆ اسلام کی حمایت میں سے پہلے تلوار اٹھانے والے صحابی کا نام حضرت زبیر بن العوام ہے
☆ حضرت عمار کی والدہ سمیہ کو ابوجہل نے برچھی ماری
☆ شاہ نجاشی نے ۷ نبوی کو اسلام قبول کیا
☆ حضرت حسن حضرت علیؓ کے بعد 6 ماہ تک خلیفہ رہے
☆ حضور ﷺ کے صحابی حضرت ابوعبیدہؓ کو ''امین الامت'' کا لقب عطا کیا
☆ حضرت سعدؓ بن ابی وقاص کی کنیت ابو اسحاق تھی
☆ حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص حضور ﷺ کی والدہ سے چچازاد بھائی کا رشتہ تھا
☆ حضرت عمر کے دور میں حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص عراق کے گورنر رہے
☆ حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ نے کوفہ شہر بنوایا
☆ حضرت عبدالرحمانؓ بن عوف کا نام عبدالرحمان حضرت محمد ﷺ نے رکھا
☆ حضرت عبدالرحمٰنؓ نے 75 سال کی عمر میں وفات پائی

☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ حضرت زبیر بن عوامؓ سے پھوپھی کا رشتہ رکھتی تھیں
☆ حضرت زبیر بن عوامؓ بن عوام کی کنیت ابوعبداللہ تھی
☆ حضرت زبیر بن عوامؓ نے 15 سال کی عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا
☆ حضرت طلحہؓ کی کنیت ابومحمد تھی
☆ حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ نے 17 سال کی عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا
☆ قرآن کی موجودہ ترتیب اللہ کے حکم کے مطابق رسول اللہؐ نے دی
☆ قرآن مجید کی 114 سورتیں ہیں
☆ قرآن حکیم کے رکوع 558 ہیں
☆ نزول قرآن کا مکی دور ۱۳ سال تھا
☆ نزول قرآن کا مدنی دور ۱۰ برس تھا
☆ قرآن مجید کی مختصر ترین سورۃ الکوثر ہے
☆ قرآن مجید کی طویل ترین سورۃ البقرہ ہے
☆ قرآن مجید میں کل 30 سیپارے ہیں
☆ قرآن مجید کے کل 14 سجدے ہیں
☆ قرآن مجید میں مکی سورتوں کی تعداد 86 ہے
☆ قرآن مجید کی سورۃ الفاتحہ کو ام الکتاب کہتے ہیں
☆ حضرت وحشی بن حرب نے اپنی نظر میں جھوٹے نبی مسلیمہ کو نیزہ مار کر حضرت حمزہ کی شہادت کا کفارہ ادا کر دیا
☆ دومتہ الجندل کی دوسری جنگ جمادی الآخر ۱۲ھ میں ہوئی
☆ جنگ دومتہ الجندل کے بعد خالد بن ولید نے واپس عراق جا کر ذیقعد ۱۲ھ میں جنگ فراض لڑی اور فتح پائی۔ جنگ فراض میں مخالف فریق عیسائی تھا
☆ جنگ اجنادین حضرت ابوبکرؓ کے عہد میں ہوئی
☆ مکہ 8 ہجری میں فتح ہوا
☆ سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ کو فاتح ایران کہتے ہیں
☆ محمد بن قاسم کو فاتح سندھ کہتے ہیں
☆ حضرت علی فاتح خیبر ہیں

- ☆ حضرت علیؓ نے ۲۱ رمضان ۴۰ھ میں شہادت پائی
- ☆ کثیرالراویہ حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ کو کہتے ہیں
- ☆ حواری رسول حضرت زبیر بن العوام کو کہتے ہیں
- ☆ حضورؐ پر آخری وحی سن 10 ہجری میں نازل ہوئی
- ☆ الصحیفہ صادقہ (مجموعہ احادیث) حضرت عبداللہ بن عمرو بن عاصؓ سے منسوب ہے
- ☆ صحاح ستہ تیسرا دور میں مدون ہوئیں
- ☆ احادیث کی سب سے زیادہ معتبر کتاب صحیح بخاری شریف ہے
- ☆ مدنی سورتیں خاص طور پر معاشرتی اور مذہبی قوانین بیان کرتی ہیں
- ☆ قرآن مجید کی سورتوں میں سورۃ رحمٰن کو عروس القرآن کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ قرآن کریم کا نزول رمضان میں شروع ہوا
- ☆ قرآن مجید کی حفاظت کا ذمہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے لیا ہے
- ☆ متفق علیہ حدیث جس کو امام بخاری اور امام مسلم نے روایت کیا
- ☆ قرآن مجید میں زید بن حارثہ کا ذکر آیا
- ☆ قرآن مجید میں کل 26 پیغمبروں کا ذکر آیا
- ☆ ''ثانی آدم'' حضرت نوح علیہ اسلام کو کہتے ہیں
- ☆ قرآن مجید میں کل 14 سجدے ہیں
- ☆ مکی سورتوں کی تعداد 86 ہیں
- ☆ حضرت موسیٰؑ کا حضرت ہارونؑ سے بھائی کا رشتہ تھا
- ☆ ابوالانبیاء حضرت ابراہیم کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ حضرت یونسؑ کو مچھلی نے نگل لیا تھا اور وہ چالیس دن تک مچھلی کے پیٹ میں رہے
- ☆ غزوات کی تعداد 27 ہے
- ☆ زید بن حارثہؓ کا نام سورۃ الاحزاب میں آیا ہے
- ☆ ''صفی اللہ'' سے مراد حضرت آدم علیہ السلام ہے
- ☆ حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام نے علم الحساب کا آغاز کیا
- ☆ حضرت محمد ﷺ کے سال پیدائش کو عام الفیل کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ آپ ﷺ کی اونٹنی کا نام قصویٰ تھا
- ☆ دنیا کا پہلا تحریری آئین میثاق مدینہ ہے
- ☆ سورہ آل عمران میں اللہ نے مال کی محبت سے منع فرمایا ہے
- ☆ اللہ تعالیٰ نے وقفے وقفے سے بنی نوع انسان کی رشد و ہدایت کیلئے ایک لاکھ چوبیس ہزار انبیاء کرام مبعوث فرمائے
- ☆ یوم المحیط احاطہ کرنے والا دن کو کہتے ہیں
- ☆ صلوٰۃ وتر میں دعائے قنوت پڑھی جاتی ہے
- ☆ رمضان کا تیسرا عشرہ نجات نار جہنم کہلاتا ہے
- ☆ حضرت آدم علیہ اسلام کو ''ابوالبشر'' کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ اسلامی سربراہی کانفرنس کا صدر دفتر جدہ میں واقع ہے
- ☆ خانہ کعبہ میں کلمہ کو بلند آواز میں پڑھنے والے ابوذر غفاریؓ تھے
- ☆ مدینہ کا پہلا شخص جس نے اسلام قبول کیا سوید بن صامتؓ تھے
- ☆ پہلے حکمران خلیفہ جس نے جیل خانہ جات کا محکمہ بنوایا حضرت عمر فاروق تھے
- ☆ دنیا کی قدیم ترین مسجد خانہ کعبہ ہے
- ☆ اسلام کا پہلا تیر چلانے والے شخص سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ تھے
- ☆ فیصل مسجد اسلام آباد میں (پاکستان) میں واقع ہے
- ☆ مردوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت ابوبکرؓ نے اسلام قبول کیا
- ☆ بچوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت علی نے اسلام قبول کیا
- ☆ اسلامی دنیا کا پہلا شفاخانہ 707ء میں بغداد میں قائم ہوا
- ☆ حضرت عمر فاروق سب سے پہلے امیر المومنین کا لقب اختیار کیا
- ☆ آپ ﷺ نے سب سے پہلے حضرت ابوبکر کی امامت میں نماز ادا کی
- ☆ پہلی اسلامی ریاست مدینہ میں قائم ہوئی
- ☆ مسیلمہ کذاب کا تعلق یمامہ کے علاقے سے تھا
- ☆ پہلا غزوہ ابواء ہے
- ☆ غزوہ خیبر 7 ہجری میں ہوا
- ☆ اجتہاد کے لغوی معنی جدو جہد کے ہیں
- ☆ لفظ اجتہاد جہد سے نکلا ہے جس کا مطلب جدو جہد، دوڑ دھوپ کرنا، مشقت یا پھر مصیبت اٹھانا ہے
- ☆ ایران، شام و عراق حضرت عمر کے دور میں فتح ہوئے

- ☆ حضرت عمرؓ بچپن میں والد کے ساتھ اونٹ چراتے تھے
- ☆ ابو حنیفہ کا اصل نام نعمان ابن ثابت تھا
- ☆ حیثیت اسلام کے تحت پہلا قتل ابو غفلہ (یہودی) کا ہوا تھا
- ☆ حضرت عمر کو خلافت پر حضرت ابو بکر نے مامور کیا
- ☆ جنگ قادسیہ کا آغاز محرم ۱۴ھ میں ہوا
- ☆ جنگ جلولہ سب سے بڑا آخری معرکہ ثابت ہوا
- ☆ معرکہ نہاوند میں مسلمانوں کو فتح نصیب ہوئی
- ☆ خالد بن ولید کو حمص کے موقع پر سپہ سالاری سے معزول کر کے نائب بنا دیا گیا
- ☆ بیت المال کا قیام حضرت عمر کے دور میں ہوا
- ☆ لبنان کو دودھ اور شہد کی سرزمین کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ نماز معراج کے موقع پر فرض ہوئی
- ☆ "ام المساکین" حضرت زینب بنت جحش کا لقب تھا
- ☆ جب حضور اکرم کی شادی حضرت خدیجہؓ سے ہوئی تو حضرت خدیجہؓ کی عمر مبارک 40 سال تھی
- ☆ قرآن مجید کی سب بڑی سورت سورۃ البقرہ ہے
- ☆ محکمہ جیل خانہ جات کا حضرت عمر فاروق کے عہد میں عمل قیام میں لایا
- ☆ حضرت عثمانؓ نے دو ہجرتیں کیں
- ☆ سب سے زیادہ عرصہ حضرت عثمانؓ نے خلافت کی
- ☆ فتح مبین قرآن پاک صلح حدیبیہ کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں غزوۂ احزاب کے نام سے ایک سورہ ہے
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں سات منزلیں ہیں
- ☆ آپ ﷺ کے بارے میں سورہ احزاب میں فرمایا گیا ہے
- ☆ عربی زبان میں "خاتم" کے معنی مہر لگانا اور بند کرنا
- ☆ اہم فرشتوں کی تعداد چار ہے
- ☆ قرآن مجید میں کل سات ملائکہ کا نام موجود ہے
- ☆ چار اہم فرشتوں میں حضرت جبرئیل، حضرت میکائیل کا نام قرآن میں آیا ہے
- ☆ حضرت جبرئیل کا ذکر قرآن میں چار آیات میں آیا ہے
- ☆ قرآن مجید میں جنت کے خازن کا نام رضوان ہے
- ☆ قرآن مجید میں جہنم کے نگران کا نام مالک ہے
- ☆ اللہ تعالیٰ نے سب سے پہلے فرشتے کو پیدا کیا
- ☆ جو انسان سے قبر میں سوالات پوچھیں گے اُن کے نام منکر نکیر ہیں
- ☆ کراماً کاتبین انسان کے اعمال درج کرتے ہیں
- ☆ حضرت موسیٰ پر تورات نازل ہوئی
- ☆ مجوسی دو خداؤں کو مانتے ہیں
- ☆ رسول کے لیے صاحب شریعت و کتاب ہونا لازمی ہے
- ☆ حضرت داود پر زبور نازل ہوئی
- ☆ حضرت عیسیٰ پر انجیل نازل ہوئی
- ☆ آپ ﷺ نے نماز کے بارے میں کہا ہے "جس نے اسے قائم رکھا، اس نے دین کو قائم رکھا، جس نے اسے گرا دیا، اس نے دین کو گرا دیا۔"
- ☆ اذان کی ابتدا ہجرت مدینہ کے فوری بعد ہوئی
- ☆ حضرت بلال نے عبداللہ بن زید سے سیکھ کر اذان کا آغاز کیا
- ☆ کل فرض نمازوں کی ۱۷ رکعتیں ہیں
- ☆ پانچ وقت کی نمازوں کی کل ۴۸ رکعتیں ہیں
- ☆ جوہری نماز سے مراد وہ نماز جس میں امام بلند آواز سے قرات کرتا ہے
- ☆ آپ ﷺ نے وحشی بن حرب کے بارے میں حکم دیا تھا کہ وہ میری آنکھوں کے سامنے نہ آیا کرے
- ☆ غزوہ حنین میں مسلمانوں کے منتشر ہونے کی وجہ نو مسلموں کی وجہ سے صفوں میں انتشار تھی
- ☆ اسلام میں سب سے پہلے منجنیق جنگ اوطاس میں استعمال کی گئی
- ☆ غزوہ طائف میں ابو بکر صدیق کے صاحبزادے عبداللہ بن ابی بکر شہید ہوئے تھے
- ☆ غزوہ طائف میں ۱۲ مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔
- ☆ آپ ﷺ کا آخری غزوہ غزوہ تبوک ہے۔
- ☆ غزوہ تبوک کس رجب ۹ ہجری میں پیش آیا۔
- ☆ غزوہ تبوک میں تبوک کے مقام پر مسلمان فوج بیس دن ٹھہری

رہی۔ مزید ۳۰ دن آنے جانے میں لگے۔

☆ نو ہجری کو سن ہجری کو عام الوفود کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ ۹ھ میں مسلیمہ کذاب نے نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا

☆ آپ ﷺ کی معیت میں ایک لاکھ چوبیس ہزار صحابہ کرام نے حج کا سفر کیا

☆ آپ ﷺ حجۃ الوداع کے موقع پر ۱۰۰ ذاتی اونٹ بطور ہدی ساتھ لے گئے تھے

☆ احرام کھولنے کے دن آپ ﷺ نے ۶۳ اونٹ اپنے ہاتھ سے ذبح کیے۔ باقی ۳۷ اونٹ حضرت علی نے ذبح کیے

☆ آپ ﷺ کی زندگی میں اسود عنسی نے جھوٹے نبی نے جھوٹی نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا تھا

☆ آپ ﷺ نے آخری نماز مغرب کی پڑھائی

☆ آپ ﷺ نے حضرت فاطمہؓ کو سیدۃ النساء العالمین کا لقب دیا

☆ آپ ﷺ کے آخری کلمات اللھم فی الرفیق الاعلی تھے

☆ حضرت اویس قرنی جنہوں نے دیدار رسول کئے بغیر ہی صحابہ ؓ میں بہت بلند مقام پایا

☆ آپ ﷺ جرائم کے سدباب کے لیے سعد بن قیس کے فرائض تفویض کیے گئے تھے

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیق آپ ﷺ سے دو سال چھوٹے تھے

☆ بیعت عامہ کا اجتماع مسجد نبوی میں ہوا تھا

☆ حضرت علی ؓ نے حضرت ابوبکر صدیق کی بیعت تعزیت انتقال حضرت فاطمہ والے دن کی

☆ مدعیان نبوت میں مسلیمہ کذاب 'اسود عنسی' طلیحہ بن خویلد تھے ان کے علاوہ سجاح بنت حارث تھیں

☆ آپ ﷺ کے آخری ایام میں طلیحہ بن خویلد نے نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا۔ آپ ﷺ نے حضرت ضرار کو اس کی سرکوبی کے لیے بھیجا لیکن کامیابی نہ ہوئی

☆ جھوٹا نبی طلیحہ بعد میں مسلمان ہو گیا۔

☆ مسلیمہ کے لشکر کی تعداد ۴۰ ہزار تھی

☆ غزوہ احد میں پہلی دفعہ خواتین شامل ہوئیں

☆ اسلام کی پہلی مسجد قبا تھی

☆ اسلام کے پہلے شہید حضرت حارث بن ابی ہالہؓ تھے

☆ "میری قوم میں کسی غلطی پر کبھی اتفاق رائے نہیں ہوگا" یہ الفاظ حضرت محمد ﷺ کے تھے

☆ انجیل میں حضرت محمد ﷺ کا عبرانی نام فارقلیط درج ہے فارقلیط کا مطلب آرام سکون دینے والا ہے

☆ قرآن پاک کا نزول لیلۃ القدر کی رات ہوا تھا

☆ قرآن مجید کی سب سے چھوٹی سورۃ کوثر ہے

☆ عشرہ مبشرہ میں کل 10 صحابی شامل ہیں

☆ خلافت راشدہ کل 30 سال رہی

☆ مہاجر اور انصار جو مسجد نبوی کے قریب رہائش پذیر تھے

☆ غزوہ خندق میں خندق کھودنے کا مشورہ حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ نے دیا تھا

☆ "بے شک ہم نے اس کتاب کو نازل کیا ہے اور ہم ہی اس کی حفاظت کرنے والے ہیں" یہ آیت قرآن کی کس سورۃ الحجر میں بیان ہوئی ہے

☆ یوم التلیق مراد اکٹھا ہونے کا دن

☆ صلوٰۃ جنازہ میں چار تکبیریں پڑھی جاتی ہیں

☆ الصوم جنۃ میں جنۃ سے مراد ڈھال ہے

☆ قرآن مجید کی سورۃ توبہ میں زکوٰۃ کے نظام سے متعلق احکامات بیان ہوئے ہیں

☆ قرآن مجید میں لفظ القرآن 66 مرتبہ آیا ہے

☆ "آج علی کی ایک ضرب میری امت کے قیامت تک کے اعمال سے افضل ہے" غزوہ خندق

☆ جنگ جمل میں حضرت عائشہ کی طرف سے نو ہزار مجاہدین شہید ہوئے

☆ جنگ صفین میں حضرت علی کی فوج کی تعداد ۹۰ ہزار تھی۔ معاویہ کی فوج کی تعداد ۶۰ ہزار تھی۔

☆ جب امیر معاویہ ؓ کو شکست کے آثار نظر آئے تو عمرو بن العاص نے سیاسی چال سے بچایا

- ☆ "خلیفہ صالح" حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیزؒ کو کہتے ہیں
- ☆ کرامؓ میں سب سے پہلے حضرت حارثؓ کا انتقال ہوا
- ☆ حضرت عروہ بن مسعودؓ حضرت عیسیٰ سے مشابہت رکھتے تھے
- ☆ حضرت طلحہ انصاریؓ 77 سال کی عمر میں انتقال فرمایا
- ☆ سعدؓ بن ابی وقاص نے سب سے پہلے دشمن اسلام کا خون بہایا
- ☆ حضرت اسامہؓ بن زید حضرت زیدؓ بن حارث کے بیٹے تھے
- ☆ مواخات کے وقت مہاجرین کی کل تعداد ۴۵ تھی
- ☆ آنحضرت محمد کی رضاعی بہن کا نام شیماؓ تھا جنہوں نے اسلام قبول کر لیا تھا
- ☆ ساقی زم زم حضرت عباسؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ حضرت جعفر طیار نے نجاشی کے سامنے تقریر کی
- ☆ حضرت ابوعبیدہ بن جراحؓ کا مزار دمشق میں ہے
- ☆ آنحضرت نے فیاض کا لقب حضرت طلحہؓ کو دیا
- ☆ اسلام کے پہلے پرچم بردار حضرت جعفر طیارؓ تھے
- ☆ بیت المقدس کی فتح کے وقت چابیاں حضرت عمرؓ کے حوالے کی گئیں
- ☆ حضرت عمرؓ کی خلافت دس سال چھ ماہ چار دن رہی
- ☆ جیل خانہ جات حضرت عمرؓ کی ایجاد ہے
- ☆ بنی اسرائیل کا تعلق حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام سے تھا
- ☆ پہلی وحی کے الفاظ پڑھ اللہ کے نام سے
- ☆ غزوۂ تبوک کا ذکر قرآن پاک کی سورہ توبہ میں ہے
- ☆ قرآن پاک کی سورہ توبہ سے پہلے بسم اللہ نہیں آتی
- ☆ حج کے معنی زیارت کا قصد کرنا ہے
- ☆ حضرت خالدؓ بن ولید عشرہ مبشرہ میں نہیں
- ☆ قرآن پاک کی آیات کی تعداد 6666 ہیں
- ☆ میثاق مدینہ انصار، مہاجرین، یہود کے درمیان ہوا
- ☆ بیت المقدس حضرت عمر فاروق کے دور میں فتح ہوا
- ☆ قرآن پاک کا نزول 22 سال 5 ماہ 14 دن میں ہوا
- ☆ سب سے پہلی الہامی کتاب تورات ہے
- ☆ حضرت عمر نے دریائے نیل کے نام خط لکھا
- ☆ حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ کا تعلق مصر سے تھا
- ☆ ملک یمن سے سب سے پہلے حضرت عمرو بن طفیلؓ نے اسلام قبول کیا
- ☆ حضرت آمنہؓ کا انتقال ابواء میں ہوا
- ☆ زمانہ جاہلیت میں عبدالکعبہ حضرت ابوبکرؓ کا نام تھا
- ☆ حضرت ابوبکر 11ھ میں خلیفہ ہوئے
- ☆ حضرت عمرؓ نے 33 سال کی عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا
- ☆ "الصلوٰۃ خیر من نوم" کا مطلب نماز نیند سے بہتر ہے
- ☆ سورۂ نمل میں دو مرتبہ بسم اللہ آئی ہے
- ☆ قرآن میں حروف مقطعات کی تعداد 29 ہے
- ☆ "باب العلم" کا خطاب حضرت علی کو عطا کیا گیا
- ☆ اسلامی تاریخ میں "یوم الفرقان" صلح حدیبیہ کا دن کو کہتے ہیں
- ☆ عالم برزخ میں "برزخ" کا مطلب وقفہ ہے
- ☆ صلاح الدین ایوبی کا مزار دمشق میں ہے
- ☆ حضرت موسیٰ، حضرت ہارونؑ، حضرت یوسف اور حضرت یعقوبؑ بنی اسرائیل پر بھیجے گئے
- ☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ 11ھ میں خلیفہ مقرر کیے گئے
- ☆ مکہ میں "دارارقم" کی وجہ شہرت اسلام کا اولین مرکز جہاں اولین صحابہ جمع ہوئے
- ☆ آنحضورﷺ کی بیماری کے دوران حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے نماز پڑھائی
- ☆ ہجری کیلنڈر حضرت عمر نے جاری کیا
- ☆ لفظ زکوٰۃ کا ماخذ تزکیہ ہے
- ☆ صدقہ فطر ادا کرنے کا حکم ۲ ہجری کو آیا
- ☆ اسلام کا پانچواں رکن حج ہے
- ☆ ۹ ہجری کو حج فرض ہوا
- ☆ مردم شماری کا باقاعدہ آغاز حضرت عمرؓ کے دور میں ہوا
- ☆ ہجری سال کا باقاعدہ آغاز حضرت عمرؓ کے دور میں ۱۶ھ کو ہوا
- ☆ ۲۸ھ میں قبرص پر حملے کے لیے بحری بیڑہ حضرت عثمان نے

تیار کروایا

☆ پہلے امیر البحر حضرت عبداللہ بن قیس تھے

☆ عبداللہ بن صبا عہد عثمانی میں فتنوں کا محور تھا اور یہ دمشق کے رہنے والے تھے

☆ ''عمر ثانی'' حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز کو کہا جاتا ہے

☆ حضرت عثمان غنی ۳۵ھ کو شہید ہوئے

☆ حضرت عثمان نے محمد بن ابی بکر کو والئی مصر بنایا

☆ حضرت عثمان کی خلافت بارہ دن کم بارہ سال عرصہ تک رہی

☆ جنگ جمل حضرت علی اور عائشہ کے درمیان لڑی گئی

☆ جنگ صفین حضرت علی اور معاویہ کے درمیان لڑی گئی

☆ جنگ نہروان حضرت علی اور خوارج کے درمیان لڑی گئی

☆ ''حق آ گیا اور باطل مٹ گیا اور باطل مٹنے والی چیز ہے'' یہ الفاظ قرآن پاک کی سورہ فتح میں ہے

☆ فتح مکہ (رمضان) کے بعد شوال میں فوری غزوہ حنین پیش آیا

☆ ''اُم الانبیاء'' حضرت سارہ کو کہا جاتا ہے

☆ آپ کا نام ''محمد'' عبدالمطلب نے رکھا

☆ اسلامی سال میں رمضان نواں مہینہ ہے

☆ روزہ کو آپؐ نے ڈھال قرار دیا ہے

☆ روزہ کا رکن اسلام میں کفارے کے طور پر بھی اپنایا جاتا ہے

☆

حج 9 ہجری کو فرض ہوا

☆ حضرت عمرؓ کے دور میں دنیا کی بڑی بڑی سلطنتیں عراق، مصر، ایران وغیرہ فتح ہوئیں

☆ خلافتِ راشدہ کل 29 سال 11 ماہ 24 دن رہی

☆ زکوٰۃ کے مصارف آٹھ ہیں

اسلامیات کے اہم سوالات

محکمہ جیل خانہ جات اور محکمہ پولیس حضرت عمرؓ کے دور میں تشکیل پائے۔

قرآن مجید کو تیس/30 پاروں میں حضرت عثمان غنیؓ نے تقسیم کیا۔

اسلام کے ابتدائی دنوں میں دو نمازیں فرض تھیں

ایک آیت پر مشتمل پورے قرآن مجید میں صرف ایک رکوع ہے۔

صلح حدیبیہ کو فتح مبین کے علاوہ نصر عزیز بھی کہتے ہیں۔

سورت کے لغوی معنی شہر، پناہ، فصیل اور بلندی کے ہیں۔

نماز جنازہ میں قرآن مجید کی تلاوت نہیں کی جاتی

پہلا سجدہ نویں پارے میں سورۃ الاعراف کی آیت 206 میں ہے۔

آیت کے لغوی معنی نشانی کے ہیں۔

پارے کے لغوی معنی ٹکڑے کے ہیں۔ سب سے بڑی آیت آیت الکرسی ہے۔

قرآن پاک میں سب سے پہلے حضرت آدمؑ کا ذکر آیا ہے۔

قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ ذکر حضرت موسیٰؑ کا آیا ہے۔

المائدہ کے معنی دستر خوان کے ہیں۔

ابولہب کی بیوی کا نام ام جمیل تھا

قرآن مجید کی پہلی منزل میں چار سورتیں ہیں۔

قرآن مجید میں حروف مقطعات کی تعداد 29 ہے۔

جنگ موتہ میں حضرت زید بن حارثہ کی شہادت کے حضرت جعفرؓ، حضرت جعفر طیارؓ کی شہادت کے بعد عبداللہ بن رواحہ اور عبداللہ بن رواحہ کی شہادت کے بعد حضرت خالد بن ولید سپہ سالار بنے۔

حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ کو عرب کا دماغ کہا جاتا ہے۔

اسلام کے پہلے سپہ سالار حضرت حمزہؓ تھے۔

حضورؐ کے دندان مبارک غزوہ احد میں شہید ہوئے

قربانی کے دن کو یوم نحر کہتے ہیں۔

آپؐ فتح مکہ کے وقت سورہ فتح، ہجرت کے وقت سورہ یٰسین اور سفر طائف سے واپسی پر سورہ جن کی تلاوت فرما رہے تھے۔

سب سے پہلے بلند آواز میں قرآن پاک پڑھنے والے صحابی حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعود جمعہ کے روز دوسری اذان کا اضافہ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ نے کیا۔

نماز واقعہ معراج کے موقع پر 27 رجب 10 نبوی کو فرض ہوئی۔

حج 9 ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔ اذان کا حکم یکم ہجری کو ہوا۔

باجماعت نماز کا حکم سورۃ البقرہ میں آیا ہے۔

زکوٰۃ 2 ہجری میں فرض ہوئی۔ باقاعدہ احکامات 8 ہجری میں نازل ہوئے۔

حضرت نوحؑ کی قوم طوفان (سیلاب) سے تباہ ہوئی۔
نماز تراویح کا باقاعدہ باجماعت آغاز حضرت عمرؓ کے دور میں ہوا۔
غسل کے تین فرض جبکہ وضو میں چار فرض ہیں۔
پہلے امام حج حضرت ابو بکرؓ ہیں۔
مسجد نبوی کے پہلے امام عبداللہ بن ام کلثومؓ ہیں۔
حضرت محمدؐ کو حضرت عائشہؓ کے حجرہ میں دفن کیا گیا۔
حضرت محمدؐ کی نماز جنازہ کسی نے نہیں پڑھائی بلکہ ہر ایک نے علیحدہ علیحدہ پڑھی۔
ابو جہل جنگ بدر میں مارا گیا۔ (دو بچوں معاذ اور معوذ کے ہاتھوں)
انجیل حضرت عیسیٰؑ پر نازل ہوئی۔ سب سے پرانی الہامی کتاب توریت ہے۔
جنت البقیع قبرستان مدینہ میں ہے۔ جنت معلیٰ قبرستان کا نام ہے جو مکہ میں ہے۔
قرآن مجید کا دیباچہ سورۃ فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں۔ توریت یہودیوں کی مذہبی کتاب ہے۔
انجیل عیسائیوں کی مذہبی کتاب ہے۔
سورت الانفال میں یوم الفرقان غزوہ بدر کے دن کو کہا گیا ہے۔
قرآن مجید کا نزول 17 رمضان بمطابق 10 اگست 610ء کو ہوا۔
قرآن مجید 22 سال 5 ماہ 14 دن میں نازل ہوا۔
قرآن مجید کو پہلی بار حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ کے دور میں اکٹھا کر کے لکھا گیا۔
قبلہ دو ہجری میں تبدیل ہوا، پہلا قبلہ بیت المقدس تھا۔
قبلہ ہجرت کے 17 ماہ بعد تبدیل ہوا۔ ہجرت مدینہ 622ء میں ہوئی۔
ابو سفیان نے فتح مکہ کے موقع پر اسلام قبول کیا۔
فتح مکہ 8 ہجری 630ء میں ہوا۔
حضرت محمد ﷺ کے 99 صفاتی نام ہیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کے 99 صفاتی نام ہیں۔
حضرت عمران حضرت مریم کے والد تھے۔
قرآن مجید کے نزول کا آغاز غار حرا سے ہوا۔
حضرت محمد ﷺ کے پاس قرآن پاک حضرت جبرائیلؑ لاتے تھے۔

قرآن میں سب سے زیادہ (الف) کا لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے۔
قرآن مجید میں کل 14 سجدے ہیں۔
قرآن مجید کا پہلا لفظ (الف) ہے۔ قرآن مجید کا آخری لفظ (س) ہے۔
سورۃ الرحمٰن کو قرآن کی دلہن کہا جاتا ہے اسے عروس القرآن اور زینت القرآن بھی کہتے ہیں۔ غزوہ احد کا ذکر سورۃ العمران میں آیا ہے۔
سورۃ یٰسین کو قرآن کا دل کہا جاتا ہے۔ اسے قلب القرآن اور روح القرآن بھی کہتے ہیں۔ مسلمان خواتین پہلی بار غزوہ احد میں شامل ہوئیں۔
اسلام کے پہلے شہید حضرت حارث بن ابی ہالہؓ تھے۔
اسلام کی پہلی خاتون شہیدہ کا نام حضرت سمیہؓ تھا۔
قرآن مجید کے پہلے چمڑے والے نسخے کو ام کہتے ہیں۔
سوید بن صامتؓ مدینہ کے پہلے شخص تھے جنہوں نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
امام یوسف اور امام محمد حضرت امام ابو حنیفہ کے شاگرد تھے۔
سورۃ الرحمٰن کو عروس القرآن بھی کہتے ہیں۔
غزوہ خندق میں خندق 20 دنوں میں کھودی گئی۔
غسل الملائکہ کا لقب حضرت حنظلہ بن عمیرؓ کا ہے۔
غزوہ خیبر میں 93 یہودی مارے گئے جبکہ صرف چودہ مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔
غزوہ بدر میں 14 مسلمان شہید ہوئے جبکہ 70 کفار مارے گئے اور 70 قیدی بنالئے گئے۔
قرآن مجید کے آخری پارے میں 37 سورتیں اور 30 رکوع ہیں۔
جامع الازہر یونیورسٹی مصر میں ہے۔ او آئی سی کا ہیڈ کوارٹر جدہ میں ہے۔
اسلام کا پہلا تیر چلانے والے سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ ہیں۔
اسلام کی حیثیت میں پہلی بار تلوار اٹھانے والے صحابی حضرت زبیر بن عوامؓ ہیں۔
ترجمان القرآن عبداللہ بن عباسؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔
تیمم کا حکم غزوہ بنی مصطلق کے سفر کے دوران ہوا۔
قرآن مجید میں واحد صحابی حضرت زید بن حارثہؓ کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
حضرت زید بن حارثہؓ کا ذکر سورۃ الاحزاب میں آیا ہے۔
اذان میں اللہ اکبر کے الفاظ چھ مرتبہ آئے ہیں۔

اللہ تعالیٰ نے زمین و آسمان چھ دنوں میں تخلیق کیے۔
حضرت محمد کی کنیت ابوالقاسم ہے۔
خانہ کعبہ کی تعمیر پہلی مرتبہ حضرت آدمؑ نے کی۔
حضرت حمزہؓ غزوہ اُحد میں شہید ہوئے۔
عہد نامہ عتیق کی پہلی کتاب ''پیدائش'' ہے۔
عقیدہ تثلیث مذہب عیسائیت میں موجود ہے۔
زرتشت کے پیروکار ''اوستا'' کو الہامی کتاب مانتے ہیں۔
زرتشت کے پیروکار ثنویت (دو خداؤں) کے عقیدے کے قائل ہیں۔
قرآن مجید میں چھ سورتوں کے نام انبیاء کے ناموں پر ہیں۔
واقعہ افک غزوہ بنی مصطلق کے موقع پر پیش آیا۔
اسپہلے شاعر رسول ﷺ کا نام حسان بن ثابتؓ ہے۔
پولیس کا نظام حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور میں متعارف ہوا۔
قریش حضرت اسماعیلؑ کی اولاد ہیں۔
فلسطین کی سرزمین نبیوں کی سرزمین کہلاتی ہے۔
غزوہ خندق میں خندق کھودنے کا مشورہ سلمان فارسیؓ نے دیا۔
جنت کا داروغہ فرشتے کا نام رضوان جبکہ دوزخ کے داروغہ کا نام مالک ہے۔
یوم التغابن سے مراد اکٹھا ہونے کا دن ہے۔
ہجری کیلنڈر کا آغاز حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے کیا۔
اسلام کے پہلے امیر البحر حضرت عبداللہ بن قیس تھے۔
ام الکتاب سورۃ فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
قرآن مجید میں محمد کا لفظ چار مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
امام ابوحنیفہ کا اصل نام نعمان بن ثابت ہے۔
قرآن مجید میں یوم بدر کو یوم فرقان کہا گیا ہے۔
فتح مبین صلح حدیبیہ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
ابوالانبیاء اور جدالانبیاء حضرت ابراہیمؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
حضرت ادریسؑ نے 180 شہر بسائے۔
دنیا کے دوسرے پیغمبر کا نام حضرت شیثؑ تھا۔
ابوالبشر حضرت آدمؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
قابیل نے ہابیل کو قتل کیا تھا (دونوں آدم کے بیٹے تھے) یہ دنیا میں پہلا قتل تھا۔
قرآن پاک میں کل 26 انبیاء کا ذکر ہے۔
حضرت موسیٰؑ اور حضرت ہارونؑ آپس میں بھائی تھے۔
قرآن مجید میں سب سے پہلے حضرت آدمؑ کا ذکر سورۃ البقرہ میں آیا ہے۔
صفی اللہ حضرت آدمؑ کا لقب ہے۔
علم فلکیات کی بنیاد حضرت ادریسؑ نے رکھی۔
حضرت ادریسؑ نے علم الحساب کا آغاز کیا۔
ہجرت مدینہ کے دوران حضرت محمدؐ نے قصویٰ نامی اونٹنی پر سفر کیا۔
صلوٰۃ وتر میں دعائے قنوت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔
قرآن مجید کے کل 56 نام ہیں ایک ذاتی اور 55 صفاتی نام ہیں۔
زکوٰۃ کے احکامات اور مصارف کا ذکر سورۃ توبہ میں آیا ہے۔
ام الانبیاء حضرت سارہؑ کو کہتے ہیں۔
حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز کو عمر ثانی کہا جاتا ہے۔
ذوالنورین حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
دار ارقم کو اسلام کی اولین درس گاہ کہا جاتا ہے۔
آنحضرت محمد کی بیماری کے دوران حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے 17 نمازیں پڑھائیں۔
واقعہ معراج کا ذکر سورۃ بنی اسرائیل میں آیا ہے۔
سورۃ توبہ میں نماز جنازہ پڑھنے کا حکم آیا ہے۔
قرآن مجید کو 30 پاروں میں حضرت عثمانؓ نے تقسیم کیا۔
اسلام کے پہلے موذن حضرت بلالؓ ہیں۔
انجیل کے لغوی معنی خوش خبری کے ہیں۔
مسلمان مرد کا کفن تین کپڑوں میں مشتمل ہوتا ہے جبکہ مسلمان عورت کا کفن پانچ کپڑوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔
جنگ قادسیہ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور میں ہوئی۔
قرآن مجید کے تیس حصے ہیں جو پارے کہلاتے ہیں۔
قرآن مجید میں سات منزلیں ہیں۔ قرآن کریم میں 558 رکوع ہیں۔
قرآن کریم میں 6666 آیات ہیں۔ سب سے بڑی سورت سورۃ البقرہ ہے۔

عشر کے واجب ہونے کا نصاب 948 کلوگرام یا 23 من گندم ہے۔

قرآن پاک کی سب سے چھوٹی سورت سورۃ الکوثر ہے۔

سورۃ توبہ میں بسم اللہ ایک دفعہ بھی نہیں ہے۔

سورۃ النمل میں بسم اللہ دو دفعہ آتی ہے۔

قرآن مجید کی ''ترتیب توقیفی'' کہلاتی ہے

قرآن مجید میں 26 انبیاء کرام کا ذکر آیا ہے

قرآن مجید میں 12 غزوات کا ذکر آیا ہے۔

مکی سورتوں کی تعداد 86 ہے۔ مدنی سورتوں کی تعداد 28 ہے۔

مکی سورتیں چھوٹی اور مختصر ہیں۔ مدنی سورتیں بڑی اور طویل ہیں۔

قرآن مجید کی حفاظت کا ذمہ خود اللہ تعالیٰ نے لیا ہے۔

نماز کسوف سورج گرہن کے وقت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔

جزیرہ قبرص پہلا جزیرہ تھا جس پر مسلمانوں نے سب سے پہلے قبضہ کیا۔

جنگ جمل حضرت علی اور حضرت عائشہؓ کے درمیان جبکہ جنگ صفین حضرت علیؓ اور امیر معاویہؓ کے درمیان ہوئی۔

قارون کے خزانے کا ذکر سورۃ الانبیاء میں آیا ہے۔

امیر المومنین کا لقب سب سے پہلے حضرت عمر فاروق نے اختیار کیا۔

مردم شماری کا باقاعدہ آغاز حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور سے شروع ہوا۔

حضرت علیؓ کے قاتل عبدالرحمن ابن ملجم کا تعلق خوارج گروہ سے تھا۔

خلیفہ صالح حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز کو کہتے ہیں۔

حواری رسولؐ حضرت زبیر بن العوام کا لقب ہے۔

حضرت ابوہریرہ کو کثیر الراویہ کہتے ہیں۔

حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کا دور خلافت دو سال تین ماہ نو دن ہے۔

حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کا دور خلافت دس سال چھ ماہ چار دن ہے۔

حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کا دور خلافت گیارہ سال گیارہ ماہ اٹھارہ دن ہے۔

حضرت علیؓ کا دور خلافت چار سال نو ماہ ہے۔

سیف اللہ کا لقب حضرت خالد بن ولید کا لقب ہے۔

فاتح مصر حضرت عمرو بن العاص کو کہتے ہیں۔

حضرت محمد ﷺ کی والدہ ماجدہ آمنہ کا انتقال الواء کے مقام پر ہوا۔

فاتح خیبر حضرت علیؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔ فاتح ایران سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔

بیت المقدس حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور میں فتح ہوا۔

غزوہ بدر 2 ہجری میں، غزوہ احد 3 ہجری میں، غزوہ خندق 5 ہجری میں، غزوہ خیبر 7 ہجری میں، صلح حدیبیہ 6 ہجری میں، فتح مکہ 8 ہجری میں اور غزوہ تبوک (آخری غزوہ) 9 ہجری میں ہوا۔

قرآن کے لغوی معنی ہیں پڑھی ہوئی کتاب یا بار بار پڑھی جانے والے کتاب۔

قرآن کا موضوع انسان ہے۔

نزول کے اعتبار سے پہلی سورۃ علق ہے۔

پہلی وحی میں سورۃ علق کی پانچ آیات نازل ہوئیں۔

پہلا حج حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کی امامت میں ہوا۔

سورۃ علق قرآن مجید کے 30 ویں پارے میں ہے۔

نزول کے اعتبار سے قرآن پاک کی آخری مکمل سورت سورۃ النصر ہے۔ جو نازل ہوئی۔

قرآن مجید میں 323760 حروف ہیں۔ قرآن میں 86430 کلمات ہیں۔

قرآن مجید کا ایک حرف پڑھنے پر دس نیکیاں ملتی ہیں۔

قرآن مجید اللہ تعالیٰ نے آخری نبی حضرت محمد ﷺ پر نازل فرمایا۔

قرآن مجید اللہ تعالیٰ کی آخری الہامی کتاب ہے۔

غزوہ احد 3 ہجری میں ہوا۔ حضرت محمدؐ نے حج 10 ہجری میں کیا۔

پاکستان کی اقوام متحدہ میں شمولیت کی مخالفت افغانستان نے کی۔

رب کے معنی پالنے والا کے ہیں۔ یہ لفظ قرآن میں 806 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔

حضرت عمر سورۃ طٰہٰ کی آیت 14 سے متاثر ہو کر ایمان لائے۔

نمل کے معنی چیونٹی، العنکبوت کے معنی مکڑی، النحل کے معنی شہد کی مکھی اور بقرہ کے معنی گائے کے ہیں۔ انعام کے معنی چوپائے اور سورۃ الرعد کے معنی بادل کی گرج کے ہیں۔

مسجد قباء کا دوسرا نام مسجد تقویٰ ہے۔ بیعت رضوان 6 ہجری کو ہوئی۔ صلح حدیبیہ کو بیعت رضوان بھی کہتے ہیں۔

مسجد ضرار منافقین نے تعمیر کی جسے اللہ تعالیٰ نے گرانے کا حکم دیا۔

حضورؐ کے نانا کا نام وہب بن عبد المناف تھا۔ حضورؐ کی نانی کا فاطمہ تھا۔

حجر اسود کے نصب کرنے کا معاملہ جب حضورؐ نے بطور ثالث بن کر طے کیا

تو آپ کی عمر 35 سال تھی۔
حضورؐ مکہ کے محلہ سوق اللیل میں پیدا ہوئے۔
حضورؐ اور حضرت خدیجہؓ کا نکاح حضرت ابو طالب نے پڑھایا۔
الباری کے معنی پیدا کرنے والا اور برہان کے معنی واضح روشن دلیل کے ہیں۔
سورۃ واقعہ کو سورۃ غنی بھی کہتے ہیں۔ سورۃ یٰسین قرآن کا دل ہے۔
سورۃ فاتحہ دو تہائی قرآن ہے۔ قرأت واجبہ سورۃ فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
قرآن مجید کی 9 سورتیں شخصیات پر ہیں جن میں 6 پیغمبروں کے نام پر ہیں۔

اسلامی معلومات

☆ قرآن مجید کے بعد صحیح ترین کتاب صحیح بخاری کو کہا جاتا ہے
☆ صحیحین صحیح مسلم و صحیح بخاری کو کہتے ہیں
☆ کلمہ شہادت کے دو حصے ہیں پہلا عقیدہ توحید اور دوسرا عقیدہ رسالت۔
☆ روزہ کو عربی میں صوم کہتے ہیں۔
☆ صوم کے معنی "رکنا" کے ہیں۔
☆ رمضان المبارک میں قرآن حکیم کا نزول ہوا۔
☆ رمضان کی ستائیسویں شب کو پاکستان کی تشکیل ہوئی۔
☆ سب سے بڑا گناہ شرک ہے۔
☆ شرک کے بعد سب سے بڑا گناہ والدین کی نافرمانی ہے۔
☆ الامین کے معنی دیانت دار کے ہیں۔
☆ الامین نبی اکرم ﷺ کا لقب ہے۔
☆ ایفائے عہد کے معنی عہد پورا کرنے کے ہیں۔
☆ حضرت ابو جندلؓ زنجیروں میں جکڑے ہوئے آپ کی خدمت میں حاضر ہوئے۔
☆ فاطمہ نامی عورت جس نے مسجد نبویؐ میں چوری کی، اس کا تعلق بنی مخزوم سے تھا۔
☆ آنجنابؐ کی چار بیٹیاں تھیں: حضرت زینبؓ، حضرت رقیہؓ، حضرت ام کلثومؓ اور حضرت فاطمہؓ تھا۔

☆ آنجنابؐ نے عادل حکمران کو خدا کا سایہ قرار دیا۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کی زرہ ایک یہودی سے ملی۔
☆ اپنے آپ پر دوسروں کو ترجیح دینا ایثار کہلاتا ہے۔
☆ منافق کی دو قسمیں ہیں (۱) اعتقادی منافق (۲) عملی منافق
☆ منافقین نے مدینہ میں مسجد نبوی کے مقابلے میں مسجد ضرار تعمیر کی۔
☆ تکبر کے معنی خود کو بڑا اور دوسروں کو حقیر سمجھنے کے ہیں۔
☆ اردو میں تکبر کے لیے بڑائی یا غرور کا لفظ استعمال ہوتا ہے۔
☆ ابلیس نے کہا کہ میں آدمؑ سے افضل ہوں۔
☆ لسانی ذکر، عملی ذکر، قلبی ذکر کی اقسام ہیں
☆ مسجد، مسلمانوں کے لیے مساوات کی ایک عملی تربیت گاہ ہے۔
☆ حضرت زینبؓ آپ کی پھوپھی زاد (کزن) تھیں۔
☆ غزوہ احزاب میں دفاع کے لیے خندق کھودی گئی۔
☆ استقلال کے لغوی معنی استحکام اور مضبوطی کے ہیں۔
☆ ابوجہل کے اکسانے پر عقبہ بن ابی معیط نے آنجناب کی پشت مبارک پر اوجھڑی پھینکی۔
☆ نبوت کے ساتویں برس محرم الحرام میں دشمنان حق نے آنجنابؐ سے قطع تعلق کیا۔
☆ آنحضورؐ نے مدینہ طیبہ کی طرف ہجرت کی۔
☆ ذکر کے معنی کسی کو یاد کرنا۔
☆ اصطلاح میں ذکر سے مراد اللہ تعالیٰ کو یاد کرنا ہے۔
☆ ذکر کی افضل ترین شکل نماز ہے۔

انبیاء کرام

☆ سب سے پہلے نبی کا نام حضرت آدمؑ ہے
☆ قلم کے ساتھ لکھائی سینے کا ہنر اور ہتھیار بنانا حضرت ادریسؑ نے شروع کیا۔
☆ سب سے آخری نبی کا نام حضرت محمد ﷺ ہے
☆ حضرت عزیرؑ کی قوم پر ساڑھے تین سال بعد بارش ہوئی
☆ بخت نصر کے حکم پر حضرت عزیرؑ 70 سال جیل میں رہے

- ☆ حضرت ہودؑ بانسری (Flute) اچھی طرح بجا لیتے تھے
- ☆ حضرت سلیمانؑ کے علاوہ حضرت ہودؑ پرندوں کی زبان سمجھتے تھے
- ☆ ہد ہد حضرت سلیمانؑ کے پیغام لے کر جاتا تھا
- ☆ حضرت سلیمان زنبیلیں بنا کر گزارہ کرتا تھا
- ☆ ذوالنون حضرت یونسؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ حضرت ابراہیمؑ کی عمر 86 سال تھی جب حضرت اسماعیلؑ پیدا ہوئے
- ☆ پہاڑیوں کو توڑنے کا معجزہ حضرت یعقوبؑ سے منسوب ہے
- ☆ حضرت موسیٰؑ نے حضرت شعیبؑ کی بیٹی سے شادی کی تھی
- ☆ حضرت یوسف کنویں میں 3 دن رہے
- ☆ حضرت ایوب صبر کی وجہ سے مشہور تھے
- ☆ حضرت شعیبؑ اپنی قوم کی تباہی پر روتے روتے اندھے ہو گئے تھے
- ☆ کلیم اللہ حضرت موسیٰؑ کا لقب ہے
- ☆ حضرت لوطؑ نے سب سے پہلے اللہ تعالیٰ کے حکم سے ہجرت کی
- ☆ بنی اسرائیل کی قوم میں 70 ہزار نبی آئے
- ☆ حضرت یونسؑ مچھلی کے پیٹ میں 40 دن رہے
- ☆ دنیا میں کل 1 لاکھ 24 ہزار انبیاء مبعوث فرمائے گئے
- ☆ قرآن مجید میں کل 26 انبیاء کرام کا ذکر آیا
- ☆ قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ حضرت موسیٰؑ کا ذکر آیا
- ☆ "روح اللہ" حضرت عیسیٰؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ خطیب الانبیاء حضرت شعیبؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ طوفان کے وقت حضرت نوحؑ کے ساتھ 80 لوگ کشتی میں سوار تھے
- ☆ نجیب اللہ حضرت ہودؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ حضرت یعقوبؑ کی اپنے بیٹے حضرت یوسفؑ سے 40 سال بعد ملاقات ہوئی
- ☆ بیت المقدس کی تباہی کے وقت تورات کی کاپیاں بکھر گئیں دوبارہ حضرت عزیرؑ نے تورات کو اکٹھا کیا
- ☆ عاد حضرت ہودؑ کی قوم تھی
- ☆ قوم عاد مسلسل 7 دن طوفان اور آندھی سے تباہ ہوئی تھی
- ☆ حضرت صالحؑ نے صابن بنایا
- ☆ حضرت ابراہیمؑ پر صرف 3 صحائف نازل ہوئے؟
- ☆ حضرت عیسیٰؑ سب سے آخری نبی بنی اسرائیل کی قوم سے تھے
- ☆ حضرت موسیٰؑ کوہ طور پہاڑ پر جا کر اللہ تعالیٰ سے ہم کلام ہوتے تھے
- ☆ "جد الانبیاء" حضرت ابراہیمؑ کا لقب ہے
- ☆ آدم کے معنی گندمی رنگت والا ہیں
- ☆ نبی کے لغوی معنی خبر دینے والا ہیں
- ☆ خلیفہ اللہ حضرت داؤد کا لقب ہے
- ☆ "حسن" حضرت یوسف کا مشہور ہے
- ☆ "یسوع مسیح" حضرت عیسیٰؑ کا لقب ہے
- ☆ صاحب الکتاب 4 نبی تھے
- ☆ ابو العرب حضرت اسماعیل کو کہتے ہیں
- ☆ ایک ہی زمانے میں دو بھائی پیغمبر تھے ایک حضرت موسیٰؑ دوسرے بھائی کا نام حضرت ہارون تھا
- ☆ حضرت یونسؑ "صاحب الحوت" کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ زرہ حضرت داؤدؑ کی ایجاد ہے
- ☆ حضرت سلیمانؑ حیوانوں کی بولیاں سمجھ لیتے تھے
- ☆ حضرت سلیمانؑ کے والد کا نام حضرت داؤدؑ تھا
- ☆ ہاتھوں میں لوہا نرم ہو جاتا تھا حضرت داؤد کا معجزہ مشہور ہے
- ☆ حضرت داؤدؑ "خوش الحانی" کی وجہ سے مشہور تھے
- ☆ حضرت ابراہیمؑ کو "خلیل اللہ" کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ "ذبیح اللہ" حضرت اسماعیل کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ حضرت اسماعیلؑ کی والدہ کا نام حضرت حاجرہ ہے
- ☆ بت شکن کا لقب حضرت ابراہیم کیلئے مشہور ہے
- ☆ "صفی اللہ" حضرت آدم کا لقب ہے
- ☆ "نجی اللہ" حضرت نوحؑ کو کہتے ہیں
- ☆ بیت اللحم حضرت عیسیٰؑ کی جائے پیدائش ہے
- ☆ حضرت ادریسؑ نے اللہ کے حکم سے مصر ہجرت فرمائی

☆ حضرت ادریس نیل دریا کے کنارے پیدا ہوئے

☆ حضرت اسماعیلؑ کے 12 بیٹے تھے

☆ مسجد الخیف منیٰ میں واقع ہے

☆ حضرت یحییٰ شام میں دفن ہیں

☆ حضرت یحییٰ نے دین کی تبلیغ اردن میں کی

☆ حضرت آدمؑ کے بیٹے کا کیا نام حضرت شیثؑ تھا جو پیغمبر ہے

☆ حضرت عیسیٰؑ کے علاوہ حضرت آدمؑ کے والد نہیں تھے

☆ ''عبر'' حضرت ہودؑ کا اصل نام تھا

☆ حضرت ادریسؑ نے 180 شہر تعمیر کئے

☆ حضرت موسیٰؑ کے وقت مصر کا حکمران فرعون کہلاتا تھا

☆ حضرت داوٗد یروشلم میں دفن ہیں

☆ بنی ثمود کا مسکن وادی الحجر اور وادی القریٰ تھی

☆ بنی عاد حضر موت میں آباد تھے

☆ علم ریاضی حضرت ادریسؑ سے منسوب ہے

☆ حضرت نوحؑ عراق میں بھیجے گئے

☆ حضرت ذکریا بڑھئی کا کام کرتے تھے

☆ حضرت یونسؑ کو سمندر میں کشتی کو بچانے کیلئے پھینکا گیا

☆ حضرت ہارون احد میں مدفون ہیں

☆ حضرت خضر سکندر اعظم کے ہم عصر تھے

☆ اونٹنی کا معجزہ حضرت صالحؑ کا مشہور ہے

☆ حضرت سلیمانؑ کے زمانے میں یمن کی بادشاہت ملکہ سبا کے پاس تھی

☆ ملکہ سبا کا اصل نام بلقیس تھا

☆ حضرت مریمؑ نے حضرت ذکریاؑ کے گھر پرورش پائی

☆ آپ ﷺ سے پہلے حضرت عیسیٰؑ تھے

☆ حضرت نوحؑ کی کشتی کا نام ارک تھا

☆ حضرت نوحؑ کی عمر 950 سال تھی؟

☆ عبرانی میں حضرت عیسیٰ کا نام یسوع تھا۔

☆ بیت اللہ سے کیا مراد ہے وہ مقام ہے جہاں حضرت یعقوب اللہ سے مخاطب ہوئے تھے

☆ حضرت صالح جنہوں نے ساری عمر مکان تعمیر نہیں کیا

☆ خانہ کعبہ کے پہلے متولی حضرت اسماعیلؑ تھے

☆ حضرت اسماعیلؑ کو بنی جرہم قوم میں مبعوث کیا گیا

☆ حضرت یوشع کا ذکر قرآن پاک میں ایک دفعہ بھی نہیں آیا

☆ حضرت یوسفؑ نے 24 سال نبوت کے فرائض سرانجام دیئے

☆ ''عصا'' اور ید بیضا'' کے معجزات حضرت حضرت موسیٰ سے منسوب ہیں

☆ حضرت ایوبؑ کے جسم پر تلوے سے لے کر سر کی چوٹی تک جلے ہوئے پھوڑے نکلے۔

☆ حضرت عزیر علیہ السلام کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے سو سال کیلئے مردہ کر کے زندہ کر دیا تھا

☆ عاد ثانی قوم ثمود کو کہا جاتا ہے

☆ قوم ثمود نے پتھر تراشنے میں بڑی مہارت حاصل کر لی تھی

☆ قرآن مجید میں حضرت آدمؑ کا ذکر 25 دفعہ آیا ہے

☆ 1 ق۔م حضرت عیسیٰؑ سے منسوب ہے

☆ شیث کے لغوی معنی عطیہ خداوندی ہیں

☆ حضرت شعیب کی قوم کم ناپ تول میں مبتلا تھی جسے چھوڑنے پر وہ ہرگز آمادہ نہ ہوئی

☆ قرآن مجید میں خلیفہ کے لقب سے حضرت داوٗدؑ کو پکارا گیا ہے

☆ ''خلیفۃ الارض'' حضرت داوٗدؑ کا لقب تھا

☆ حکیم لقمان کے استاد حضرت داوٗدؑ تھے

☆ مدائن شمالی عرب میں واقع ہے

☆ حضرت ابراہیمؑ 175 سال حیات رہے

☆ حضرت ابراہیمؑ عراق میں پیدا ہوئے

☆ وادی الحجر شام اور حجاز پر واقع تھی

☆ وادی القریٰ شام وحجاز میں واقع تھی

☆ حضرت آدمؑ کا ذکر سب سے زیادہ سورۃ الاعراف (کل [illegible] سورتوں میں آیات) میں آیا ہے

☆ پہلے رسول تو حضرت آدمؑ تھے دوسرے رسول حضرت نوحؑ تھے

☆ حضرت ابراہیمؑ کی تین نسلیں لگاتار پیغمبری پر مامور رہی

☆ حضرت ابراہیمؑ کا ذکر قرآن مجید میں 66 مرتبہ آیا؟

- ☆ حضرت زکریاؑ کے علاوہ حضرت جرجیسؑ کو آرے سے چیرا گیا تھا
- ☆ حضرت الیاسؑ کو شام کے باشندوں کی ہدایت کے لئے اتارا گیا
- ☆ رمضان المبارک میں چاروں الہامی کتب اتاری گئی
- ☆ بیل ذبح کر کے دس لکڑیاں رکھنے کے بعد آگ کا آسمان سے اتر کر اس کو جلا دینے کا معجزہ حضرت الیاسؑ سے منسوب ہے
- ☆ قرآن مجید میں حضرت ابراہیمؑ کو امام الناس کے نام سے پکارا گیا ہے

اسلام سے قبل عرب کے حالات

- ☆ قریش کا خطاب فہر بن مالک کو ملا تھا
- ☆ ہاشم کے لفظی معنی توڑنے والا ہیں
- ☆ تولیت کعبہ قریش میں سب سے پہلے قصی کو حاصل ہوئی
- ☆ حضرت ابراہیمؑ تک آپ ﷺ کا شجرہ نسب 62 پشت پر ملتا ہے
- ☆ اسلام سے قبل حرب فجار مشہور لڑائی لڑی گئی
- ☆ قصی نے دار المشورہ قائم کیا تھا اس کا نام دار الندوہ تھا
- ☆ عبد مناف کے بعد قریش کی قیادت ہاشم نے سنبھالی تھی
- ☆ ہاشم کا اصل نام عمرو تھا
- ☆ امیہ عبد الشمس کی اولاد تھے
- ☆ حرب فجار عکاظ میں ہوئی
- ☆ حرب فجار قریش نے بنو قیس قبیلہ کے خلاف لڑی
- ☆ حرب فجار 4 سال تک جاری رہی
- ☆ حرب فجار کے وقت حضور اکرم ﷺ کی عمر مبارک 15 سال تھی
- ☆ حضرت اکرم ﷺ کی پیدائش سے قبل حلف الفضول نامی معاہدہ ہوا
- ☆ دوسرا معاہدہ حلف الفضول عبد اللہ بن جدعان کے گھر ہوا
- ☆ قرآن مجید کے مطابق اصحاب کہف 309 سال سوئے رہے
- ☆ مذاہب کی اقسام (I) الہامی (II) غیر الہامی (III) سماوی ہیں
- ☆ الہامی مذاہب میں توحید رسالت و آخرت مشترکہ عقائد ہوں۔ یہودیت، عیسائیت اور اسلام ہیں
- ☆ آپ ﷺ حضرت اسماعیلؑ کی اولاد میں سے ہیں
- ☆ عرب کے سب سے بڑے پہاڑی سلسلے کا نام جبل الاسراۃ یمن سے شروع ہوتا ہے شام تک ہے
- ☆ حرب قیس عبس اور ذبیان قبیلوں کے درمیان ہوئی
- ☆ حرب فجار چار لڑائیوں کا سلسلہ ہے
- ☆ عرب کے لوگ محرم، رجب، ذیقعد اور ذی الحجہ کے مہینوں میں لڑائی حرام سمجھتے تھے
- ☆ حرب فجار کے سلسلہ کی 3 لڑائیوں میں قریش نے حصہ لیا
- ☆ دور جاہلیت میں سب سے بڑا میلہ عکاظ میں لگتا تھا
- ☆ خانہ کعبہ کا نام کعبہ اس لئے کہ یہ ایک مکعب عمارت ہے
- ☆ مکہ کو ام القریٰ، بلد الامین کے ناموں سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے
- ☆ ابراہہ یمن کا بادشاہ تھا
- ☆ خانہ کعبہ پر حملہ ابرہہ نے 570ء میں کیا تھا۔ جس کی شکست کے بعد سورۃ الفیل نازل ہوئی
- ☆ بغداد کب 670ء میں آباد ہوا
- ☆ زمین پر سب سے پہلے پھل کھجور کا درخت پیدا ہوا
- ☆ جغرافیہ دانوں نے عرب کو 9 حصوں میں تقسیم کیا
- ☆ اس ریگستان کا نام النفوذ تھا جس کی بدولت اس کا نام جزیرۃ العرب ہے۔
- ☆ اسلام سے قبل عرب کا ترقی یافتہ علاقہ یمن تھا
- ☆ عرب قبائلی سردار شیخ کہلاتے تھے
- ☆ عرب جنگی قیدیوں کے کا ایک عضو کاٹ کر انہیں قتل کر دیتے
- ☆ عرب کا سب سے بڑا مذہب بت پرستی تھا
- ☆ حرب قیس نامی لڑائی کا دوسرا نام داس، غبرا تھا
- ☆ مکہ کا پہلا جمہوری حاکم قصی تھا
- ☆ حج کے موقع پر عرب کے لوگ زمزم کے پانی میں کھجور ڈال کر شیریں بناتے تھے
- ☆ حج کے موقع پر پانی پلانے کا کام عباس بن عبد المطلب کے سپرد

تھا

☆ جادو اور عملیات یہودیت کا جزو بنا دیئے گئے

☆ عرب کے صحراؤں میں رہنے والے لوگ بدوی کہلاتے ہیں

☆ عرب کی محبوب ترین غذا ستو ہے

☆ اسلام سے قبل بسوس جنگ اونٹنی کیوجہ سے ہوئی

سیرت نبویؐ

☆ حضورؐ کے خاندان کا تعلق حضرت اسماعیلؑ سے تھا

☆ حضرت اسماعیلؑ کی اولاد میں سے قیدار کی اولاد کے میں آکر آباد ہوئی

☆ حضرت عبدالمطلب کے والد کا نام ہاشم تھا

☆ شق صدر کا واقع جب پیش آیا اسوقت آنحضور کی عمر مبارک دو سال تھی

☆ جب حجر اسود کا واقعہ پیش آیا اسوقت آنحضو کی عمر 35 سال تھی

☆ حضورؐ عام الفیل یوم دو شنبہ صبح صادق کے وقت 20 یا 22 اپریل 571ء کو پیدا ہوئے

☆ حضرت حلیمہؓ کے شوہر کا نام حارث بن عبدالعزیٰ تھا

☆ حضرت حلیمہؓ قبیلہ بنی سعد سے تعلق رکھتی تھیں

☆ حضورؐ کے دادا کا نام حضرت عبدالمطلب اور والد کا نام حضرت عبداللہ اور والدہ کا نام حضرت آمنہؓ ہے

☆ حضورؐ کی والدہ ماجدہ کا انتقال مکہ اور مدینہ کے درمیان مقام ابواء میں ہوا

☆ دادا کے انتقال کے بعد آنحضورؐ کی کفالت کی ذمہ داری آپؐ کے چچا ابو طالب نے کی

☆ جنگ فجار کے وقت آنحضورؐ کی عمر مبارک 15 برس تھی

☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ کے غلام کا نام جو آپؐ کے ساتھ تجارت کی غرض سے شام گیا میسرہ تھا

☆ شادی کے وقت آنحضورؐ کی آپ کی عمر مبارک 25 سال تھی۔

اور حضرت خدیجہ کی عمر 40 سال تھی

☆ حضورؐ نے مہر میں حضرت خدیجہؓ کو بیس اونٹ دیے

☆ کعبہ کی تعمیر از سر نو کے وقت آنحضور کی 35 برس تھی

☆ نزول وحی کے وقت آپ کی عمر 40 برس تھی

☆ بعثت سے قبل آنحضور غور و فکر کے لئے غار حرا جایا کرتے تھے

☆ سب سے پہلے کس سورہ علق کی آیات نازل ہوئیں

☆ جب آنحضورؐ نے حضرت خدیجہ کو غار حرا کے واقعہ کے بارے میں بتایا تو آپ کو اپنے چچازاد بھائی ورقہ بن نوفل کے پاس لے گئیں

☆ دعوت رسولؐ کے ادوار کی زندگی تیرہ سال اور مدنی زندگی دس سال رہی

☆ حضورؐ نے اعلانیہ تبلیغ کا آغاز اجتماعات سے۔ کوہ صفا سے اور قبیلے والوں کو دعوت سے کیا

☆ اسلام کے پہلے شہید کا نام حضرت حارثؓ بن ابی ہالہ ہے

☆ ہجرت حبشہ اولیٰ 5 نبوی کو ہوئی

☆ ہجرت حبشہ ثانی 6 نبوی کو ہوئی

☆ 10 نبوی میں دو اہم واقعات پیش ہوئے حضرت ابو طالب اور حضرت خدیجہ الکبریٰؓ کا انتقال ہو اس لئے اس سال کو عام الحزن کہتے ہیں۔

☆ معراج النبی کا واقعہ نبوت کے 11 ویں برس پیش آیا

☆ براق کا ہر قدم وہاں پڑتا تھا جہاں نگاہ کی آخری حد ختم ہوتی تھی۔

☆ شعب ابی طالب میں محصوری 7 نبوی سے 10 نبوی تک رہی

☆ حضورؐ دعوت اسلامی کے لئے 10 نبوی کو طائف گئے

☆ ہجرت مدینہ 622ء میں ہوئی

☆ ہجرت کی رات آپؐ کے بستر مبارک پر حضرت علیؓ سوئے تھے

☆ ہجرت کے دوران آپؐ کے ہمراہ حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ تھے

☆ غار ثور میں حضورؐ نے دو دن اور تین راتیں قیام کیا

☆ آپؐ 8 ربیع الاول 13 نبوی بروز 2 شنبہ بمطابق 23 ستمبر

622 کو قبا میں پہنچے یہاں آپ 14 دن قیام کیا۔

☆ ہجرت کے بعد آپؐ نے حضرت ابوایوب انصاریؓ کے ہاں 6 ماہ قیام کیا

☆ ایک مہاجر کو ایک انصار کا بھائی بنادیا گیا اسی لئے اسے مواخات مدینہ کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ اسلام کی اولین درسگاہ دارارقم، ایک صحابی ارقمؓ کا گھر تھا۔

☆ غزوہ بدر 2ھ یا 624ء اس میں مسلمان کو شاندار فتح ہوئی۔

☆ غزوہ احد 3 ہجری یا 625ء میں ہوئی

☆ غزوہ خندق 5ھ یا 627ء میں ہوئی یہ بھی مسلمانوں کی شاندار فتح کی امین ہے۔

☆ صلح حدیبیہ 6 ہجری میں ہوئی

☆ حضورؐ نے درخت ببول کے نیچے بیعت لی

☆ مکہ 8 ہجری یا 630ء میں فتح ہوا

☆ غزوہ حنین 9 ہجری یا 630ء میں ہوئی

☆ سورہ فتح میں معاہدہ حدیبیہ فتح مبین کو کہا گیا ہے

☆ غزوہ خیبر 7 ہجری یا 629ء کو ہوئی جبکہ غزوہ تبوک 9 ہجری یا 630ء کو ہوئی۔

☆ حضورؐ نے 10 ہجری یا 632ء کو حج کیا

☆ حضورؐ نے مکہ کا گورنر سب سے پہلے عتاب بن اسیدہ کو مقرر کیا؟

☆ فتح مکہ کے موقع پر جب آپؐ بتوں کو گرار ہے تھے تو آیت پڑھ رہے تھے جس کا ترجمہ کچھ یوں ہے "حق آ گیا باطل مٹ گیا۔ بے شک باطل مٹنے والی چیز ہے"۔

☆ غزوہ حنین کے اسیر اور مال غنیمت عورتیں اور بچے 6 ہزار اونٹ 24 ہزار بھیڑ بکریاں 40 ہزار چاندی 4 ہزار اوقیہ

☆ غزوہ حنین کے موقع پر آپؐ کے ہمراہ 10 ہزار انصار و مہاجرین اور دو ہزار اہل مکہ کا لشکر تھا

☆ غزوہ بدر میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد 313 تھی

☆ جنگ تبوک کو جیش العسرۃ کہا جاتا ہے

☆ آنحضورؐ کا وصال 12 ربیع الاول 11 ہجری پیر کے دن ہوا

☆ جب حضورؐ کا انتقال ہوا تو اس وقت صحابہ سب غم سے سخت نڈھال تھے

☆ حضورؐ نے اپنی علالت کے دوران نماز کی امامت حضرت ابوبکر صدیق کے سپرد کی

☆ حضورؐ حضرت عائشہ صدیقہؓ کے حجرے میں دفن ہوئے

☆ حضورؐ کو غسل حضرت علیؓ نے دیا

☆ حضورؐ کے جسم مبارک پر پانی حضرت اسامہؓ نے ڈالا

☆ لحد رسولؐ حضرت ابوطلحہؓ نے تیار کی

☆ حضورؐ کی نماز جنازہ کسی نے بھی نہیں کی۔ ہر ایک نے علیحدہ علیحدہ اکیلے نماز جنازہ ادا کی

☆ حضورؐ کے جسم مبارک کو قبر میں شام کے وقت اتارا گیا

☆ حضورؐ کو قبر مبارک میں اتارنے والے حضرت علیؓ، فضل بن عباسؓ، اسامہؓ بن زیدؓ، حضرت عبدالرحمن بن عوفؓ تھے

خلفائے راشدین

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کا نام عبداللہ تھا

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کی کنیت ابوبکر اور والد کی کنیت ابوقحافہ ہے۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کا تعلق قریش کے بنوتیم خاندان سے تھا

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کا لقب صدیق اور عتیق تھا

☆ ہجرت مدینہ کے وقت آپؓ نے حضورؐ کے ساتھ غار ثور میں قیام کیا

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے خاندان کا پیشہ تجارت تھا

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے نبیؐ کی حیات میں مسجد نبوی میں 17 نمازیں پڑھائیں

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کو انصار کے اجتماع کی اطلاع حضرت عمر

فاروقؓ نے دی

☆ خلافت سنبھالتے ہی آپؓ کو فتنہ ارتداد' منکرین زکوٰۃ' نبوت کے جھوٹے دعویدار سے واسطہ پڑا

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے بیت المال کا انتظام حضرت ابوعبیدہ بن الجراحؓ کے سپرد کیا

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے 2 سال 3 ماہ اور 11 دن عرصہ خلافت کی ذمہ داریاں سنبھالیں

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کا وصال 634ء میں ہوا اور اس وقت آپؓ کی عمر 63 سال تھی

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کی نماز جنازہ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے پڑھائی

☆ حضرت عمرؓ کا لقب فاروق ہے

☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کا تعلق قریش کی بنو عدی شاخ سے تھا

☆ حضرت عمرؓ کے دادا کا نام خطاب بن یاسر اور باپ کا نام خطاب بن نفیل تھا

☆ حضرت عمرؓ کا سلسلہ نسب 8 ویں پشت پر حضورؐ سے جاملتا ہے

☆ جنگ قادسیہ میں لشکر اسلام کا سپہ سالار حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص اور یہ 634ء کو لڑی گئی

☆ مردم شماری کا آغاز حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے کیا

☆ خبر رسانی پولیس اور جاسوسی کا محکمہ حضرت عمر فاروق نے قائم کیا

☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے عہد میں عرب یہودیوں سے خالی تھا

☆ خراج' فے' عشر' جزیہ' زکوٰۃ' خمس کا بہترین نظام حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے عہد میں رائج ہوا

☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے منگل 22 جمادی الآخر 13 ہجری (21 اگست 634ء) خلافت کی ذمہ داریاں سنبھالیں

☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے ساڑھے دس سال عرصہ خلافت کی ذمہ داریاں سنبھالیں

☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے 63 سال عمر پائی

☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کا قاتل ابولولو فیروز تھا

☆ اسلامی کیلنڈر حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور میں رواج پایا

☆ محکمہ رسد کا باقاعدہ آغاز حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے عہد میں ہوا

☆ حضرت عثمانؓ 574ء میں پیدا ہوئے

☆ حضرت عثمانؓ کا تعلق بنوامیہ خاندان سے تھا

☆ حضرت عثمانؓ کے والد کا نام عفان اور دادا کا نام ابوالعاص ہے۔

☆ حضرت عثمانؓ کو مدینہ (جنت البقیع) شہر میں دفن کیا گیا

☆ حضرت عثمانؓ نے 83 سال عمر پائی

☆ حضرت عثمانؓ کا دور خلافت کا دورانیہ 12 سال تھا

☆ حضرت عثمانؓ کی نماز جنازہ جبیر بن مطعمؓ نے پڑھائی

☆ حضورؐ کی دو بیٹیوں کا یکے بعد دیگرے آپؓ سے نکاح ہوا۔ جن کا نام حضرت رقیہؓ' اور حضرت ام کلثومؓ ہیں جس وجہ سے حضرت عثمان کو ذوالنورین کہا جاتا ہے

☆ حضرت عثمانؓ نے 2 مرتبہ ہجرت کی

☆ بیئر رومہ حضرت عثمانؓ نے مسلمانوں کے لیے خرید کر وقف کیا

☆ حضرت عثمانؓ 35 ہجری کو شہید ہوئے

☆ حضرت علیؓ کے والد ابوطالب تھے اور دادا کا نام عبدالمطلب تھا

☆ حضرت علیؓ مکہ پاک میں پیدا ہوئے

☆ حضرت علیؓ کی والدہ ماجدہ کا نام فاطمہ بنت سعد ہے

☆ حضرت علیؓ کی کنیت ابوالحسن' ابوتراب ہے

☆ حضرت علیؓ حضورؐ کے چچازاد بھائی اور داماد تھے۔

☆ حضرت علیؓ کا لقب حیدر کرار ہے

☆ بچوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت علیؓ نے اسلام قبول کیا۔ اس وقت آپؓ کی عمر مبارک 9 سال یا 10 سال تھی۔

☆ حضورؐ کی بیٹی حضرت فاطمہؓ کا نکاح حضرت علیؓ سے ہوا تھا

☆ حضرت علیؓ نے خلافت 24 ذوالحجہ 35 ہجری کو سنبھالی

☆ حضرت عثمانؓ کی خلافت پر سب سے پہلے حضرت عبدالرحمٰن بن

عوفؓ نے بیعت کی؟

- ☆ بحری بیڑا حضرت عثمانؓ کے عہد میں میں تیار ہوا اور اسے امیر معاویہؓ نے تیار کیا تھا۔
- ☆ مدینہ کو سیلاب سے بچانے کے لیے حضرت عثمانؓ کے عہد میں بند تعمیر ہوا
- ☆ حضورؐ نے بیعت رضوان حضرت عثمانؓ کے لیے کی
- ☆ حضرت علیؓ کے ہاتھ پر سب سے پہلے حضرت مالک بن اشتر نے کی
- ☆ جنگ جمل حضرت علیؓ کے عہد میں لڑی گئی
- ☆ نہج البلاغہ سے کیا مراد حضرت علیؓ کے خطبات ہے
- ☆ جنگ صفین 657ء میں اور جنگ جمل 656ء میں ہوئی۔
- ☆ حضرت علیؓ کی شہادت 21 رمضان 40 ہجری میں ہوئی
- ☆ حضرت علیؓ مسجد کوفہ میں شہید ہوئے
- ☆ شہادت کے وقت حضرت علیؓ کی عمر 63 سال تھی
- ☆ حضرت علیؓ کا مزار نجف شریف میں ہے
- ☆ حضرت علیؓ کی نماز جنازہ حضرت امام حسنؓ نے پڑھائی
- ☆ حضرت علیؓ کی مدت خلافت 4 سال 11 ماہ ہے
- ☆ حضرت علیؓ کے قاتل کا عبدالرحمٰن ملجم ہے
- ☆ ملجم کا تعلق خوارج گروہ سے تھا
- ☆ ابن ملجم کو حضرت امام حسینؓ نے قتل کیا

اسلام میں سب سے پہلا

سوال: اسلام کی سب سے پہلی مسجد قباء ہے۔

سوال: سب سے پہلے قرآن کا نزول 18 رمضان ہوا؟

سوال: پہلا مسلمان جس نے جنگ بدر میں جام شہادت نوش حضرت عبیدہ بن جراح تھے

سوال: پہلا دشمن جو جنگ بدر میں مارا گیا عتبہ بن رابعہ تھا

- ☆ امام زیدی پہلا مسلمان جس نے تدوین حدیث کی
- ☆ حضرت بریدہ اسلمی سب سے پہلا مسلمان جس نے اسلامی جھنڈا لہرایا
- ☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ نے عورتوں میں سب سے پہلے اسلام کس نے قبول کیا
- ☆ حضرت علیؓ نے بچوں میں سب سے پہلے کس نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- ☆ حضرت زید بن حارث پہلا صحابی جس کا نام قرآن مجید میں ہے
- ☆ حضور پاک ﷺ کی سب سے پہلی اسلام کے لئے تقریر 3 نبوی کو ہوئی
- ☆ حبشہ کا بادشاہ سب سے پہلا حکمران جس نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- ☆ جنگ بدر سب سے پہلی جنگ جو اسلام کے لئے لڑی گئی
- ☆ حضرت زید بن حارث نے غلاموں میں سب سے پہلے کس نے اسلام قبول کیا
- ☆ عقیل ابن بکر پہلا آدمی جس نے دارارقم کے دوران اسلام قبول کیا۔
- ☆ میثاق مدینہ دنیا کا سب سے پہلا آئین
- ☆ 9 ہجری کو اسلام میں پہلا حج ہوا
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں حضرت جبرائیل کا نام 3 مرتبہ (البقرہ، احزاب، آل عمران) میں آیا ہے
- ☆ سورۃ مدثر کے ذریعے آپ ﷺ نے تبلیغ کی
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں مکہ، روم، مصر، مدائن اور یثرب کے نام آئے ہیں
- ☆ حضور اکرم ﷺ کے دور میں قرآن سات حصوں میں تقسیم تھا۔
- ☆ حضرت حمزہؓ پہلا آدمی تھا جس کے اسلام قبول کرنے سے مشرکوں کو دھچکا لگا
- ☆ حضرت ابو سلمٰی پہلا آدمی تھا جس نے سب سے پہلے مدینہ کی طرف ہجرت کی۔
- ☆ پہلی جمعہ کی نماز 1 ہجری 12 ربیع الاول میں ادا کی گئی
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں مریم، خدیجہ، اسماء، عائشہؓ کا ذکر آیا ہے
- ☆ قرآن پاک کی سورۃ بنی اسرائیل کا نام سب سے طویل ہے
- ☆ قرآن پاک میں سورۃ الاحزاب میں پردے کی تاکید کی گئی ہے

☆ حضرت جبرائیلؑ نے آخری رمضان المبارک میں دو دفعہ قرآن مجید سنایا
☆ سورۃ الحجرات میں آداب معاشرت کی تعلیم دی گئی ہے
☆ سورۃ البقرہ کی آیات مبارکہ 251-246 میں ایک جنگجو اور بہادر کا ذکر آیا ہے اس جنگجو کا نام طالوت ہے
☆ خدا کی قسم یہ کلام اور عیسیٰؑ کا کلام ایک ہی چراغ کے پرتو ہیں یہ الفاظ نجاشی کے ہیں
☆ سورۃ مائدہ میں آخری وحی درج ہے
☆ قرآن پاک میں صفا اور مروہ کی پہاڑیوں کو شعائر اللہ (اللہ کی نشانیاں) قرار دیا گیا ہے
☆ توفیقی ترتیب سے مراد حضور اکرم ﷺ کی طرف سے قرآن کی ترتیب ہے
☆ سب سے زیادہ ذکر حضرت آدمؑ کا سورۃ الاعراف میں 7 مرتبہ آیا ہے
☆ واقعہ معراج کا ذکر قرآن مجید میں بنی اسرائیل، سورۃ النجم میں آیا
☆ قرآن پاک کی سب سے زیادہ سورتیں حم (سات سورتیں) حروف مقطعات سے شروع ہوتی ہیں۔
☆ سنام القرآن، ذروۃ القرآن کے نام سے سورۃ بقرہ یاد آتی ہے
☆ قرآن پاک کی سب سے آخری مکمل نازل ہونے والی سورۃ النصر ہے
☆ پہلی وحی جو کہ سورۃ علق کی آیات میں 5 آیات نازل ہوئیں
☆ القرآن لفظ سورۃ بنی اسرائیل میں آیا ہے
☆ القرآن حکیم کا لفظ سورۃ واقعہ میں آیا ہے
☆ قرآن پاک کا پہلا لفظ الف ہے
☆ آخری وحی 9 ذوالحجہ 10 ہجری کو میدان عرفات میں نازل ہوئی
☆ قرآن پاک کے نام "الذکر" کے معانی بہترین کلام ہیں
☆ قرآن پاک کا پاکستان میں سب سے پہلے ترجمہ سندھی زبان میں ہوا

قرآن مجید

☆ قرآن مجید میں مکی سورتیں تعداد میں زیادہ ہیں
☆ قرآن مجید میں ۲۸ مدنی اور ۸۶ مکی سورتیں ہیں
☆ قرآن مجید کی سورۃ توبہ کے شروع میں بسم اللہ نہیں ہے
☆ قرآن مجید تقریباً ۲۲ سال ۲ ماہ اور ۲۲ دن (تقریباً تئیس سال) مدت میں نازل ہوا
☆ قرآن مجید رمضان المبارک کے مہینے میں نازل ہونا شروع ہوا
☆ قرآن مجید کی کل سات منزلیں ہیں
☆ قرآن مجید میں پہلی نازل ہونے والی وحی کی ۵ آیات نازل ہوئیں
☆ "باب القرآن" قرآن مجید کی سورۃ الفاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں
☆ قرآن مجید میں ۲۶ انبیا کرام کے نام مبارک آئے ہیں
☆ قرآن مجید میں معراج کا سورۃ نجم، سورۃ بنی اسرائیل میں ذکر ہے
☆ قرآن مجید کی آخری وحی کب 9 ذی الحجہ ۱۰ھ میں نازل ہوئی
☆ اہل مدینہ میں سب سے پہلے کاتب وحی حضرت ابی بن کعب رضی اللہ عنہ تھے
☆ نزول قرآن کے وقت رسول کریمؐ کی چالیس سال تھی
☆ حضرت عیسیٰؑ کی والدہ کے نام پر سورت مریم ہے
☆ قرآن مجید میں چھ سورتوں کے نام انبیا کرام کے ناموں پر یونسؑ، ھودؑ، یوسفؑ، ابراہیمؑ، محمدؐ، نوحؑ ہیں
☆ قرآن مجید کی ترتیب کے مطابق پہلی اور آخری سورۃ سورۃ فاتحہ، سورۃ الناس ہے
☆ لفظ قرآن کے معنی بہت پڑھا گیا ہیں
☆ آیت کے کیا معنی نشان، معجزہ ہیں
☆ سورۃ الفاتحہ کی سات آیات ہیں
☆ فرعون، قارون، ہامان، ابولہب جن کے نام قرآن مجید میں مذکور ہیں مگر اچھے الفاظ میں نہیں
☆ قرآن مجید میں تورات، زبور، انجیل، صحیفہ ابراہیم کتب کا ذکر ہے
☆ قرآن مجید کی پہلی وحی غار حرا میں نازل ہوئی
☆ وحی کے لفظی معنی خفی، چھپا ہوا، باریک اشارہ ہیں

- قرآن مجید میں سورۃ النمل کے آغاز میں بسم اللہ دومرتبہ آئی ہے
- سورۃ الفاتحہ جو پوری دعا ہے
- قرآن مجید کی سب سے پہلی نازل ہونے والی سورہ علق ہے
- تورات پہلے نازل ہوئی۔
- قرآن مجید کی ترتیب توقیفی ہے
- رسول کریم ﷺ نے حضرت عبداللہؓ بن مسعود کو کہا تھا کہ قرآن سناؤ
- معوذتین سورۃ الفلق، سورۃ الناس ہیں
- آیت الکرسی سورۃ بقرہ میں ہے
- برصغیر میں قرآن کا فارسی ترجمہ سب سے پہلےشاہ ولی اللہ محدث دہلوی نے کیا
- قرآن مجید کا اردو ترجمہ سب سے پہلے حضرت شاہ رفیع اللہ محدث دہلوی وشاہ عبدالقادر محدث دہلوی نے کیا
- قرآن مجید میں حضرت زیدؓ بن حارث کا نام آیا ہے
- قرآن مجید میں حروف مقطعات کی کل تعداد ۲۹ ہے
- قرآن مجید کے سب سے پہلے مفسر کا نام حضور اکرم ﷺ ہے
- حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے دو بیٹوں کے نام حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام اور حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام ہیں
- اونٹنی کا معجزہ حضرت صالح علیہ السلام سے منسوب ہے
- آیت الکرسی قرآن پاک کے تیسرے پارے کے شروع میں ہے
- حضرت عیسٰی علیہ السلام بنی اسرائیل کے آخری پیغمبر تھے
- حضرت محمد ﷺ پر درود بھیجنے کا قرآن مجید کی سورہ احزاب میں حکم ہے
- قرآن مجید میں آپ کا ذاتی نام محمدؐ چار دفعہ ذکر کیا گیا ہے
- سورہ برات سورہ توبہ کا دوسرا نام ہے
- سورہ توبہ کے شروع میں تسمیہ نہیں ہے
- ام الکتاب فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں
- ثلث القرآن ہونے کا شرف سورہ الاخلاص کو حاصل ہے۔
- سورہ توحید سورہ الاخلاص ہے
- واقعہ معراج کا ذکر سورہ بنی اسرائیل میں آیا ہے
- دودفعہ بسم اللہ سورۃ النمل میں دی گئی ہے
- الاحزاب میں آپ ﷺ کو "خاتم النبیین" کہا گیا ہے
- قرآن پاک حضرت محمد ﷺ پر نازل ہوا
- قرآن پاک میں کل 30 پارے اور 114 سورتیں ہیں
- قرآن پاک کی پہلی سورہ فاتحہ اور آخری سورہ الناس ہے۔
- قرآن پاک میں آیات 6666 ہیں جبکہ رکوع 558 ہیں۔
- مدنی سورتیں 28 ہیں جبکہ مکی سورتیں 86 ہیں۔
- ام القرآن سورہ فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں
- آخری وحی حجۃ الوداع کے موقع پر 9 ذی الحجہ 10 ہجری میں ہوئی
- نزول قرآن 22 سال 5 ماہ 14 دن میں ہوا
- سب سے بڑی سورہ بقرہ ہے۔
- سب سے چھوٹی سورہ سورہ الکوثر ہے
- کل سجدہ تلاوت 14 ہیں
- قرآن مجید میں مذکور فرشتوں کی تعداد چار ہے
- قرآن مجید میں مذکور پیغمبروں کی تعداد 26 ہیں
- اردو میں قرآن مجید کا پہلا ترجمہ شاہ رفیع الدین نے کیا۔
- قرآن مجید میں 29 سورتوں میں حروف مقطعات استعمال ہوئے ہیں
- قرآن مجید میں سات منازل ہیں
- قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ الف استعمال ہوا ہے
- قرآن مجید میں کل 6666 آیات ہیں
- کل آیات کو دس حصول میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے
- قرآن مجید میں کل متفق علیہ آیات سجدہ چودہ ہیں
- آیات کے لغوی معنی نشانی ہے
- ترجمان القرآن حضرت عبداللہ بن عباسؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ثلث القرآن سورہ الاخلاص کو کہا جاتا ہے
- سورہ الغنی سورہ واقعہ کو کہا جاتا ہے

سنت وحدیث

☆ حدیث و سنت سے مراد ہے حدیث حضور ﷺ کے قول اور سنت حضور ﷺ کے افعال پر مشتمل ہے
☆ حدیث کے عناصر قولی، فعلی، تقریری ہیں
☆ حدیث کی اقسام متواتر، مشہور، واحد، مرسل ہیں
☆ حدیث کے لغوی معنی بات، نئی چیز، بیان، گفتگو کے ہیں
☆ احادیث کے پہلے مجموعہ کا نام صحیفہ صادق ہے
☆ مذاہب اربعہ حنفی، شافعی، مالکی، حنبلی ہیں
☆ الموطا کے مولف کا نام امام مالک ہے
☆ حدیث کی تدوین کا آغاز دور رسالت میں شروع ہوا
☆ "کثیر الراویہ" حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے
☆ حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ سے 5374 احادیث منسوب کی جاتی ہیں
☆ سنن ابن ماجہ کے مولف کا نام امام ابو عبداللہ بن محمد بن یزید ابن ماجہ ہے
☆ الموطا کے مولف کا نام امام مالک بن انس ہے
☆ سرکاری سطح پر حدیث کی جمع تدوین کا آغاز حضرت عمر بن العزیز کے دور میں ہوا
☆ متفق علیہ سے مراد ایسی حدیث ہے امام بخاری اور امام مسلم دونوں بیان کرتے ہیں
☆ حضرت عائشہؓ سے کثیر احادیث مروی ہیں
☆ امام اسمٰعیل بخاری 803ء کو پیدا ہوئے اور آپ کی وفات 869ء کو ہوئی۔
☆ امام مسلم کوفہ میں 817ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ امام ترمذی 831ء کو پیدا ہوئے اور آپ کی وفات 891ء میں ہوئی۔
☆ امام مسلم بن حجاج نیشاپوری 817ء میں پیدا ہوئے اور آپ کی وفات 872ء میں ہوئی۔
☆ کی تاریخ پیدائش وفات کیا ہے؟
☆ ابو داؤد سلیمان بن اشعث 824ء کو پیدا ہوئے اور 807ء میں انتقال فرمایا۔
☆ کی تاریخ پیدائش وفات بیان کریں۔
☆ امام عبداللہ بن یزید 831ء میں پیدا ہوئے اور 891ء میں وفات پائی۔
☆ صحیفہ صادق کو حضرت عبداللہ بن عمرؓ نے تحریر کیا
☆ شاعر رسولؐ حضرت حسان بن ثابتؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے
☆ صحیحین سے مراد صحیح مسلم اور صحیح بخاری ہے
☆ صحیح بخاری کے مولف کا نام امام عبداللہ محمد بن اسماعیل ہے
☆ صحیح مسلم کے مولف نام امام مسلم بن حجاج بن مسلم ہے
☆ جامع الترمذی کے مولف کا نام امام ابو عیسیٰ محمد بن عیسیٰ ہے
☆ سنن ابو داؤد کے مولف نام امام ابو داؤد سلیمان ہے

متفرق سوالات

☆ سورۃ توبہ سورۃ بسم اللہ کے بغیر شروع ہوتی ہے
☆ مرد کو 3 کپڑوں میں دفنایا جاتا ہے
☆ صحیحین بخاری و مسلم کو کہتے ہیں
☆ قرآن کریم کی ایک آیت میں حضرت زیدؓ کا نام آیا ہے
☆ ایک مسلمان خاتون کو پانچ چادروں میں کفنایا جاتا ہے
☆ امام بخاری کا اصل نام محمد بن اسماعیل ہے
☆ 8 ہجری میں مکہ فتح کیا گیا
☆ حج کے دوران منیٰ میں قربانی کی جاتی ہے
☆ دوران حج عرفات میں 9 ذی الحجہ کو اجتماع ہوتا ہے
☆ اسلام کے پانچ بنیادی عقائد ہیں
افضل الذکر لا الہ الا اللہ ہے
☆ مجوسی دو خداؤں کو مانتے ہیں
☆ عبرانیوں کی سرزمین فلسطین کو کہتے ہیں
☆ ابوالبشر حضرت آدمؑ کو کہتے ہیں
☆ حضرت موسیٰؑ پر تورات اتری
☆ حضرت داؤدؑ پر زبور اتری
☆ انجیل کے معنی خوشخبری ہیں
☆ اسلامی زندگی کی عمارت ارکان اسلام پر کھڑی ہوتی ہے

ارکان اسلام پانچ ہیں
ارکان اسلام کا پہلا رکن کلمہ شہادت ہے
نماز بعثت کے ساتھ ہی فرض ہوئی
ف معراج 10 نبوی کو ہوئی
تکبیر تحریمہ میں نماز شروع کرتے وقت دونوں ہاتھ قبلہ رو اٹھا کر اللہ اکبر کہنا تکبیر تحریمہ کہلاتا ہے
قیام کے معنی سیدھے کھڑے ہونا ہے
رکوع کے معنی جھکنا ہیں؟
کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
تسبیحات فاطمہؓ سے مراد 33 مرتبہ سبحان اللہ، 33 مرتبہ الحمد اللہ، 34 اللہ اکبر ہے
پہلی وحی کے نزول کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر مبارک چالیس سال تھی
پہلی وحی میں کل پانچ آیات تھیں
آنحضور ﷺ پر 22 سال 5 ماہ 14 دن سلسلہ وحی جاری رہا
"الجامع" امام سفیان ثوری کی کتاب ہے

بنیادی عقائد

عقیدہ کے لغوی معنی گرہ میں باندھی ہوئی چیز ہیں
اسلام کے لغوی معنی سلامتی میں آنا، اپنے آپ کو سپرد کر دینا
سب سے پہلے وحی آنحضور ﷺ پر غار حرا میں نازل ہوئی
پہلی وحی کے موقع پر آنحضور ﷺ کی عمر مبارک چالیس سال تھی
قرآن مجید کی موجودہ ترتیب کا خاص نام توقیفی ہے
پہلی وحی کے نزول کے وقت کس حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا نے حضورؐ کو تسلی دی
انبیا کرام کی تعلیمات کا سرچشمہ وحی الٰہی ہے
عہد الست سے مراد عالم ارواح میں بندوں کا اپنے رب سے کیا ہوا بندگی کا عہد۔
رب سے مراد درجہ بدرجہ پرورش کا سامان فراہم کر کے حد کمال تک پہنچانے والا۔

☆ قبر میں حاضر ہونے والے دو فرشتوں کے نام منکر نکیر یا نکیرین ہے
☆ انسانوں کے نامہ اعمال کو لکھنے والے فرشتوں کا نام کراماً کاتبین ہے
☆ مشرکین مکہ فرشتوں کو اللہ کی بیٹیاں سمجھتے تھے۔

توحید

☆ توحید کے لغوی معنی ایک جاننا، ایک ماننا
☆ شرک کے لغوی معنی حصہ داری اور ساجھا پن ہیں
☆ توحید فی الذات، توحید فی الصفات، توحید فی الافعال توحید کی اقسام ہیں
☆ اللہ ایک ہے، یکتا اور یگانہ ہے اس کا کوئی ساجھی اور حصے دار نہیں توحید فی الذات کا مفہوم ہے۔
☆ اس کی مثل کوئی نہیں اور وہ اپنی صفات میں یگانہ ہے توحید فی الصفات کا مفہوم ہے
☆ اللہ اپنے افعال میں یکتا ہے اس کا کوئی معاون و مددگار نہیں توحید فی الافعال کا مفہوم ہے۔
☆ توحید فی العبادات کا مفہوم عبادت کے لائق صرف اللہ کی ہی ذات ہے، اس کے سوا کوئی عبادت کے لائق نہیں۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں حضرت نوحؑ، حضرت ابراہیمؑ، حضرت موسیٰؑ، حضرت عیسیٰؑ، حضرت یعقوب کا ذکر ہے
☆ اسلامی عقائد میں پہلا بنیادی عقیدہ توحید ہے
☆ شرک ایک ناقابل بخشش گناہ ہے اور بھاری ظلم ہے۔

رسالت

☆ رسالت کے لغوی معنی پیغام پہنچانا
☆ نبوت کے لغوی معنی بلندی اور پیغمبری، خبر دینا
☆ نبی کے لغوی معنی خبر دینے والا
☆ رسول کے لغوی معنی پیغام پہنچانے والا ہیں
☆ وحی کے لغوی معنی اشارہ کرنا یا چپکے سے دل میں بات ڈالنا ہیں

☆ ختم نبوت کا لغوی معنی مہر لگانا، کسی کام کو اس کے انجام تک پہنچا دینا
☆ سابقہ آسمانی کتابوں اور قرآن مجید کی تین مشترکہ تعلیمات توحید، آخرت اور رسالت ہے
☆ نبیوں کی تعداد ایک لاکھ چوبیس ہزار ہے

ملائکہ

☆ روح الامین اور روح القدس حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام کا لقب ہے
☆ سب سے بڑے اور مقرب فرشتے کا نام حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام ہے
☆ حضرت عزرائیلؑ کے سپرد روحوں کو قبض کرنا ہے
☆ حضرت اسرافیلؑ کے سپرد قیامت کے دن صور پھونکنا ہے
☆ حضرت میکائیلؑ کے ذمہ بارش برسانا اور روزی تقسیم کرنا ہے
☆ ملائکہ کے معانی قاصد ہیں
☆ فرشتوں کو خدا تعالیٰ نے نور سے پیدا فرمایا ہے
☆ فرشتوں کا اہم ترین فرض خالق اور مخلوق کے درمیان پیغام رسانی۔
☆ مشہور فرشتوں کے نام حضرت جبرائیلؑ، حضرت میکائیلؑ، حضرت عزرائیلؑ، حضرت اسرافیل ہیں

آسمانی کتب

☆ قرآن کی زبان زندہ ہے
☆ تورات عبرانی زبان میں نازل ہوئی
☆ انجیل سے مراد ایک یونانی کلمہ ہے، جس کے معنی ہیں بشارت۔
☆ تورات کے معنی ضیا اور روشنی ہیں
☆ ایمان بالکتب سے مراد خدا تعالیٰ کی نازل کردہ تمام کتابوں پر ایمان لانا اور انہیں سچا جاننا۔

☆ چار آسمانی کتب کے نام تورات، زبور، انجیل، قرآن پاک ہیں
☆ تورات حضرت موسیٰؑ پر نازل ہوئی
☆ حضرت داؤدؑ پر زبور نازل ہوئی
☆ حضرت عیسیٰؑ پر انجیل نازل ہوئی
☆ حضرت محمدؐ پر قرآن مجید نازل ہوا
☆ آخری کتاب قرآن مجید ہے

آخرت

☆ قرآن مجید میں آخرت کے لیے مزید پانچ ناموں کا ذکر ہے، یوم البعث، یوم الحسرۃ، یوم الحق، یوم الخروج، یوم القیامۃ
☆ آخرت کے لغوی معنی بعد میں آنے والی چیز ہیں۔
☆ آخرت کا متضاد دنیا ہے
☆ دنیا کے لغوی معنی قریب کی چیز ہیں

ارکان اسلام

نماز

☆ اذان کی ابتداء ہجرت مدینہ کے فوری بعد۔
☆ ارکان اسلام میں پہلا رکن کلمہ شہادت ہے
☆ کل فرض نمازوں کی 17 رکعتیں ہیں
☆ کل سنت نمازوں کی 20 رکعتیں ہیں
☆ مدرک سے مراد ہے، جس نے امام کے ساتھ تمام رکعتیں پڑھی ہوں۔
☆ مسبوق سے مراد امام کے ساتھ شروع سے ایک یا کئی رکعتیں نہ ملی ہوں۔
☆ رکوع کے بعد کھڑے ہونے کو "قومہ" کہتے ہیں
☆ وضو میں چار فرض ہیں
☆ وضو میں اٹھارہ سنتیں ہیں
☆ نماز جنازہ میں قرآن مجید کی تلاوت نہیں کی جاتی
☆ نماز جنازہ میں کل چار تکبیریں پڑھی جاتی ہیں
☆ نماز جمعہ باقاعدہ واجب ہونے کا حکم قبل از ہجرت ہوا

☆ سب سے پہلے جمعہ کی نماز حضرت مصعب بن عمیر نے پڑھائی

☆ نے پڑھائی

☆ نماز عید کا حکم دو ہجری کو ہوا

☆ عیدین کی نماز میں کل چھ زائد تکبیریں ہوتی ہیں

☆ تہجد کے لفظی معنی نیند توڑ کر اٹھنا ہیں

☆ شب قدر کی عبادت ہزاروں ماہ کی عبادت سے بہتر ہے

☆ نماز اسلام کا دوسرا رکن ہے

☆ فرض نمازوں کی تعداد 5 ہے

☆ سب سے پہلے مسلمانوں پر نماز فرض ہوئی

☆ نماز 10 نبوی کو فرض ہوئی

☆ اسلام کی پہلی مسجد قبا۔ اس مسجد کی بنیاد تقویٰ پر رکھی گئی ہے۔

☆ جہری نمازیں 3 ہیں اور خفی نمازیں 2 ہیں۔

☆ پانچوں نمازوں کی فرض رکعات 17 ہیں

☆ دعائے قنوت وتر میں پڑھی جاتی ہے

☆ کتنی نمازوں کو واجب قرار دیا گیا ہے؟

☆ اسلام میں تین عیدین کی دو نمازیں اور وتر کی نماز۔

☆ نماز پنجگانہ میں کتنے فرائض اور واجبات ہیں؟

☆ سترہ فرائض اور وتر کی تین رکعات واجبات ہیں۔

☆ وتر کے معانی طاق ہیں

☆ باجماعت نماز ادا کرنا سنت موکدہ ہے

☆ نبی اکرمؐ کو نماز پڑھنے کا طریقہ حضرت جبرائیلؑ نے سکھایا

☆ مومن اور کافر میں فرق کرنے والی چیز نماز ہے

☆ نماز جمعہ کی قضا نہیں ہوتی ہے

☆ عید کی نماز واجب ہے

☆ نماز جنازہ میں چار تکبیریں اور کوئی سجدہ نہیں ہوتا۔

☆ نماز جنازہ بغیر کسی عذر کے نہیں بیٹھ کر ادا کی جا سکتی ہے

☆ جہاں پنجگانہ اور عیدین کی نمازیں ادا ہوں وہاں نماز جنازہ پڑھنا منع ہے

روزہ

☆ حضور اکرمؐ پر پہلی وحی کا نزول رمضان المبارک کے مہینے میں ہوا

☆ سال میں 5 دنوں میں روزہ ممنوع ہے

☆ روزہ اسلام کا تیسرا رکن ہے

☆ روزہ کو اسلام کو آپ ﷺ نے ڈھال قرار دیا ہے؟

☆ آنحضور ﷺ نے رمضان کو شہر مواساۃ کہا

☆ رمضان کے پہلے عشرہ کو رحمت کا عشرہ کہا جاتا ہے، دوسرے عشرے کو عشرہ مغفرت کہتے ہیں

☆ رمضان کے تیسرے عشرے کو عشرہ نجات نار جہنم کہتے ہیں

☆ روزہ اسلام کفارے کے طور پر بھی اپنایا جاتا ہے

☆ اسلامی سال میں رمضان نواں مہینہ ہے

☆ روزہ 10 شعبان 2 ہجری کو فرض ہوا

☆ روزہ تشریق اور عیدین دونوں کے دنوں میں ممنوع ہے؟

زکوٰۃ

☆ زکوٰۃ سے مراد اپنے مال میں سے ایک مقررہ حصہ ایک معین طریقے سے ہر سال راہ خدا میں دینا ہے۔

☆ زکوٰۃ کے لفظی معانی پاک کرنا ہیں

☆ قرآن میں زکوٰۃ ادا کرنے کے احکامات 82 مقامات پر آئے ہیں

☆ قرآن میں نماز کے ساتھ زکوٰۃ ادا کرنے کا اکٹھا ذکر 32 بار آیا ہے

☆ نصاب سے مراد وہ کم سے کم مال، جائیداد ہے جس پر زکوٰۃ فرض ہو اور اسکا نصاب 52½ تولہ چاندی اور 7½ تولہ سونا ہے۔

☆ لفظ زکوٰۃ کا ماخذ تزکیہ ہے اور اس کے معانی پاک کرنے کے ہیں۔

☆ نماز اور زکوٰۃ کا اکثر اکٹھا ذکر ہوتا ہے۔

☆ زکوٰۃ ایک مالی عبادت ہے۔

☆ زکوٰۃ کے لغوی معنی "پاک کرنا" کے ہیں۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکرؓ نے منکرین زکوٰۃ کے خلاف جہاد کیا۔

☆ پانچ اونٹ ملکیت میں ہوں تو زکوٰۃ فرض ہے

☆ چالیس بکریاں ملکیت میں ہوں تو زکوٰۃ فرض ہے

☆ تیس گائے، بھینسوں پر زکوٰۃ فرض ہوگی

☆ عشر سے مراد اس کے معانی پیداوار کے دسویں حصے کے ہیں۔

☆ فے کا مطلب سرکاری زمین سے ہونے والی آمدنی ہے۔

☆ جزیہ غیر مسلموں سے لیا جاتا ہے اور یہ ٹول ٹیکس ہے۔

حج

☆ حج سے مراد خانہ خدا کی زیارت اور مناسک حج کی ادائیگی ہے۔

☆ حج 9 ہجری میں فرض ہوا

☆ حج مبرور سے مراد مقبول حج ہے۔

☆ سعی دو پہاڑوں صفا اور مروہ کے درمیان ہوتی ہے۔

☆ لبیک کا مطلب ہے: ''میں حاضر ہوں۔''

☆ منیٰ وہ جگہ ہے جہاں قربانی دی جاتی ہے اور شیطان کو کنکریاں ماری جاتی ہیں۔

☆ قربانی کا عمل حضرت ابراہیمؑ کی یاد ہے۔

☆ حج مالی اور بدنی دونوں طرح کی عبادت ہے۔

☆ حج ذی الحج میں اور مکہ میں ادا کیا جاتا ہے۔

☆ پہلی بار کعبہ شریف حضرت آدمؑ نے تعمیر کیا

☆ حج زندگی میں ایک مرتبہ فرض ہے

☆ حج کی تین اقسام ہیں افراد' قران' تمتع

جہاد

☆ جہاد کے لغوی معنی ''کوشش'' کرنا کے ہیں۔

☆ اصطلاح میں جہاد سے مراد وہ کوشش ہے جو دین کی حفاظت اور فروغ اور امت مسلمہ کے دفاع کے لیے کی جائے۔

☆ جہاد کی اقسام میں جہاد بالنفس' جہاد بالمال' جہاد بالقلم' جہاد بالقول' جہاد بالسیف شامل ہیں۔

☆ جہاد بالنفس سے مراد اپنے نفس اور نفسانی خواہشات کے خلاف لڑنا۔

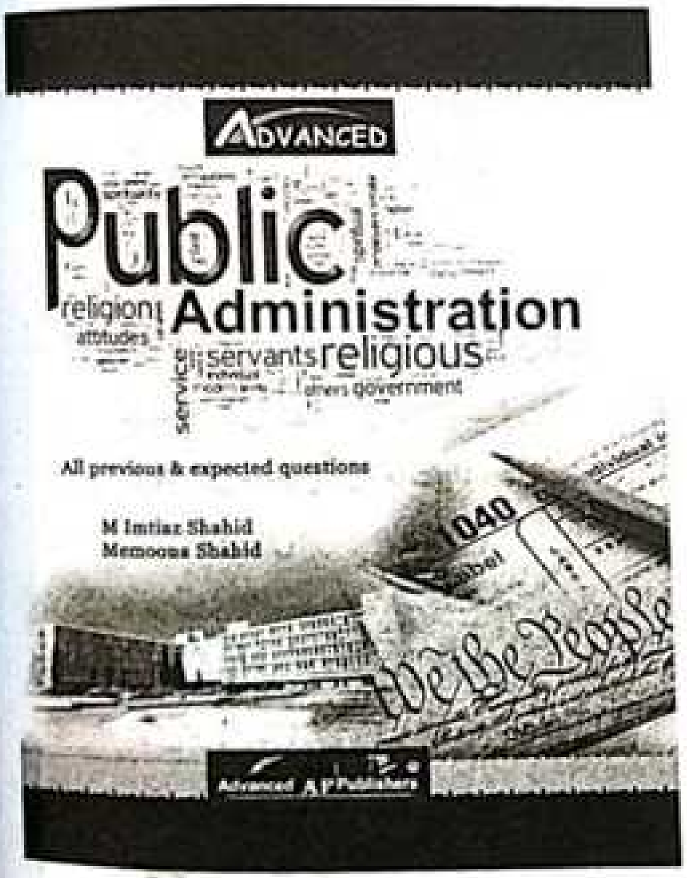
☆ جہاد بالمال دین کی اشاعت اور حق کی کامیابی کے لیے دولت' جائیداد کو بغیر کسی غرض کے خرچ کرنے سے دریغ نہ کرنا۔

☆ جہاد بالسیف سے مراد اللہ کے دین کی خاطر پوری طاقت و استطاعت کے ساتھ میدان جنگ میں کوشش کرنا۔

☆ رسول کے لغوی معنی پیغام پہنچانے والا ہیں

☆ وحی کے لغوی معنی اشارہ کرنا یا چپکے سے دل میں بات ڈالنا ہیں

☆ ختم نبوت کا لغوی مہر لگانا، کسی کام کو اس کے انجام تک پہنچا دینا

☆ سابقہ آسمانی کتابوں اور قرآن مجید کی تین مشترکہ تعلیمات توحید، آخرت اور رسالت ہیں

☆☆☆